

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ
И ПРАВА»**

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ
ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ И
ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

**СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

Специальность 09.02.06 Сетевое и системное администрирование

Нижний Новгород
20__г.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины СГ.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности», обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС умениями и знаниями по специальности СПО Специальность: 09.02.06 Сетевое и системное администрирование.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих и профессиональных компетенций:

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1	<u>Уметь:</u> строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы; применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии; понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы; понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или профессиональные темы; общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем); самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. оформлять отчеты о базовой конфигурации устройств и	<u>Знать:</u> лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем); общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика); правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности; правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке; формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии; правила оформления технической документации по результатам проверки работоспособности устройств инфокоммуникационных систем.

	программного обеспечения; пользоваться нормативно-технической документацией в области инфокоммуникационных технологий; сопровождать техническую документацию объектов инфокоммуникационных систем.	
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3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Таблица 2. Формы и методы оценивания

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК
Раздел 1. Welcome Back. Возвращение к учебе.	<i>Устный опрос</i>	ОК 02				
	<i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i>	ОК 04				
	<i>Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений</i>	ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 2. Fans for Fun. Развлечения.	<i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i>	ОК 02				
	<i>Ответы на вопросы</i>	ОК 04				
	<i>Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений</i>	ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
	<i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>					
Раздел 3. Family and family values. Семья и семейные ценности.	<i>Устный опрос</i>	ОК 02	<i>Контрольная работа</i>	ОК 02		
	<i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i>	ОК 04		ОК 04		
	<i>Ответы на вопросы</i>	ОК 05		ОК 05		
	<i>Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений</i>	ОК 09 ПК 1.1		ОК 09 ПК 1.1		
Раздел 4. No pain No gain. Спорт.	<i>Устный опрос</i>	ОК 02				
	<i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i>	ОК 04				
	<i>Ответы на вопросы</i>	ОК 05				
	<i>Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений</i>	ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 5. To read or not to read. Читать или не читать.	<i>Устный опрос</i>	ОК 02				
	<i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i>	ОК 04				
	<i>Ответы на вопросы</i>	ОК 05				
	<i>Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений</i>	ОК 09 ПК 1.1				

	<i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>					
Раздел 6. Russia. Россия – страна, где я живу.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 7. Knowledge is power. Знание – сила.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 8. Обобщающее повторение лексико-грамматического материала разделов 1-8.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1	<i>Контрольная работа</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1		
Раздел 9. Computer. Компьютерные технологии.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 10. High Aim. Высокая цель.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				

	<i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>					
Раздел 11. Jobs. Have you ever hunted for a job? Устройство на работу.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 12. Social work. What is it?	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 13. Social services. Социальные услуги.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 14. Social security. Социальная защита.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1				
Раздел 15. Обобщающее повторение лексико-грамматического	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Ответы на вопросы Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1	<i>Контрольная работа</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1	<i>Дифференцированный зачет</i>	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1

материала разделов 9-15.	<i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>					
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3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (текущий контроль)

Упражнения по чтению

Гласные буквы

А а

[ei]	[æ]	[a:]	[eə]
plane [plein]	bag [bæg]	car [ka:]	care [keə]

Прочитайте вслух слова:

1. pale, plate, name, take, table, made, behave, gate, tale
2. bat, pan, man, mad, apple, cattle, bad, fat
3. arm, alarm, car, dark, far, hard, art, farther
4. bare, care, dare, fare, hare, pare, prepare, square, ware.

О о

[əu]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]
nose [nəuz]	box [bɒks]	sort [sɔ:t]	store [stɔ:]

Прочитайте вслух слова:

1. go, no, rose, nose, stone, bone, phone, pole, hole, sole, noble, joke
2. not, rock, cock, long, God, hot, dog, ox, fond, clock, fog, doctor
3. or, forty, horse, morning, orchard, corner, sport, fork, sort
4. ore, bore, more, before, adore, ignore, tore, wore, restore.

U u

[ju:]	[ʌ]	[ɜ:]	[jʊə]
tube [tju:b]	bus [bʌs]	turn [tɜ:n]	pure [pjʊə]

Прочитайте вслух слова:

1. blue, use, amuse, accuse, tulip, duke, Tuesday, tube, mute, student
2. but, sun, bus, cut, rub, fun, hunt, just, jump
3. burn, burst, hurt, church, fur, turn, curl, Thursday, purse, purpose
4. pure, cure, endure, mature, secure, demure, caricature.

Ee

[i:]	[e]	[ɜ:]	[iə]
Pete [pi:t]	pet [pet]	her [hɜ:]	here [hiə]

Прочитайте вслух слова:

1. me, he, these, even, complete, be, Egypt
2. pet, met, pen, men, chess, well, ten, intend, egg, bed, red, net
3. her, serve, perfect, perch, verse, berth

4. here, severe, sincere, mere, interfere.

I i

[ai]	[i]	[ɜ:]	[aiə]
pine [pain]	big [big]	girl [gɜ:l]	fire [faɪə]

Прочитайте вслух слова:

1. ice, pine, nine, five, tie, smile, time, fine, rise, drive
2. big, fill, kiss, win, mint, mix, sing, ill, sit, is, lip, six
3. girl, shirt, skirt, birch, fir, first, circle, bird, dirty
4. fire, hire, tired, admire, wire, desire, retire.

Y y

[ai]	[i]	[ɜ:]	[aiə]
bye [bai]	Syd [sid]	myrtle [mɜ:tl]	tyre [taɪə]

Прочитайте вслух слова:

1. bye, my, fly, buy, try, rye, dye, lye, deny, rely, supply, type
2. myth, Syd, physics, crystal, rhythm, symbol, system
3. myrtle, myrrh,
4. tyre, lyre, pyre.

ЧТЕНИЕ СОЧЕТАНИЙ ГЛАСНЫХ

ai	[ei]	ay	au	[ɔ:]	aw
aim rain main train		pay day say stay	author autumn August		law awful
air	[eə]	eu	ew	iew	
			[ju:]		
hair chair pair air		feud	new		view
ear	[iə]	eer	ei	[ei]	ey
ear clear dear		beer deer	eight weight		grey they
ee	[i:]	ea	oo	[u:]	oo [ʊ] перед
tree meet see green tree street		eat teach teacher tea sea read	spoon too room cool		-k book -d good -t foot -l wool

	please no: bread head		
ou			
[u:]	[aʊ]	[ʌ]	[ɔ:]
soup group rouble	house mouse ground	country young enough	source four your
ow		oi [ɔɪ] oy	
[aʊ]	[əʊ]		
cow how down flower	yellow window snow show	coin oil point	boy toy joy enjoy
oa [əʊ]			
boat soap coat			

Тренировочные упражнения

[ai]

lie	type	fight	classify	
tie	why	bright	apply	
nine	try	night	occupy time	cry
ice		right		sight

[ei]

table	train	stay	weight	hey
take	main	day	eight	grey
place	aim	pay	vein	May
plate	rain	spray	o'key	
name	maid			
face				

[ɔɪ]

spoil	coin	enjoy	joy
point	oil	destroy	toy
boy			

[aʊ]

ground	down
count	how
mouse	cow
house	

[əʊ]

over	goal	window
open	boat	yellow
stone	soap	show
rose	coat	show

no

[eə]

air
hair
chair
pair

square
hare
share
care

[iə]

clear
deer

dear
beer

here
merly

[ʊə]

poor tour sure

[ai]

slice
mile
silence
fight
bye

design
buy
remind
cry
knight

[ei]

bake
bacon
waiter
plane
tray

break
afraid
plain
lay
they

[ɔɪ]

boil
noise
soil
joy

voice
loyal
exploit
choice

[aʊ]

clown
bow
trousers
pound

owl
blouse
mouth
town

[əʊ]

hotel
only
spoke
goat
low
grow

smoke
loaf
tone
close
fellow
cope

[eə]

their
wear
pear
dairy
mare
bear

[iə]

hear
cereal
fear
idea
nearly
tear

[ʊə]

tour
moor
poor
sure

ЧТЕНИЕ НЕКОТОРЫХ ГЛАСНЫХ ПЕРЕД СОЧЕТАНИЯМИ СОГЛАСНЫХ

1. Буква “a” читается как:

[ɔ:] перед сочетанием “l”+ согласная
(перед “k”+ согласная “l” не читается)

salt [sɔ:lt]
wall [wɔ:l]
chalk [tʃɔ:k]

[a:] перед “f”, “n”, “s”, “t”+ согласная

staff [sta:f]
dance [da:ns]
past [pa:st]
path [pa:θ]

[a:] перед сочетаниями “lm”, “lf”. В этих сочетаниях согласная “l” не читается.

half [ha:f]

2. Буква “i” читается как [ai] перед сочетаниями “ld”, “nd”:

mild [maild]

kind [kaɪnd]

3. Буква “o” читается как:

[əʊ] перед сочетаниями “ld”, “lt”, “st”:

old [əʊld]

holt [həʊlt]

post [pəʊst]

[ʌ] перед “m”, “n”, “th”, “v”:

come [cʌm]

month [mʌnθ]

another [ən ʌ'ðə]

glove [glʌv]

[əʊ] в конце слова:

potato [pə'teɪtəʊ]

hero ['hɪərəʊ]

4. Сочетания “ough”, “augh” читаются как [ɔ:]:

thought [θɔ:t]

daughter ['dɔ:tə]

5. Сочетание “igh” читается как [ai]

high [hai]

fight [fait]

Тренировочные упражнения

[ɔ:] also, false, salt, alter, bald, almost, already, always, walnut, all, ball, call, fall, gall, tall, wall, balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk

[a:] ask, answer, pass, grass, plant, bath, path, father, rather, fasten, can't, after, class, chance

[ai] child, mild, wild, bind, blind, behind, find, kind, mind

[əʊ] old, cold, bold, told, sold, gold, fold, hold, scold, bolt, colt, dolt, molten, host, most, post, poster

[ʌ] some, come, comfort, company, stomach, become, compass, none, money, monkey, son, to n, sponge, monk, month, Monday, London, front, won, among, done, tongue, monger, onion, dove, glove, love, above, cover, govern, oven, mother, brother, nothing, other, another.

ЧТЕНИЕ СОЧЕТАНИЙ СОГЛАСНЫХ

ck	[k]	black, stick
ng	[ŋ] в конце слова	sing, bring, ring, reading
sh	[ʃ]	she, shop, fish
ph	[f]	phone, photograph

	[v]	nephew
th	[ð] в начале местоимений, служебных слов и между гласными	this, that, the
	[θ] в начале знаменательных слов и в конце слова	thank, thick
	[t]	Thames
wh	[w] в начале слова перед всеми гласными, кроме o	when, white, why
	[h] перед o	who
kn	[n]	know, knife
wr	[r]	write, wrong
gh	[f]	enough
	[-]	high
gn	[n]	sign
ss	[s]	possible
	[ʃ]	pressure
sc	[sk]	screen
	[s] перед e , i	scene
ch	[tʃ]	chess
	[k]	chemistry
	[ʃ]	machine
tch	[tʃ]	match
qu	[kw] перед гласными	question

Тренировочные упражнения

[k] black, pick, chicken, rocket, knock, duck, deck, stomach, Christmas, Christ, chemistry, mechanical

[ŋ] thing, ring, song, belong, length, hang

[ʃ] ship, sheep, shallow, shop, shy, shoe, shrub, wash, cash, fashion, Russian, pressure, mission, issue, expression, moustache, machine, chassis, chalet

[f] phone, photo, phonetics, pheasant, phrase, philosophy, symphony, telegraph

[ð] this, that, they, these, without, weather, gather, mother, bathe, breathe, rather

[θ] thick, thin, width, length, thank, think, tooth, bath, healthy,

[w] whale, wheel, wheat, which, whether, where, why, whey, what, when, white

[h] who, whom, whose, whole, whoop, whodunit

[n] knife, knee, knit, knot, knock, knob, know, knowledge, knight

[r] write, wrong, wrist, wring, wrap, wreath, wreck, wry, wrinkle, wrestle

[n] sign, design, benign, align, malign, campaign, champagne, foreign

[s] scent, descent, scene, miscellaneous, scissors, science, fascinate, oscillate

[tʃ] chicken, chair, which, achieve, cheap, church, match, watch, fetch, butcher,
catch, witch, itch

[kw] quake, quality, queen, quiz, equal, require, inquire, equipment, liquid, quite

Грамматика 2-3 курс

Существительное.

Задание 1. Измените форму выделенных существительных на множественное число и внесите соответствующие изменения в предложения по необходимости.

1. Jack received **a copy** of his last **order**. – Джек получил копию своего последнего заказа.
2. The last **car** was sold yesterday. — Последний автомобиль был продан вчера.
3. This red **glove** is too large for her **hand**. – Эта красная перчатка слишком велика для ее руки.
4. What is his neighbor's **name**? – Как зовут его соседа?
5. You have to buy **a pencil** and a drawing **block** for Henry. – Ты должна купить карандаш и альбом для рисования для Генри.
6. The little **girl** singing **a song** is **a daughter** of my sister. – Маленькая девочка, поющая песню, — это дочь моей сестры.
7. Yves has bought a very uncommon **present** for his wife. – Ив купил очень необычный подарок для своей жены.
8. The **copy-book** was on the bookshelf. – Тетрадь была на полке.
9. This beautiful **house** is made of bricks. – Этот чудесный дом сложен из кирпича.
10. Valery has hurt her **leg**. – Валерия повредила свою ногу.

Задание 2. Перестройте предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. There is a swimming-pool of their workers. – Здесь находится бассейн их рабочих.
2. Your colleagues will discuss the proposals of Mrs. Smith next week. – Твои коллеги будут обсуждать предложения миссис Смит на следующей неделе.
3. The mobile phones of Jack and Mary are not very modern. – Мобильные телефоны Джека и Мэри не очень современные.
4. Our company has not yet discussed the viewpoint report of the customer. – Наша компания пока еще не обсудила доклад о позиции покупателя.
5. George taught the son of Mr. Brown to read. – Джордж учил сына мистера Брауна читать.
6. The country house of her parents is very modest. – Загородный дом ее родителей очень скромный.

7. The old computer of their chief is now upgraded. – Старый компьютер их начальника теперь модернизирован.
8. Elisabeth is hanging the wet clothes of her daughters on the drying rack. – Элизабет развешивает мокрую одежду своих дочерей на сушилке для белья.
9. His son read very many fantastic stories of Robert Sheckley. – Его сын прочитал очень много фантастических рассказов Роберта Шекли.
10. The leaky boat of the old man was near the lake. – Дырявая лодка старика находилась около озера.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребите в нужном числе и согласуйте предложение при помощи глагола to be (где необходимо).

All the dirty (одежда)... in the washing machine.

These two (перекрестка) ... dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...

Both the (средства)... of transport save energy.

(Эти деньги) ... not mine. I can't take it.

The bad (новость)... that the train is delayed by an hour.

Many (видов)... of aquatic plants need very little light.

She got some (советов) ... from the tourist agency. (Они) ... very useful.

Several (пешеходов)... injured during the accident.

There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care.

(Эти виды) ... of birds are very rare.

The (полиция) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area.

We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ... at the campsite.

(Физика) ... her favourite subject.

(Фонетика)... a branch of linguistics.

In summer (скот) ... mainly fed on green grass.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

1. There is their worker's swimming-pool.
2. Your colleagues will discuss Mrs. Smith's proposals next week.
3. Jack and Mary's mobile phones are not very modern.
4. Our company has not yet discussed the customer's viewpoint report.
5. George taught Mr. Brown's son to read.
6. Her parents' country house is very modest.
7. Their chief's computer is now upgraded.
8. Elisabeth is hanging her daughters' wet clothes on the drying rack.
9. His son read very many Robert Sheckley's fantastic stories.
10. The old man's leaky boat was near the lake.

Задание 2.

1. Jack received copies of his last orders.
2. The last cars were sold yesterday.
3. These red gloves are too large for her hands.
4. What are his neighbors` names?
5. You have to buy pencils and drawing blocks for Henry.
6. The little girls singing a song are daughters of my sister.
7. Yves has bought very uncommon presents for his wife.
8. The copy-books were on the book-shelves.
9. These beautiful houses are made of bricks.
10. Valery has hurt her legs.

Задание 3.

clothes are, 2 crossroads are / drivers / pedestrians, 3 means, 4 this money is, 5 news is, 6 species, 7 advice / it is, 8 pedestrians were, 9 is much useful advice, 10 These species, 11 police are, 12 were no mosquitoes, 13 Physics is, 14 phonetics is, 15 cattle are

Прилагательное.

Задание 1. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу прилагательные. Переведите предложения.

valuable (ценный) – delicious (вкусный) - English (английский) – leather (кожаный) - Russian(русский) - tired (уставший) – careful (осторожный) – free (свободный) – cotton (хлопковый) – good (хороший) – cold (холодный)

Novgorod is a ... city.

Please be ... with a knife.

Sherlock Holmes was an ... detective.

Good bye! Have a ... time in Mexico.

I like going shopping in my ... time.

Don't leave ... things in your bags.

I'm going to bed. I'm so ...

These peaches are very ...

Will you close the window? I feel ...

I'm looking for a white ... dress and a pair of red ... shoes.

Задание 2. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу фразы с прилагательными.

Н-р: His car is ... - His car is as slow as a turtle.

as slow as a turtle (медленный как черепаха) – as pretty as a rose (красивый как роза) – as high as a mountain (высокий как гора) – as white as snow (белый как снег) – as hot as fire (горячий как огонь) – as pale as the moon (бледный как луна) – as brave as a lion (отважный как лев) - as clear as a bell (чистый как колокольчик) – as blue as the sky (синий как небо) – as busy as a bee (занятой как пчела) – as clumsy as a bear (неуклюжий как медведь) – as strong as steel

(крепкий как сталь) – as light as a feather (легкий как пушинка) – as free as a bird (свободный как птица) – as true as a dog (верный как пес) – as cold as ice (холодный как лед)

My friends are ...

Those buildings are ...

Her voice is ...

She has got 5 children and she is always ...

You look ill, your face is ...

Put on your coat. Your hands are ...

Her teeth are ...

Bob is a real man. He is ... and his character is ...

Their daughter looks like an angel; she is ...

What colour are her eyes? – They are ...

You have broken my chair. You are ...

I can't stand on the sand. It's ...

When I am in love I feel ...

At the top of the mountain I started feeling ...

Ответы:

Задание 1

Russian (Новгород – русский город.)

careful (Пожалуйста, будь осторожен с ножом.)

English (Шерлок Холмс был английским детективом.)

good (До свидания! Хорошо проведите время в Мексике.)

free (Я люблю ходить по магазинам в свободное время.)

valuable (Не оставляйте ценные вещи в своих сумках.)

tired (Я иду спать. Я так устал.)

delicious (Эти персики очень вкусные.)

cold (Ты не закроешь окно? Мне холодно.)

cotton – leather (Я ищу белое хлопковое платье и пару красных кожаных туфель.)

Задание 2.

as true as a dog

as high as a mountain

as clear as a bell

as busy as a bee

as pale as the moon

as cold as ice

as white as snow

as brave as a lion – as strong as steel

as pretty as a rose

as blue as the sky

as clumsy as a bear

as hot as fire

as light as a feather

as free as a bird

Задание 3. Выберите правильную часть речи (прилагательное или наречие) и закончите предложения.

- 1 Jane`s answer wasn`t (correct, correctly). – Ответ Джейн был неправильным.
 - 2 The pupils have to spell English words (correct, correctly). – Учащиеся должны правильно произносить по буквам английские слова.
 - 3 It was (cold, coldly) in the garden. – В саду было холодно.
 - 4 Your wife looks very (cold, coldly) at my sister. – Твоя жена смотрит очень холодно на мою сестру.
 - 5 It was not so (warm, warmly) a day before yesterday. – Позавчера было не так тепло.
 - 6 Her husband can cook very (good, well). – Ее муж умеет очень хорошо готовить.
 - 7 James` idea was (good, well). – Идея Джеймса была хорошей.
 - 8 His neighbors never greet us (warm, warmly). – Его соседи никогда нас тепло не приветствуют.
 - 9 Barbara can translate these texts (easy, easily). – Барбара с легкостью может перевести эти тексты.
 - 10 His task wasn`t (easy, easily). – Его задание было нелегким.
- Ответы:** 1. Correct. 2. Correctly. 3. Cold. 4. Cold. 5. Warm. 6. Well. 7. Good. 8. Warmly. 9. Easily. 10. Easy.

Задание 4. Поставьте предложенные в скобках прилагательные в соответствующую форму (степень сравнения) и закончите предложения.

- 1 Mary is (young) than her sister Jane. – Мэри младше, чем ее сестра Джейн.
 - 2 Barbara is (young) of four sisters. – Барбара – самая младшая из четырех сестер.
 - 3 John is (clever) than his friend Bob. – Джон умнее своего друга Боба.
 - 4 Richard is (clever) boy in this group. – Ричард – самый умный мальчик в этой группе.
 - 5 Sirius is (bright) than the polar star. – Сириус ярче полярной звезды.
 - 6 The polar star is (bright) star in the north hemisphere. – Полярная звезда является самой яркой звездой в северном полушарии.
 - 7 The bedroom is (dark) than the kitchen. – Спальня темнее кухни.
 - 8 The wallpapers in the hall are (dark) ones in our flat. – Обои в прихожей самые темные в нашей квартире.
 - 9 Your answer was (unusual) than the answer of her son. – Твой ответ был более необычным, чем ответ ее сына.
 - 10 Elisabeth suggested (unusual) way out. – Элизабет предложила наиболее необычный (самый необычный) выход из ситуации.
- Ответы:** 1. Younger. 2. The youngest. 3. Cleverer. 4. The cleverest. 5. Brighter. 6. The brightest. 7. Darker. 8. The darkest. 9. More unusual. 10. The most unusual.

Числительные, даты, время.

Задание 1. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

Н-р: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

two
eighty-three
seven hundred and sixteen
twelve
eleven
twenty-five
ninety-six
thirty-eight
ten
two thousand and nine

Ответы:

1. the second 2. the eighty-third 3. the seven hundred and sixteenth 4. the twelfth 5. the eleventh 6. the twenty-fifth 7. the ninety-sixth 8. the thirty-eighth 9. the tenth 10. the two thousand and ninth

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения на английский.

1. Мы читаем урок шестой, упражнение пятое.
2. Джон пишет сегодня четвертое письмо.
3. Сегодня одиннадцатое декабря.
4. Вчера было девятое января 2013 года.
5. Джек должен выучить сорок семь слов.
6. Сегодня шестьсот двадцать третий день с начала шоу.
7. Джейн родилась в 1980 году.
8. Это была вторая попытка Джеймса сдать этот экзамен.

Ответы:

1. We read lesson 6 (six), exercise 5 (five).
2. John writes the 5 th (fifth) letter today.
3. Today is the 11 th (eleventh) of December.
4. Yesterday was the 9 th (ninth) of January 2013 (two thousand thirteen (англ. вариант)).
5. Jack has to learn forty-seven words.
6. Today is the six hundred twenty-third day from the beginning of the show.
7. Jane was born in 1980 (nineteen eighty).
8. It was James` second attempt to pass this examination.

Местоимения.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски подходящими личными местоимениями.

Н-р: John drinks apple juice because ... likes (Джон пьет яблочный сок, потому что ... любит) – John drinks apple juice because he likes it. (Джон пьет яблочный сок, потому что он любит его.)

My uncle has a new car, but ... doesn't drive

Anna has three sons. ... often goes skiing with ... in winter.
That's my notebook. I want to have ... back, please?
Sara's teacher is Mr. Bond. ... likes ... very much.
Kate lives near her parents. ... visits ... at weekends.
Tom buys a newspaper every morning and ... reads ... in the bus.
This is a photo of ... and my friends.
Mary and I finish our work at 5 p.m. Then ... have dinner in a pub.
Where is Jane? Have you seen ...?
Peter and I are going to the night club. Let's go with

Задание 2. Поставьте указательное местоимение this или these. Переведите предложения.

Jack, ... is my wife. And ... are my children.
How much are ... roses?
I don't like ... magazine.
Sam, take ... suitcases into the car.
... test is very difficult.
Is ... spoon yours? And are ... plates yours too?

Задание 3. Поставьте указательное местоимение that или those. Переведите предложения.

Do you know ... singer?
How much are ... teapots?
Is ... your sister over there?
Look at ... wonderful birds!
Are ... shoes yours?
Do you see ... strange house?

Задание 4. Преобразуйте предложения с притяжательными местоимениями по образцу.

Н-р: It's our college. (Это наш колледж.) – The college is ours. (Колледж наш.)

It's my wallet. (Это мой бумажник.)
This is our present. (Это наш подарок.)
They are her sunglasses. (Это ее солнечные очки.)
It's his bike. (Это его байк.)
These are your jeans. (Это твои джинсы.)
They are their train tickets. (Это их билеты на поезд.)
These are my trainers. (Это мои кроссовки.)
They are her children. (Это ее дети.)

Задание 5. Поставьте верное неопределенное местоимение.

We haven't got ... (some/any/no) toilet paper.
 I am going to buy ... (some/any/something) olive oil for the salad.
 Is there ... (some/any/anything) petrol in our car?
 Sorry. We don't have ... (some/any/no) free time now.
 Would you like ... (something/anything/nothing) to drink?
 Is there ... (somebody/anybody/everybody) in the house?
 You can wish ... (something/anything/nothing) you want on your birthday.
 ... (somebody/everybody/nobody) knows that two plus two is four.
 Does ... (someone/anyone/nobody) know the name of this film?
 It's very cold here, so ... (somebody/anybody/nobody) wants an ice-cream.
 ... (somebody/anybody/everybody) phoned you while you were in the bathroom.
 Your face seems familiar to me. Have I seen you ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere) before?
 The café is closed. Can we eat ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere) else?
 What would you like for dessert? - ... (something/anything/nothing). I don't mind.
 It was raining cats and dogs. ... (somebody/anybody/nobody) was outside.

Задание 6. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на возвратные местоимения.

I devoted myself to painting.
 Make yourselves comfortable and help yourselves to the biscuits.
 He found himself alone in a deep forest.
 John defended himself with all his might.
 Anna herself knitted a sweater.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

he – it (У моего дяди новая машина, но он ее не водит.)
 she – them (У Анны трое сыновей. Она часто катается с ними на лыжах зимой.)
 it (Это мой ноутбук. Я хочу его забрать обратно.)
 she – him (Учитель Сары – мистер Бонд. Она его очень любит.)
 she – them (Кэйт живет рядом с родителями. Она навещает их по выходным.)
 he – it (Том покупает газету каждое утро, и он читает ее в автобусе.)
 me (Это фото меня и моих друзей.)
 we (Мэри и я заканчиваем работу в 5 вечера. Затем мы ужинаем в пабе.)
 her (Где Джейн? Ты видел ее?)
 us (Питер и я идем в ночной клуб. Пойдем с нами.)

Задание 2.

this – these (Джэк, это моя жена. А это мои дети.)
 these (Сколько стоят эти розы?)
 this (Мне не нравится этот журнал.)
 these (Сэм, заberi эти чемоданы в машину.)
 this (Этот тест очень сложный.)
 this – these (Эта ложка ваша? А эти тарелки тоже ваши?)

Задание 3.

that (Ты знаешь того певца?)

those (Сколько стоят те чайники?)
that (Это твоя сестра вон там?)
those (Посмотри на тех удивительных птиц!)
those (Те туфли твои?)
that (Ты видишь тот странный дом?)

Задание 4.

The wallet is mine.
The present is ours.
The sunglasses are hers.
The bike is his.
The jeans are yours.
The train tickets are theirs.
The trainers are mine.
The children are hers.

Задание 5.

any (У нас нет никакой туалетной бумаги.)
some (Я хочу купить немного оливкового масла для салата.)
any (В нашей машине есть немного бензина?)
any (Извини. У нас совсем нет свободного времени сейчас.)
something (Хочешь что-нибудь попить?)
anybody (В доме есть кто-нибудь?)
anything (Ты можешь пожелать все что угодно в свой день рождения.)
everybody (Все знают, что два плюс два – это четыре.)
anyone (Кто-нибудь знает название этого фильма?)
nobody (Здесь очень холодно, поэтому никто не хочет мороженого.)
somebody (Кто-то звонил тебе, пока ты был в ванной.)
somewhere (Ваше лицо кажется мне знакомым. Я видела вас где-то раньше?)
somewhere (Кафе закрыто. Мы можем поесть где-нибудь еще?)
anything (Что ты будешь на десерт? – Что угодно. Мне все равно.)
nobody (Шел дождь как из ведра. На улице никого не было.)

Задание 6.

Я посвятила себя живописи.
Устраивайтесь поудобнее и угощайтесь печеньем.
Он очутился один в глубоком лесу.
Джон защищался изо всех сил.
Анна сама связала свитер.

Глагол. Времена английского глагола.

Оборот There is/are

Задание 1. Опишите маленький английский городок, используя обороты There is/There are. Составьте утвердительные (+) и отрицательные (-) предложения.

Н-р: a theatre (+) – There is a theatre in the town. (В городе есть театр.)

two cinemas (+)

a lake (-)

four castles (+)

ten restaurants (-)

a zoo (+)

5-star hotels (-)

three banks (+)

many tourists (+)

Задание 2. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения. Дайте правильный ответ.

Н-р: There are 50 minutes in one hour. (В одном часе 50 минут.) – No, there aren't. There are 60 minutes in one hour. (Нет. В одном часе 60 минут.)

There are 10 planets in the Solar system.

There are 7 days in a week.

There are 20 months in a year.

There are 7 fingers on one hand.

There is one nose on the face.

Задание 3. Расставьте слова в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях по порядку.

a market – is – the river – there – near

TV – there – a good film – on – is

any – in the sky – there – clouds – aren't

in my coffee – is – sugar – any – there?

sailors – are – in the boat – five – there

Задание 4. Переведите предложения.

Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.

На диване три кошки.

В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.

В корзине нет клубники.

На автобусной остановке есть люди?

В твоей сумке есть зеркало?

В этом парке нет туалета.

В нашем саду много цветов.

Под столом зеленый мяч.

За дверью никого нет.

Задание 5. Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many ...?)

There is a lot of snow in February. (Is ...?)

There is some fish on the plate. (What ...?)

There are no cars in the car park. (Are ...?)

There are ancient walls around the city. (What ...?)

Задание 6. Переведите пословицы и поговорки.

There is no place like home.

Where there is love there is life.

There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.

There are plenty of other fish in the sea.

There are two sides to every question.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

There are two cinemas in the town. (В городе есть два кинотеатра.)

There is no lake in the town. (В городе нет озера.)

There are four castles in the town. (В городе есть 4 замка.)

There aren't ten restaurants in the town. (В городе нет 10 ресторанов.)

There is a zoo in the town. (В городе есть зоопарк.)

There aren't any 5-star hotels in the town. (В городе нет 5-звездочных отелей.)

There are three banks in the town. (В городе есть три банка.)

There are many tourists in the town. (В городе много туристов.)

Задание 2.

No, there aren't. There are 9 planets in the Solar system. (Нет. В Солнечной системе 9 планет.)

Yes, there are. There are 7 days in a week. (Да. В неделе 7 дней.)

No, there aren't. There are 12 months in a year. (Нет. В году 12 месяцев.)

No, there aren't. There are 5 fingers on one hand. (Нет. На одной руке 5 пальцев.)

Yes, there is. There is one nose on the face. (Да. На лице один нос.)

Задание 3.

There is a market near the river. (У реки находится рынок.)

There is a good film on TV. (По ТВ идет хороший фильм.)

There aren't any clouds in the sky. (В небе нет облаков.)

Is there any sugar in my coffee? (В моем кофе есть сахар?)

There are five sailors in the boat. (В лодке 5 моряков.)

Задание 4.

There is a clean beach near the hotel.

There are three cats on the sofa.

There is a bottle of milk in the fridge.

There aren't any strawberries in the basket.

Are there any people at the bus stop?

Is there a mirror in your bag?

There is no toilet in this park.

There are many (a lot of) flowers in our garden.

There is a green ball under the table.

There isn't anyone behind the door.

Задание 5.

How many elephants are there in the zoo? (Сколько слонов в зоопарке?)

Is there a lot of snow in February? (В феврале много снега?)

What is there on the plate? (Что находится на тарелке?)

Are there any cars in the car park? (На автостоянке есть машины?)

What is there around the city? (Что находится вокруг города?)

Задание 6.

Нет такого же места, как дом. (В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.)

Там, где любовь, там и жизнь.

Нет плохой погоды, есть плохая одежда.

В море есть много другой рыбы. (Свет клином не сошелся.)

У каждого вопроса есть две стороны. (У медали две стороны.)

Времена группы SIMPLE.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.

Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.

We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.

I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.

Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?

British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.

Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
... you (have) a big family?
Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
When ... this accident (happen)?
I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

Задание 2. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

... your girlfriend Italian?
I ... afraid of spiders.
There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
Peter ... in Africa next winter.
We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
I ... 70 years old in 2050.
She ... my neighbor last year.
It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
I ... born in September.
My parents ... doctors.

Задание 3. Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple. Переведите текст.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

Задание 4. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

This coat belongs to Jane.
I drive to Moscow once a month.
Your boss is very impudent.
The car stopped near the bank.
The soup was delicious.
The concert will start at 7 p.m.
Her shoes are dirty.
I bought the curtains for my bedroom.
I am a football fan.
Their wedding will be in spring.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

went (Мы ходили кататься на роликах в прошлую субботу.)
bakes (Наша бабушка печет пирожки с мясом каждые выходные.)
will write (Мы будем писать сочинение завтра.)

enjoyed (Мне очень понравилась опера вчера.)
Where did your husband work five years ago? (Где работал твой муж 5 лет назад?)
prefer (Британцы предпочитают чай кофе.)
Tom, will you meet me at the railway station next Sunday? (Том, ты встретишь меня на ж/д вокзале в следующее воскресенье?)
Where does she usually celebrate her birthdays? (Где обычно она празднует свои дни рождения?)
Do you have a big family? (У тебя большая семья?)
invented (Ньютон изобрел телескоп в 1668 году.)
When did this accident happen? (Когда произошел этот несчастный случай?)
send (Я всегда посылаю рождественские открытки своим бабушке с дедушкой.)
will get married (Нина и Ник поженятся через две недели.)
How many books will they bring tomorrow? (Сколько книг они принесут завтра?)
has (У мистера Стэнли два сына и одна дочь.)

Задание 2.

is (Твоя подруга итальянка?)
am (Я боюсь пауков.)
were (Вчера в нашем кафе было много туристов.)
will be (Питер будет в Африке следующей зимой.)
are (Мы никогда не опаздываем на уроки рисования.)
will be (В 2050 году мне будет 70 лет.)
was (В прошлом году она была моей соседкой.)
is (Обычно в Египте очень жарко.)
was (Я родился в сентябре.)
are (Мои родители – врачи.)

Задание 3.

Present Simple: drives, takes, enjoys, has

Past Simple: had, was, grew up, was, met, was, wanted, drove, became

Future Simple: will open, will get married

Клара попала в автомобильную аварию, когда ей было 10 лет. Когда она выросла, она боялась машин. Затем она познакомилась с Брэдом, который был профессиональным автогонщиком. Он хотел ей помочь и катал ее на своей машине каждый день. Так, через 5 лет Клара тоже стала автогонщиком. Теперь она ездит со скоростью 200 км/в час и принимает участие в спортивных чемпионатах. Ей очень нравится вождение, и у нее много планов на будущее. В следующем году она откроет школу вождения. И Клара и Брэд довольно скоро поженятся.

Задание 4.

This coat doesn't belong to Jane. (Это пальто не принадлежит Джейн.)
I don't drive to Moscow once a month. (Я не езжу в Москву раз в месяц.)
Your boss isn't very impudent. (Твой начальник не очень дерзкий.)
The car didn't stop near the bank. (Машина не остановилась возле банка.)
The soup wasn't delicious. (Суп был невкусным.)
The concert won't start at 7 p.m. (Концерт не начнется в 7 вечера.)
Her shoes aren't dirty. (Ее туфли негрязные.)
I didn't buy the curtains for my bedroom. (Я не купила занавески для своей спальни.)
I am not a football fan. (Я не фанат футбола.)
Their wedding won't be in spring. (Их свадьба будет не весной.)

Времена группы Continuous.

Задание 1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

The sun ... yesterday morning.

The sun ... brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

I ... a postcard at the moment.

I ... a postcard when you phoned.

I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.

We ... in the garden now.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.

Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?

She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.

They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.

I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?

Bob ... (feel) much better today.

The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.

I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.

We ... (have) tea soon?

Задание 3. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)

He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)

They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)

I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)

The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)

Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)

The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

Ответы:

Задание 1.

was shining (Вчера утром светило солнце.)
is shining (Сейчас ярко светит солнце.)
will be shining (Завтра весь день будет светить солнце.)
am writing (Я пишу открытку в данный момент.)
was writing (Я писал открытку, когда ты позвонил.)
will be writing (Я буду писать много рождественских открыток завтра вечером.)
were sitting (Мы сидели в саду в 3 часа, вчера днем.)
will be sitting (В это время завтра мы будем сидеть в саду.)
are sitting (Сейчас мы сидим в саду.)

Задание 2.

will be studying (Я буду изучать японский онлайн с 5 до 6 завтра вечером.)
Why are the dogs barking? (Слушай! Почему лают собаки?)
was wearing (Она была одета в желтое пальто, когда я ее видел.)
will be taking (Они будут сдавать экзамен по вождению в следующий понедельник.)
was getting (Я выронил свой бумажник, когда садился на автобус.)
What were you doing in my office yesterday? (Что ты делал вчера в моем офисе?)
is feeling (Сегодня Боб чувствует себя намного лучше.)
are watching (Дети смотрят мультфильмы в своей комнате сейчас.)
will be sleeping (Боюсь, что через 10 минут она будет спать.)
Shall we be having tea soon? (Мы будем скоро пить чай?)

Задание 3.

We aren't enjoying the party.
He won't be playing chess in an hour.
They were not planting flowers in the garden last May.
I'm not looking for a job.
The phone wasn't working yesterday.
Margaret won't be working as a waiter during her summer holidays.
The secretary isn't typing a contract.

Времена группы PERFECT.

Задание 1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

to arrive

Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Let's go. The guests already

They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

I am tired of waiting. Where you ...?

By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.

He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

We ... the house by next Tuesday.

She ... more than 10 pictures already.

I wondered if they ... the room.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.
The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
I never ... (try) Japanese food.
Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
We ... (be) to Paris many times.

Задание 3. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

Ответы:

Задание 1.

had arrived (Наше такси приехало к 9 часам вчера утром.)
The guests have already arrived. (Пойдем. Гости уже прибыли.)
will have arrived (Они придут к тому времени, когда начнется собрание.)
Where have you been? (Я устал ждать. Где ты был?)
will have been (К тому времени, когда мне будет 30, я буду знаменитым ученым.)
had been (Он не помнил, где был до несчастного случая.)
will have painted (Мы покрасим дом к следующему вторнику.)
has painted (Она уже нарисовала более 10 картин.)
had painted (Мне было интересно, покрасили ли они комнату.)

Задание 2.

has lost (Сэм потерял ключи. Поэтому он не может открыть дверь.)
had already stopped (Когда я проснулся утром, дождь уже закончился.)
will have finished (Надеюсь закончить контрольную к полуночи.)
had expected (Оказалось, что фильм шел намного дольше, чем мы ожидали.)

has just left (Моя сестра только что ушла в банк.)
had known (Девушки были хорошими подругами. Они знали друг друга 5 лет.)
will have laid (Мама накроет на стол до того, как мы придем.)
have never tried (Я никогда не пробовал японскую еду.)
had come (Тэд был так счастлив, потому что его мечта исполнилась.)
have been (Мы были в Париже много раз.)

Задание 3.

by Monday (Она закончит свое резюме к понедельнику.)
yet (Самолет еще не приземлился.)
for (Мы живем в Нью-Йорке три года.)
After (После того, как они съели торт, они убрали со стола.)
by then (Они украсят елку к тому времени.)
already (Моя дядя уже починил машину.)
since (Я не встречал их после свадьбы.)
By the time (К тому времени как солнце село, фермеры уже закончили работу.)
ever (Ты была когда-нибудь замужем, Келли?)
How long (Как долго он знает ее?)

Предлоги.

1. Поставьте необходимые предлоги в предложения.

about in at with to of for on

1. My sister will arrive ... the station ... 9 o'clock ... the morning. (Моя сестра прибудет на станцию в 9 часов утра.)
2. Look ... that beautiful photo ... my baby daughter. (Посмотри на эту красивую фотографию моей малышки дочки.)
3. I'm hungry. What's ... lunch today? (Я голоден. Что на обед сегодня?)
4. This is the highest mountain ... the world. (Это самая высокая гора в мире.)
5. What do you usually do ... weekends? (Чем ты обычно занят в выходные?)
6. We are going ... the party ... Saturday. (Мы идем на вечеринку в субботу.)
7. I bought a new pair ... sunglasses ... the chemist's. (Я купила новую пару солнечных очков в аптеке.)
8. What do you know ... Scotland? (Что ты знаешь о Шотландии?)
9. The postman came ... a letter ... my Dad. (Почтальон пришел с письмом для папы.)
10. Did you speak ... the boss ... your salary? (Ты поговорил с боссом по поводу твоей зарплаты?)
11. Sam lives ... home ... his mother. (Сэм живет дома с мамой.)
12. Can you help me ... my drawing? - ... course I can. (Ты можешь помочь мне с рисунком? – Конечно, могу.)
13. I met my future husband ... a queue ... the bus stop. (Я познакомилась со своим будущим мужем в очереди на автобусной остановке.)
14. Justin is ... Kristy's house. (Джастин находится у Кристи дома.)
15. The diagram is ... page 76 ... the left. (Схема – на странице 76, слева.)

2. Выберите из скобок подходящий предлог.

1. Does she come ... (at/in/to) school ... (on/by/in) bus? (Она приезжает в школу на автобусе?)
2. My office is ... (near/near to/near with) the stadium. (Мой офис находится рядом со стадионом.)
3. Kevin often goes abroad ... (in/on/for) business. (Кевин часто ездит за границу в командировку.)

4. All the notices in the streets were ... (on/by/in) French. (Все вывески на улицах были на французском.)
5. What's interesting ... (on/in/at) TV ... (on/at/in) the moment? (Что интересного по ТВ в данный момент?)
6. Sorry. I took your bag ... (on/for/by) mistake. (Извини. Я взяла по ошибке твою сумку.)
7. Shall we go ... (for/on/to) a walk? (Мы пойдем на прогулку?)
8. Kira is happy, she is ... (on/in/with) love. (Кира счастлива, она влюблена.)
9. We are waiting ... (for/at/by) the rain to stop. (Мы ждем, когда остановится дождь.)
10. Is Sophie good ... (in/on/at) roller-skating? (Софи хорошо катается на роликах?)
11. Is Tim interested ... (at/in/by) marketing? (Тим интересуется маркетингом?)
12. I'm afraid ... (by/with/of) big crowds of people. (Я боюсь больших скоплений народа.)
13. The forest was full ... (with/of/by) mosquitoes. (Лес был полон комаров.)
14. The patients are listening ... (of/to/at) Mozart. (Пациенты слушают Моцарта.)
15. Our plans depend ... (on/from/in) the weather. (Наши планы зависят от погоды.)
16. We are ... (out/of/out of) peaches. Could you go and buy some? (У нас закончились персики. Не мог бы ты сходить и купить немного?)
17. I guess he annoys me ... (for/on/in) purpose. (Думаю, он раздражает меня специально.)
18. I'm tired of swimming ... (on/at/in) the sea. Let's go to the swimming pool ... (for/in/by) a change. (Я устала плавать в море. Давай пойдем в бассейн для разнообразия.)
19. My wife spends hundreds of euros a month ... (for/in/on) her nails ... (in/on/for) average. (Моя жена тратит сотни евро ежемесячно на ногти, в среднем.)
20. Our teacher is ... (in/on/at) a good mood today. (Наш учитель в хорошем настроении сегодня.)

3. Используйте верный предлог времени (in, on, at, for, since, during).

1. She has been in Africa ... February. (Она находится в Африке с февраля.)
2. Dan has had his design studio ... several years. (Дэн имеет свою дизайн-студию в течение нескольких лет.)
3. The fishing season is to start ... a couple of weeks. (Рыболовный сезон начнется через пару недель.)
4. The kids worked on a farm ... their summer holidays. (Дети работали на ферме во время летних каникул.)
5. My car will be ready ... 3 days. (Моя машина будет готова через 3 дня.)
6. My sister's birthday is ... September. (День рождения моей сестры в сентябре.)
7. I am often very tired ... Friday evenings. (Часто я очень усталый по вечерам в пятницу.)
8. It's too cold here ... winter. (Здесь слишком холодно зимой.)
9. I got my driving license ... 2004 ... the age of 23. (Я получил водительские права в 2004 году в возрасте 23 лет.)
10. We always visit our parents ... Christmas. (Мы всегда навещаем родителей на Рождество.)

ОТВЕТЫ:

1.

1. at – at – in
2. at - of
3. for
4. in
5. at
6. to - on
7. of - at
8. about

9. with - for
10. to - about
11. at - with
12. with - of
13. in - at
14. at
15. on – on

2.

1. to - by
2. near
3. on
4. in
5. on - at
6. by
7. for
8. in
9. for
10. at
11. in
12. of
13. of
14. to
15. on
16. out of
17. on
18. in - for
19. on - in
20. in

3.

1. since
2. for
3. in
4. during
5. in
6. in
7. on
8. in
9. in - at
10. at

Типы вопросительных предложений

1. Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.

Н-р: Mary grows beautiful flowers in the garden. (Мэри выращивает красивые цветы в саду.)
– Does Mary grow flowers in the garden? (Мэри выращивает цветы в саду?)

The weather is cold today. (Сегодня холодная погода.) – Is the weather cold today? (Погода холодная сегодня?)

1. John was tired after work. (Джон устал после работы.)
2. We live in a small town. (Мы живем в маленьком городке.)
3. Summer has started at last. (Лето началось, наконец-то.)
4. They have already left. (Они уже ушли.)
5. My parents got married in Paris. (Мои родители поженились в Париже.)
6. She can lose her temper easily. (Она может легко выйти из себя.)
7. The party will start in time. (Вечеринка начнется вовремя.)
8. The dogs are sleeping. (Собаки спят.)
9. The umbrella was broken. (Зонт был сломан.)
10. He always gives money to homeless children. (Он всегда дает деньги беспризорным детям.)

2. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям, начиная с вопросительных слов в скобках.

H-p: I am interested in psychology. (What...?) (Я интересуюсь психологией.) – What are you interested in? (Чем ты интересуешься?)

A strange man came here last night. (When...?) (Странный человек приходил сюда прошлой ночью.) – When did the strange man come here? (Когда приходил сюда странный человек?)

1. The twins were born in June. (When...?) (Близнецы родились в июне.) (Когда...?)
2. We had a great time in Disneyland. (Where...?) (Мы классно провели время в Диснейлэнде.) (Где...?)
3. Mr. Black can play chess very well. (How...?) (Мистер Блэк умеет играть в шахматы очень хорошо.) (Как...?)
4. The salad is not fresh. (Why...?) (Салат несвежий.) (Почему...?)
5. My wife prefers juice to tea. (Who...?) (Моя жена предпочитает сок вместо чая.) (Кто...?)
6. Tom orders Japanese food every Friday. (What...?) (Том заказывает японскую еду каждую пятницу.) (Что...?)
7. I meet a lot of people at work. (Where...?) (Я встречаюсь со многими людьми на работе.) (Где...?)
8. They will have lunch at home. (Where...?) (Они будут обедать дома.) (Где...?)
9. The film has just started. (What film...?) (Фильм только что начался.) (Какой фильм...?)
10. I have been to the doctor. (Where...?) (Я был у врача.) (Где...?)

3. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям, используя предлагаемые в скобках варианты.

H-p: Nick wants to become a lawyer. (Ник хочет стать юристом.) (a waiter - официант) – Does Nick want to become a lawyer or a waiter? (Ник хочет стать юристом или официантом?)

There are five eggs in the fridge. (В холодильнике 5 яиц.) (ten – десять) – Are there five or ten eggs in the fridge? (В холодильнике 5 или 10 яиц?)

1. He will study French in Canada. (Он будет изучать французский в Канаде.) (German – немецкий)

2. They are **football** fans. (Они – футбольные фанаты.) (hockey – хоккей)
3. Her granny can tell fortunes from **cards**. (Ее бабушка умеет предсказывать по картам.) (candles – свечи)
4. I have made **an apple-pie**. (Я приготовила яблочный пирог.) (a banana cake – банановый торт)
5. Ann bought a nice **dress** yesterday. (Аня купила красивое платье вчера.) (a skirt – юбка)
6. This car was manufactured in **Japan**. (Эта машина была произведена в Японии.) (Germany – Германия)
7. They must pay for **the taxi**. (Они должны заплатить за такси.) (the lunch - обед)
8. The post-office opens **at 9**. (Почта открывается в 9.) (at 8 – в восемь)
9. Fiona and John paint **their house** every five years. (Фиона и Джон красят свой дом каждые 5 лет.) (their bedroom – их спальня)
10. She visited all **the museums** in Istanbul. (Она посетила все музеи в Стамбуле.) (the shops – магазины)

4. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса. Переведите вопросы.

Н-р: 1 – e (Она необщительна, не так ли?)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. She isn't sociable, | a. mustn't they? |
| 2. Mark was satisfied, | b. do they? |
| 3. Your kids never argue with you, | c. didn't she? |
| 4. Let's dance, | d. do you? |
| 5. Tom can dive well, | e. is she? |
| 6. Our partners must keep their word, | f. won't it? |
| 7. Helen has washed up, | g. doesn't she? |
| 8. You don't trust me, | h. wasn't he? |
| 9. Your mum works as an accountant, | i. hasn't she? |
| 10. It will be cloudy tomorrow, | j. did they? |
| 11. Betty found a new job, | k. can't he? |
| 12. They didn't sell their car, | l. shall we? |

Ответы:

1.

1. Was John tired after work?
2. Do you live in a small town?
3. Has summer started at last?
4. Have they already left?
5. Did your parents get married in Paris?
6. Can she lose her temper easily?
7. Will the party start in time?
8. Are the dogs sleeping?
9. Was the umbrella broken?
10. Does he always give money to homeless children?

2.

1. When were the twins born?
2. Where did you have a great time?
3. How can Mr. Black play chess?
4. Why isn't the salad fresh?
5. Who prefers juice to tea?
6. What does Tom order every Friday?
7. Where do you meet a lot of people?
8. Where will they have lunch?
9. What film has just started?
10. Where have you been?

3.

1. Will he study French or German in Canada?
2. Are they football or hockey fans?
3. Can her granny tell fortunes from cards or candles?
4. Have you made an apple-pie or a banana cake?
5. Did Ann buy a nice dress or a skirt yesterday?
6. Was this car manufactured in Japan or Germany?
7. Must they pay for the taxi or the lunch?
8. Does the post-office open at 9 or 8?
9. Do Fiona and John paint their house or their bedroom every five years?
10. Did she visit all the museums or the shops in Istanbul?

4.

1. e
2. h – Марк был доволен, не так ли?
3. b (наречие never делает первую часть предложения отрицательной) – Твои дети никогда не спорят с тобой, не так ли?
4. l – Давай потанцуем, хорошо?
5. k – Том умеет хорошо нырять, не так ли?
6. a – Наши партнеры должны держать свое слово, не так ли?
7. i – Хелен помыла посуду, не так ли?
8. d – Ты мне не доверяешь, не так ли?
9. g – Твоя мама работает бухгалтером, не так ли?
10. f – Завтра будет облачно, не так ли?
11. c – Бетти нашла новую работу, не так ли?
12. j – Они не продали свою машину, не так ли?

Инфинитив Герундий

1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)
2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)

4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)
9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)
11. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
12. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
13. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
14. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)
15. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)
16. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
17. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)
18. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)
19. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)
20. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

2. Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

1. We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish. (Мы умеем говорить по-испански.)
2. He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty. (Он часто заставляет меня чувствовать виноватой.)
3. You have ... (be/to be) friendly and polite. (Ты должен быть дружелюбным и вежливым.)
4. She must ... (stay/to stay). (Она обязана остаться.)
5. The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later. (Юрист позвонит вам позже.)
6. I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present. (Я бы хотела послать ему подарок.)
7. You'd better ... (move/to move) faster. (Тебе лучше двигаться быстрее.)
8. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment. (Мы слышали, как кто-то вошел в квартиру.)
9. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen. (Мама хочет покрасить стены на кухне.)
10. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car. (Мы решили продать машину.)
11. He always fails ... (keep/to keep) his word. (Он всегда не сдерживает слово.)
12. I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone. (Я пытаюсь поднять этот тяжелый камень.)
13. Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice. (Позволь мне дать тебе совет.)
14. It may ... (cost/to cost) too much. (Это может стоить слишком много.)
15. She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street. (Она видела, как он переходит улицу.)

3. Составьте предложения, выбрав начало из первого столбца и окончание – из второго.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She is interested | a) drinking alcohol. |
| 2. I would like | b) to seeing my daughter. |
| 3. You should give up | c) being ill. |
| 4. We really enjoy | d) laughing at her. |
| 5. I'm looking forward | e) to living in a dirty house. |
| 6. He is used | f) talking to drunk people. |
| 7. She pretended | g) swimming in the sea. |
| 8. Pamela is good | h) to have a cup of coffee. |
| 9. I couldn't help | i) in surfing the Internet. |
| 10. She avoids | j) at riding a horse. |

Ответы:

1.

1. to visit
2. eating
3. buying
4. going
5. writing
6. to answer
7. to get
8. to hurt
9. beating
10. to travel
11. to leave
12. to fly
13. to get
14. smoking
15. to have
16. washing up
17. giggling
18. playing
19. dancing
20. working

2.

1. speak
2. feel
3. to be
4. stay
5. call
6. to send
7. move
8. enter
9. to paint
10. to sell

11. to keep
12. to lift
13. give
14. cost
15. cross

3.

- 1 – i (Ее интересует проведение времени в интернете.)
- 2 – h (Я бы хотел выпить чашку кофе.)
- 3 – a (Тебе нужно бросить употреблять алкоголь.)
- 4 – g (Нам очень нравится плавать в море.)
- 5 – b (С нетерпением жду встречи с дочкой.)
- 6 – e (Он привык жить в грязном доме.)
- 7 – c (Она притворилась больной.)
- 8 – j (У Памелы есть способности к езде верхом на лошади.)
- 9 – d (Я не мог не смеяться над ней.)
- 10 – f (Она избегает разговоров с пьяными.)

Причастие

1. Напишите следующие глаголы в форме причастий.

Причастие I	Перфектное причастие I	Причастие II
work		
read		
leave		
go		
laugh		

2. Распределите следующие предложения по группам.

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting. (Сад был полон детей, смеющихся и кричащих.)
2. Could you pick up the broken glass? (Ты не мог бы поднять разбитый стакан?)
3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left. (Женщина, сидевшая у окна, встала и ушла.)
4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books. (Я прошел между полками, нагруженными книгами.)
5. Be careful when crossing the road. (Будь осторожен, переходя дорогу.)
6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest. (Проехав 200 км, он решил отдохнуть.)
7. If invited, we will come. (Если нас пригласят, мы придем.)
8. I felt much better having said the truth. (Мне стало гораздо лучше, когда я сказал правду.)

9. He looked at me smiling. (Он взглянул на меня, улыбаясь.)
10. She had her hair cut. (Она подстригла свои волосы.)
11. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece. (Построенное лучшим архитектором города, здание было шедевром.)
12. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about. (Не видя друг друга вечность, им было много о чем поговорить.)

Причастие I:

Перфектное причастие I:

Причастие II:

3. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя причастие I.

Н-р: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg **jumping** down the stairs. (Он сломал ногу, прыгая вниз по лестнице.)

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.
2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.
3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.
5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

4. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя перфектное причастие I.

Н-р: He handed in his test. He had written all the exercises. – **Having written** all the exercises, he handed in his test. (Написав все упражнения, он передал свою контрольную.)

1. She went to her car and drove off. She had closed the door of the house.
2. I sent him an SMS. I had tried phoning him many times.
3. We moved to Florida. We had sold our cottage.
4. His head was aching at night. He had studied all day.
5. He knew all the goals by heart. He had seen that match several times.

Ответы:

1.

	Причастие I	Перфектное причастие I	Причастие II
work	working	having worked	worked
read	reading	having read	read
leave	leaving	having left	left
go	going	having gone	gone

laugh laughing having laughed laughed

2.

Причастие I: 1 – 3 – 5 - 9

Перфектное причастие I: 6 – 8 - 12

Причастие II: 2 – 4 – 7 – 10 – 11

3.

1. Tom fell asleep **watching** the film. (Том уснул во время просмотра фильма.)
2. The pupils opened their textbooks **looking for** the answer. (Ученики открыли учебники в поисках ответа.)
3. Julia lived in Milan for 3 years **training** to be a designer. (Джулия жила в Милане 3 года, обучаясь на дизайнера.)
4. **Being** vegetarians they don't eat meat. (Будучи вегетарианцами, они не едят мясо.)
5. Jane found some old letters **tidying up** her bedroom. (Джейн обнаружила старые письма, когда убиралась в своей спальне.)

4.

1. **Having closed** the door of the house she went to her car and drove off. (Закрыв дома дверь, она пошла к машине и уехала.)
2. **Having tried** phoning him many times I sent him an SMS. (Попытавшись дозвониться до него несколько раз, я отправил ему СМС.)
3. **Having sold** our cottage, we moved to Florida. (Продав свой коттедж, мы переехали во Флориду.)
4. **Having studied** all day his head was aching at night. (Прозанимавшись весь день, его голова болела ночью.)
5. **Having seen** that match several times he knew all the goals by heart. (Посмотрев этот матч несколько раз, он знал все голы наизусть.)

Модальные глаголы

1. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.

10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
21. I ... (may not/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
24. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

2. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в прошедшее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте could, had to, was to, was allowed to.

Н-р: Bob **can't** dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob **couldn't** dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

1. You **must** show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...
2. We **can't** buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...
3. Mike **may** take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...
4. Victor **has to** call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) – Yesterday ...
5. You **don't need to** paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...
6. She **is to** be at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...
7. You **must not** tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

3. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в будущее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте will be able to, will be allowed to, will have to.

Н-р: The baby **can** talk. (Малыш умеет разговаривать.) – Soon the baby **will be able to** talk. (Скоро малыш сможет разговаривать.)

1. He **can't** get the tickets. (Он не может достать билеты.) – I'm afraid ...
2. You **may** use my camera. (Ты можешь пользоваться моей камерой.) – Tomorrow ...
3. I **am to** wait for him at the airport. (Мне нужно подождать его в аэропорту.) – Next Sunday ...
4. You **must** tell me the truth. (Ты обязан рассказать мне правду.) – Very soon ...
5. I **have to** take these pills 3 times a day. (Мне нужно пить эти таблетки 3 раза в день.) – Tomorrow ...
6. I **can** read this book in Italian. (Я могу прочитать эту книгу на итальянском языке.) – In two years ...

4. Переведите английские пословицы, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы. Постарайтесь вспомнить русские эквиваленты пословиц, где это возможно.

1. A man can do no more than he can.
2. Anyone who has to ask the price cannot afford it.
3. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at their neighbours.
4. You must learn to walk before you can run.
5. He who falls today may rise tomorrow.
6. A bird may be known by its song.
7. He who laughs at crooked men should need to walk very straight.
8. Talk of the devil and he is to appear.
9. A tree must be bent while young.
10. The wind can't be caught in a net.

5. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол should. (Возможны несколько советов.)

Н-р: My eyes are tired. (Мои глаза устали.) – You should go to bed. (Тебе следует поспать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)
5. I've caught a cold. (Я простудился.)
6. Somebody has stolen my purse. (Кто-то украл мой кошелек.)

6. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

Н-р: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa?
14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
15. needn't / you / complain.

Ответы:

1.

1. couldn't (Он не мог открыть окно, так как оно застряло.)
2. must (Переводчики должны переводить без словарей.)
3. May (Можно мне воспользоваться твоим велосипедом сегодня?)
4. Could (Ты не могла бы дать мне рецепт этого торта?)

5. might (Я почти не вижу Джейн, возможно она переехала в Африку.)
6. may (Возьми зонт. Может пойти дождь.)
7. should – cannot (Тебе следует перестать курить. Ты же знаешь, что не сможешь купить здоровье.)
8. must (Ты должен закончить статью как можно скорее.)
9. have to (Лизе больше не нужно сидеть на диете.)
10. might (Лара возможно получит игровую приставку на свой день рождения.)
11. must not (Тебе нельзя читать в темноте.)
12. doesn't have to (Мой дед на пенсии, поэтому ему не нужно ходить на работу.)
13. needn't (Холодильник полон, поэтому нам не обязательно идти в магазин.)
14. must (Наши служащие должны подписывать это соглашение.)
15. ought to (Нам следует зарезервировать столик заранее, если мы хотим там поужинать.)
16. can't – must (Я не могу в это поверить! Должно быть, ты шутишь.)
17. is to (Аня должна закончить школу в следующем году.)
18. had to (Извините, я опоздал. Мне пришлось ждать водопроводчика.)
19. have to (Во сколько нам нужно быть на ж/д вокзале?)
20. might (Не ждите меня вечером. Возможно, я буду поздно.)
21. can't (Я не могу смотреть этот фильм. Он слишком скучный.)
22. needn't (У нас есть посудомоечная машина, поэтому тебе не нужно мыть посуду.)
23. should (Ты выглядишь очень бледным. Думаю, тебе следует остаться дома.)
24. Could (Не могли бы вы передать мне горчицу, пожалуйста?)

2.

1. Last night you had to show your identity card here.
2. Last summer we couldn't buy a new car.
3. This morning Mike was allowed to take my laptop computer for a couple of hours.
4. Yesterday Victor had to call his mother.
5. Yesterday you didn't need to paper the walls.
6. Last Friday she was to be at the office at 9 a.m.
7. Last night you didn't have to tell lies.

3.

1. I'm afraid he won't be able to get the tickets.
2. Tomorrow you will be allowed to use my camera.
3. Next Sunday I will have to wait for him at the airport.
4. Very soon you will have to tell me the truth.
5. Tomorrow I will have to take these pills 3 times a day.
6. In two years I will be able to read this book in Italian.

4.

1. Человек может сделать не больше, чем может. (Выше головы не прыгнешь.)
2. Любой, кто вынужден спросить про цену, не может этого себе позволить.
3. Людям, живущим в стеклянных домах, не следует бросать камни в соседей. (Как аукнется, так и откликнется. Не рой другому яму – сам в нее попадешь.)
4. Ты должен научиться ходить, прежде чем сможешь бегать. (Сперва «аз» да «буки», а потом науки.)
5. Тот, кто падает сегодня, может подняться завтра. (После ненастья - солнышко. Не терт, не мят – не будет калач.)

6. Птицу можно узнать по ее песне. (Птицу видно по полету.)
 7. Тому, кто смеется над горбатыми, нужно самому ходить очень прямо. (Нет лучше шуток, как над собой.)
 8. Заговори о дьяволе, и он появится. (Легко на помине.)
 9. Дерево нужно гнуть, пока оно молодое. (Учи ребенка, пока мал. Куй железо, пока горячо.)
 10. Ветер невозможно поймать в сети. (За ветром в поле не угонишься.)
- 5.
1. You should put on warm clothes. You should drink hot tea. (Тебе нужно надеть теплую одежду. Тебе нужно попить горячий чай.)
 2. You should drink water. (Тебе нужно выпить воды.)
 3. You should have lunch. (Тебе нужно пообедать.)
 4. You should calm down. (Тебе нужно успокоиться.)
 5. You should take medicine. You should visit the doctor. (Тебе нужно принять лекарство. Тебе нужно сходить к доктору.)
 6. You should phone the police. You shouldn't carry your bag open. (Тебе надо позвонить в полицию. Тебе не следует носить сумку открытой.)
- 6.
1. Linda **might** come to the party tonight. (Линда, возможно, придет вечером на вечеринку.)
 2. Farmers **have to** work all the year round. (Фермеры должны работать круглый год.)
 3. You **must not** make noise in hospital. (Вам нельзя шуметь в больнице.)
 4. **May** I switch on the light? (Можно мне включить свет?)
 5. **Could** I look at your passport? (Могла бы я взглянуть на ваш паспорт?)
 6. My wife **can** cook quite well. (Моя жена умеет готовить довольно хорошо.)
 7. We **were able to** catch the last train. (Мы смогли успеть на последний поезд.)
 8. You **must not** wear jeans to school. (Вы не должны носить джинсы в школу.)
 9. You **didn't have to** drink so much yesterday. (Тебе не нужно было пить так много вчера.)
 10. Robert **ought to** pay the electricity bill today. (Роберту нужно оплатить счет за электричество сегодня.)
 11. We **should** find a better job. (Нам следует найти работу получше.)
 12. You **shouldn't** eat too much salt and sugar. (Тебе не следует есть слишком много соли и сахара.)
 13. **Do I have to** get a visa to Turkey? (Мне необходимо получить визу в Турцию?)
 14. He **needs to** improve his manners. (Ему нужно работать над своими манерами.)
 15. You **needn't** complain. (Тебе не нужно жаловаться.)

Условные предложения

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it **rains**, we **shall stay** at home.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)
2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)
3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)
4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)
5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan **moved** to Tokyo, she **would live** near her sister.

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.)
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

3. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: John ... (not have) a car accident if he ... (choose) another road. (Джон не попал бы в автомобильную аварию, если бы выбрал другую дорогу.) – John **wouldn't have had** a car accident if he **had chosen** another road.

1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill. (Я бы навестил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.)
2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eiffel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.)
3. We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella. (Мы бы не промокли, если бы ты взяла зонт.)
4. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes. (Если бы мама не открыла окна, наша комната не была бы полна комаров.)
5. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night. (Ник не был бы таким уставшим этим утром, если бы рано лег спать прошлой ночью.)

4. Подберите к первой части условных предложений (из первого столбика) их окончание (из второго столбика). Обратите внимание на тип условного предложения. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

Н-р: 1 – с (Мы бы испекли торт, если бы мы купили немного яиц вчера.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) We would have made a cake | a) if he hadn't shouted at them. |
| 2) If it rains much | b) if she loses weight. |
| 3) If I knew English well | c) if we had bought some eggs yesterday. |
| 4) My kids wouldn't have cried | d) if I were you. |
| 5) I would call him | e) I would be an interpreter. |
| 6) She will put this dress on | f) the flowers will grow very fast. |

Ответы:

1.

1. If he practices every day, he will become a champion.
2. She will help us if we ask.
3. If they have enough money, they will open a restaurant next year.
4. I won't talk to you anymore if you insult me.
5. If Bob doesn't keep his word, Anna will be angry with him.

2.

1. If you had a driving license, you would get this job.
2. My dog would be 20 years old today if it were alive.
3. I would go to the police if I were you.
4. If people didn't buy guns, the world would become safer.
5. Tom wouldn't eat much "fast food" if his wife cooked at home.

3.

1. I would have visited Sarah yesterday if I had known that she was ill.
2. If you had gone with me to Paris last month, you would have seen the Eiffel Tower too.
3. We wouldn't have got wet if you had taken an umbrella.
4. If Mum hadn't opened the windows, our room wouldn't have been full of mosquitoes.
5. Nick wouldn't have been so tired this morning if he had gone to bed early last night.

4.

- 2 – f (Если будет много дождя, цветы вырастут очень быстро.)
- 3 – e (Если бы я знал английский хорошо, я бы был переводчиком.)
- 4 – a (Мои дети не заплакали бы, если бы он не крикнул на них.)
- 5 – d (Я бы позвонила ему на твоём месте.)
- 6 – b (Она наденет это платье, если похудеет.)

Повелительное наклонение

1)Переведите на английский язык:

1. Не закрывайте окна.
2. Позовите носильщика, пожалуйста.
3. Пойдемте домой.
4. Не сердитесь на меня.
5. Прочитайте эту статью.
6. Покажите мне эти документы.
7. Пусть он пойдет туда один.
8. Пусть она сделает эту работу сама.
9. Пусть они подождут меня внизу.
10. Пусть он не ходит туда сегодня вечером.
11. Пусть они не ждут меня.

Ответы:

1. Don't close the window.
2. Call a porter, please.
3. Let's go home.
4. Don't be angry with me.
5. Read this article.
6. Show me these documents.
7. Let him go there alone.
8. Let her do this work herself.
9. Let them wait for me downstairs,
10. Don't let him go there this evening.
11. Don't let them wait for me.

Согласование времен

1. Продолжите предложения в косвенной речи, соблюдая правила согласования времен.

Н-р: He said, "I **work** in New York." (Он сказал: «Я работаю в Нью-Йорке.») – He said that he ... (He said that he **worked** in New York. – Он сказал, что работает в Нью-Йорке.)

1. She said, "I speak French." – She said that she ...
2. She said, "I am speaking French."
3. She said, "I have spoken French."
4. She said, "I spoke French."
5. She said, "I am going to speak French."
6. She said, "I will speak French."
7. She said, "I can speak French."
8. She said, "I may speak French."
9. She said, "I have to speak French."
10. She said, "I must speak French."
11. She said, "I should speak French."
12. She said, "I ought to speak French."

Ответы:

1.

She said that she spoke French.

She said that she was speaking French.

She said that she had spoken French.

She said that she had spoken French.
She said that she was going to speak French.
She said that she would speak French.
She said that she could speak French.
She said that she might speak French.
She said that she had to speak French.
She said that she had to speak French.
She said that she should speak French.
She said that she ought to speak French.

Страдательный залог

1. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

2. Измените предложения по образцу:

Н-р: Shakespeare **wrote** "Romeo and Juliet". (Шекспир написал «Ромео и Джульетту».) –
"Romeo and Juliet" **was written** by Shakespeare. («Ромео и Джульетта» была написана Шекспиром.)

1. Popov invented radio in Russia. (Попов изобрел радио в России.)
2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. (Каждые 4 года народ выбирает нового президента в США.)
3. The police caught a bank robber last night. (Полиция поймала грабителя банка прошлой ночью.)
4. Sorry, we don't allow dogs in our safari park. (Извините, но мы не допускаем собак в наш сафари парк.)
5. The postman will leave my letter by the door. (Почтальон оставит мое письмо у двери.)
6. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner. (Мама приготовила вкусный вишневый пирог на ужин.)
7. George didn't repair my clock. (Джордж не отремонтировал мои часы.)
8. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. (Подожди немного, мой сосед рассказывает интересную историю.)
9. My son can write some more articles about football. (Мой сын может написать еще немного статей о футболе.)
10. You must clean your bedroom tonight. (Ты должен убраться в своей спальне сегодня вечером.)

3. Употребите предложения в отрицательной форме и переведите.

1. Ann was bitten by a homeless dog.
2. The zoo is being reconstructed at the moment.
3. The luggage must be checked at the customs.
4. Souvenirs are sold everywhere.
5. The job will be finished at 3 o'clock.

4. Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)
3. Was the Eiffel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)
5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?)

Ответы:

1.

1. The roads are covered with the snow.
2. Chocolate is made from cocoa.
3. The Pyramids were built in Egypt.
4. This coat was bought four years ago.
5. The stadium will be opened next month.
6. Your parents will be invited to a meeting.
7. Where is your car? – It is being mended at the moment.
8. The books have already been packed.
9. The castle can be seen from a long distance.
10. The guests must be met at noon.

2.

1. Radio was invented by Popov in Russia. (Радио было изобретено Поповым в России.)
2. A new president is elected every four years in the USA. (Новый президент избирается каждые 4 года в США.)
3. A bank robber was caught by the police last night. (Банковский грабитель был пойман полицией прошлой ночью.)
4. Sorry, dogs are not allowed in our safari park. (Извините, но собаки не допускаются в наш сафари парк.)
5. My letter will be left by the postman by the door. (Мое письмо будет оставлено почтальоном у двери.)
6. A delicious cherry pie has been made by my mum for dinner. (Вкусный вишневый пирог приготовлен мамой к ужину.)
7. My clock wasn't repaired by George. (Мои часы не были отремонтированы Джорджем.)
8. Wait a little, an interesting story is being told by my neighbor. (Подожди немного, интересную историю рассказывает мой сосед.)
9. Some more articles about football can be written by my son. (Еще немного статей о футболе может быть написано моим сыном.)

10. Your bedroom **must be cleaned** tonight. (Твоя спальня должна быть убрана сегодня вечером.)

3.

1. Ann wasn't bitten by a homeless dog. – Аня не была покусана бездомной собакой.
2. The zoo isn't being reconstructed at the moment. – Зоопарк не реконструируется в данный момент.
3. The luggage must not be checked at the customs. – Багаж не должен быть проверен на таможне.
4. Souvenirs aren't sold everywhere. – Сувениры не продаются повсюду.
5. The job will not be finished at 3 o'clock. – Работа не будет закончена в 3 часа.

4.

1. No, they are not. The Olympic Games are held every four years.
2. Bread is made from flour.
3. No, it wasn't. The Eiffel Tower was built in Paris.
4. The final exams will be taken in summer.
5. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December in Europe.

Типовые задания по чтению.

2-3 курс

The British educational system

The basic features of the British educational system are the following:

Education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16;

The academic year usually begins in September and runs to early July; it has 3 terms, divided by Christmas and Easter holidays. In addition, all schools have a "half-term holiday", lasting a few days or a week, in the middle of each term;

Compulsory education is free of charge, but parents may spend money on educating their children if they want to;

There are three stages of education. children move from the first stage (primary) to the second stage (secondary) at around the age of eleven or twelve. The third stage is "further" education at university or college.

At the age of 5 children go to infant schools which are the first stage of primary education. there is no written timetable and classes are informal. From 7 to 11 they attend junior schools, the second stage of primary education. In primary school children are taught the so-called 3 R's: reading, writing and arithmetic. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of 11 children enter secondary schools. There are four types of state secondary schools in Britain: grammar schools (for the most intelligent children), modern and technical schools and comprehensive schools (for children of all abilities). Grammar schools lead towards higher education, and the others give general or vocational education to prepare students for employment or for further technical education. The regular secondary schools offer 7 years of schooling, with students from 11 to 18 years of age. The last two years (16-18) they may spend in a separate sixth form college, which concentrates on career training.

In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. The National Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn and when they have to take assessment tests.

Between the ages of 14 and 16, pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. Pupils must take the English language, Math, and Science for GCSE, as well as half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they must also be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they do not take exams in these subjects.

Those who get good GCSE grades can stay at their school for another two years, if it has a sixth form and teaches the desired subjects, and then take “A” Level (Advanced Level) exams. Otherwise they have to leave their school and go to a sixth form college or a college of further education. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry and offer courses in engineering, cooking or hairdressing.

The GCE Advanced (A) Level is normally taken after a further two years of study. Good “A” Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. Universities choose their students after interviews. There are about 100 universities in Britain. The most famous are Oxford and Cambridge universities.

Along with the state schools, there are about 500 private schools in Britain. Most of them charge fees. Some private schools are boarding schools, where children actually live in the school. Many schools admit day pupils as well as boarders. Private schools usually offer only the most academic line, and select those students who are most likely to succeed. The most expensive private schools are called “public” schools and they have a long history and traditions. Among the most famous public schools are Winchester, Eton, Westminster, Rugby and Harrow.

1. True/False

There are four basic features in the educational system.

School education is compulsory.

The academic year is divided into 4 terms.

Education isn't free of charge.

There are three stages of education.

Infant schools are the first stage of secondary education.

There is no written timetable in primary school.

Children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and some other subjects.

There are four types of secondary schools in Britain.

Comprehensive schools are for any children.

Grammar schools are for those who want to enter a university.

In the National Curriculum one can find information about time to have assessment tests.

At sixteen you can get GCSE.

There are two ways after finishing secondary school.

Good “A” level results can lead you to a university.

There are ninety universities in Britain.

There are private schools in Britain.

All private schools are boarding schools.

The cheapest schools are called “public schools”.

Eton is one of public schools.

2. Make up a report

There are 4 basic....
At the age of 5...
From 7 to 11 they...
At the age of 11 they...
There are 4 types of secondary schools: ...
At 16 pupils take ...exams.
After getting secondary education you can...or...
To enter a university, you must take ...
There are ... private schools in Britain.
Some of them are .. because pupils...there.

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, than camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They

must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

1. Complete each sentence (A— H) with one of the endings (1—8):

- A. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than
B. A hobby gives one the opportunity of
C. A person's hobbies depend on his
D. What is interesting to one person
E. Some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it
F. Camping is a cheap way
G. Ecotourism is popular with people who
H. A hobby plays a very important
1. age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.
 2. educational, simulational and psychological role.
 3. acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience.
 4. try to damage the environment as little as possible.
 5. you have a hobby.
 6. can be trivial or boring to another.
 7. to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature.
 8. to be a good investment of their money.

2. Give the definitions of the following words

- recreation • self-reliance
- self-expression • pollution
- knick-knack • simulation

3 Answer the questions

- 1) How does a hobby influence a person's life?
- 2) What kinds of hobbies do you know?
- 3) Why do people collect different things?
- 4) What is your attitude to extreme camping?
- 5) Why is ecotourism fashionable today?
- 6) What are the principles of eco-tourism?
- 7) Why is it important to everybody to have a hobby?
- 8) How do you spend your spare time?

4. Read what other people say about their hobbies and fill in the table below

Kate, 43, bank manager

I can say that my hobby is dog training. I have a dog Jerry and we are best friends. Jerry follows all my commands and performs some simple tricks. We understand each other perfectly. I spend 2-3 hours a day training Jerry and it takes me a lot of effort but it's so much fun! Dogs are very devoted and understanding creatures and it is a great pleasure and entertainment to communicate with them. When Jerry is disobedient I never punish him but ignore his bad behaviour. And I often give him sweets and cookies as a reward.

Adam, 72, pensioner

I started collecting milk-jugs 12 years ago. At first my collection was small but today I have more than 200 items in it. I like drinking tea with milk and I have all sorts of milk-jugs in my collection. Most of them are attractively displayed on the shelves in my living-room. My relatives and friends know about my passion and they often add to my collection. My granddaughter often travels abroad on business and for pleasure and she always presents milk-jugs to me. I also collect antique clocks and icons, but my collection is still very small.

Daniel, 63, cook

My favourite pastime is amateur astronomy. When a school boy I liked physics and astronomy and dreamt of becoming astronaut. Observing and studying celestial objects is very interesting and romantic. Viewing the night sky you can see stars, the Moon, planets, comets and meteor showers. Of course you won't see much looking at the sky with the naked eye, that's why I use optical telescopes. I often keep records of my observations and share useful information with other amateur astronomers. Now my dream is to discover a new comet and to make some useful contribution to astronomy.

Simon, 25, messenger

Parkour teaches you to move quickly and efficiently and to overcome obstacles such as concrete walls, high fences or rocks. It has no set of rules or competitiveness. Parkour helps me develop my body and mind and gives me much energy. I learn to trust myself and to be strong. Parkour teaches me to overcome everyday difficulties and to approach problems differently. My friends and I practice in parks and abandoned structures. We try to avoid injuries but of course everything happens. You need no particular equipment: just a T-shirt, light trousers and comfortable athletic shoes. I think parkour has changed my life and my attitude to everything.

5. Read the quotations below. Choose any statement and comment on it.

- 'Life's a hobby.' (Joshua Lederberg)
- 'A hobby a day keeps the doldrums away.' (Phyllis McGinley)
- 'Making money is a hobby that will complement any other hobbies you have, beautifully.' (Scott Alexander)
- 'People are spending more on their hobbies to make their free time more enjoyable.' (Steve Wagner)

Make the most of today. Get interested in something. Shake yourself awake. Develop a hobby. Let the winds of enthusiasm sweep through you. Live today with gusto.' (Dale Carnegie)

6. Choose any topic and make up a short composition on it. Find some extra information on the subject.

1. My hobby.
2. As many people as many hobbies.
3. Strange hobbies.

SPORT

Archery-стрельба из лука **climbing** - альпинизм; скалолазание **hiking** - пешие прогулки на природе **hunting** охота **ice skating** - фигурное катание **martial arts** - боевые искусства **motor racing** -гонки **ten-pin bowling** - боулинг **weightlifting** - поднятие тяжестей **booking** - нарушение правил, за которое игрок получает жёлтую карточку **to score a goal** - забить гол **to send off** - удалить с поля **to take a penalty** - бить пенальти **to play away** - играть "в гостях" или не на своём поле **to play at home** - играть на своем поле; "дома" **competition** - состязание; соревнование **league table** - табло **to break a record** - побить рекорд **to set records** - устанавливать рекорды **world champion**— чемпион мира **world record**— мировой рекорд **national team**— сборная страны **to go in for sport** — заниматься спортом **to play in a draw**- сыграть вничью

SPORTS IN BRITAIN

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Wimbledon is known world-wide as the centre of lawn tennis. Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22, when the weather is fine. The Championships are watched on TV live and at full length by millions of people.

Steeplechase, a cross country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

1. Can you answer the following questions?

1. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain?
2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originate?
3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?
4. What is Wimbledon famous for?
5. What kinds of racing do you know?
6. What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held?

2. «Skateboarding»

Задание. Read the text. Complete the passages using the words: **board, becomes, practice, sport, foot, sometimes, body, balance, feet**

Skateboarding has become a very popular 1. _____. All a person needs to enjoy this sport is a skateboard, good 2. _____, and some 3. _____. It is a good idea to use safety helmets and kneepads because even the best skateboarders fall 4. _____. To begin skateboarding, put one foot on the skateboard and push forward with the other 5. _____. When you get moving fast enough put both 6. _____ on the 7. _____. You keep your balance by moving your arms and 8. _____. The more you practice the easier it 9. _____.

3. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the list below.

**captain coach draw fair
football ground (or pitch) footballer fouls free (or penalty) kick
goal kick-off league opponents
referee score soccer**

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call _____.
2. The instructor of the team is the _____.
3. When you play in a football team you are a _____.
4. The games take place on a _____.
5. The leader of the team is the _____.
6. The man in the _____ is the goal-keeper .
7. The beginning of the match is the _____.
8. During the match each team tries to _____ as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a _____.
10. The players of the other team are the _____.
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the _____.
12. Playing correctly is called _____ play.
13. Unfair moves are called _____.
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a _____.
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football _____.

Trans-Siberian Railway

There's no doubt that the most famous railway in Russia is The Trans-Siberian Railway. It's short name is the Trans-Sib. It was called The Great Siberian Way in the past. And it really deserves to be called great. This railway passes through whole Russia.

It plays a very important role for the country. Don't forget about its economic importance. The Trans-Sib connects the Central part of Russia with the Eastern part of the country. This helps quicker development of the Siberian territories.

Look at the map and you'll realize what a distance the trains covers travelling by The Trans-Siberian Railway. It connects Moscow and Vladivostok. Also this way it passes many Russian cities and towns. Yaroslavl, Yekaterinburg, Omsk, Irkutsk, Chita are among them. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest in the world. Its length is 9288.2 kilometers.

There is no other Railway that crosses practically 2 continents of the world. By the way, 20 per cent of The Trans-Siberian is in Europe and 80 per cent is in Asia. On the board between these continents, there is a sign outside the window of the train going on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It's called "The board of Europe and Asia".

There are some special excursion tours along The Trans-Siberian Railway. They are very popular among foreigners. They suit those who are interested in going through all the country. You can see how rich and diverse nature and geography of Russia. Here you'll be able to feel how tremendous its territory is. This is a very exciting and unusual tour.

Those who will decide to go through The Trans-Siberian Railway will have visited 87 Russian cities and towns. Monuments and signs installed near the railroad will inform about coming from one region to another. I think it's enough big experience. Apart from the cities you'll find a lot of interesting things during the trip. For example, you will pass the Urals. They divide Europe and Asia. You'll see a lot of Russian rivers. For example, the Volga, the Ob, the Irtysh, the Yenisey, Amour and many others.

Of course, Lake Baikal is one of the main sightseeing attractions, which you can see during your trip on the Railway. Lots of people overcome hundreds of kilometers specially to see it. This lake is unique. This is the deepest lake in the world (its deepness achieves 1637 meters). And it's also the purest one. Going through The Trans-Siberian Railway, you get an opportunity to have a look at this lake. The train goes about 200 kilometers parallel to the lake. Sometimes the road goes very close to the bank. And this makes an unforgettable impression.

The Trans-Siberian Railway crosses 8 time zones. So be attentive or you'll get lost in time. If to note that the road takes about 10 days then you'll have to correct your watches practically every day.

The choice of the trains going on the Railway is quite big. But the most comfortable are of course the firm trains. There are air conditioners and television. Such trains make fewer stops. Sometimes they even go 400 kilometers without stopping at any station. This class is often used by foreigners and Russians for traveling.

1. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets.

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel **(на поезде)**.
2. **(самый удобный способ)** to get there is by plane.
3. Modern planes have very comfortable **(сиденья)** in all cabins.
4. I like **(походы / пеший туризм)** because it's an easy way to keep fit.
5. Going on this tour you can see many interesting places **(за короткое время)**.

2. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

by sea on foot expensive advantages walking tours cars business trips by car pleasure journeys anywhere you wish by air by train

1. Travelling _____ is the fastest way to get somewhere.
2. You can easily get there _____.
3. The most pleasant but the most _____ way to travel to Solovki is _____.
4. Travelling _____ has one big advantage: you can stop _____ and make an ordinary meal a picnic.
5. In the last decade, ecotourism has developed in Russia. Almost every region can offer you _____ in the protected corners of nature.
6. _____ are better to take by plane or train, and _____ – by sea or _____.
7. Traveling in the Russian reserved-seat car is terrible, but there are also sleeping and a dining _____, which will greatly facilitate your existence.

3. Find the synonyms.

1	journey	a	wagon-lit
2	dining car	b	by road
3	by air	c	flight
4	voyage	d	way
5	walking tour	e	trip
6	mean	f	hike
7	sleeping car	j	by plane
8	by car	h	buffet car

4. There are some differences between a travel, a trip, a journey, a tour, a voyage, and a crossing. Study the definitions below and check the correct answer below.

TRAVEL – the activity of travelling; a journey (*air/space travel business travel; travel about the Far East*).

JOURNEY – the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle (*I love going on long journeys*).

TOUR – 1. A visit to a place or area, especially one during which you look around the place or area and learn about it (*We went on a guided tour of the cathedral/museum/factory*); 2. A journey made for pleasure, especially as a holiday, visiting several different places in an area (*a cycling tour of Provence*); 3. A planned visit to several places in a country or area made for a special purpose, such as one made by a politician, sports team, or group of performers (*a lecture/concert tour*).

TRIP – a journey in which you go somewhere, usually for a short time, and come back again (*The trip from York to Newcastle takes about an hour by train*).

VOYAGE – a long journey, especially by ship (*He was a young sailor on his first sea voyage*).

CROSSING – a journey across a large area of water, from one side to the other (*It was a really rough crossing – I threw up three times*).

1. A _____ is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.
2. A _____ is a travel made by water - sea or ocean.
3. Our _____ included England, France and Germany.
4. It would be impossible to imagine modern life without _____.
5. In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first _____ across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
6. You can _____ by train, by bus, by plane, by ship or in a car, and finally you can go on foot.
7. Unfortunately that _____ ended in a shipwreck, and Robinson Crusoe found himself on a deserted island.
8. Mr. Dower has visited many countries and now he is writing a book about his _____.
9. One day I came back from a few days' _____ made on foot through the island.
10. As far as I am concerned, I prefer _____ by air.

THE FIRST COMPUTERS

Study new words and word-combinations.

analog computer — аналоговый компьютер;

digital computer — цифровой компьютер;

to aim guns — наводить орудия на цель;

to figure out — вычислять;

at a fast rate — с высокой скоростью;

memory / storage — запоминающее устройство;

to store data and instructions — запоминать информацию и команды;

stored program computer — компьютер с занесенной в память программой;

binary code — двоичный код;

condition — режим, состояние, условие;

vacuum tube — электронная (вакуумная) трубка (лампа);

to amplify — усиливать;

to perform computations — выполнять вычисления.

Read and translate.

Text. THE FIRST COMPUTERS

In 1930 the first analog computer was built by American named Vannevar Bush. This device was used in World War II to help aim guns.

Many technical developments of electronic digital computers took place in the 1940s and 1950s. Mark I, the name given to the first digital computer, was completed in 1944. The man responsible for this invention was Professor Howard Aiken. This was the first machine that could figure out long lists of mathematical problems at a very fast rate.

In 1946 two engineers at the University of Pennsylvania, J. Eckert and J. Maushly, built their digital computer with vacuum tubes. They named their new invention ENIAC (the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator).

Another important achievement in developing computers came in 1947, when John von Neumann developed the idea of keeping instructions for the computer inside the computer's memory. The contribution of John von Neumann was particularly significant. As contrasted with Babbage's analytical engine, which was designed to store only data, von Neumann's machine, called the Electronic Discrete Variable Computer, or EDVAC, was able to store both data and instructions. He also contributed to the idea of storing data and instructions in a binary code that uses only ones and zeros. This simplified computer design. Thus computers use two conditions, high voltage, and low voltage, to translate the symbols by which we communicate into unique combinations of electrical pulses. We refer to these combinations as codes.

Neumann's stored program computer as well as other machines of that time were made possible by the invention of the vacuum tube that could control and amplify electronic signals. Early computers, using vacuum tubes, could perform computations in thousandths of seconds, called milliseconds, instead of seconds required by mechanical devices.

1) Answer the questions to the text.

1. When was the first analog computer built? 2. Where and how was that computer used? 3. When did the first digital computers appear? 4. Who was the inventor of the first digital computer? 5. What could that device do? 6. What is ENIAC? Decode the word. 7. What was J. Neumann's contribution into the development of computers? 8. What were the advantages of EDVAC in comparison with ENIAC? 9. What does binary code mean? 10. Due to what invention could the first digital computers be built?

2) Translate into English.

Цифровые компьютеры; технические усовершенствования; совершенствование компьютеров; ответственный за изобретение; математические задачи; электронные трубки; важное достижение; запоминающее устройство; значительный вклад; двоичный код; высокое напряжение; низкое напряжение; электрические импульсы; тысячная доля секунды, происходить; завершать; вычислять хранить команды внутри компьютера; запоминать информацию; запоминать команды; содействовать; использовать единицу и ноль; упрощать дизайн; усиливать сигналы; выполнять вычисления.

3) Make pairs of close-meaning words from the list below.

Verbs: to name, to complete, to calculate, to develop, to keep, to interpret, to communicate, to fulfill, to apply, to translate, to improve, to build, to call, to store, to communicate, to figure out, to perform, to use, to finish, to construct, to connect.

Nouns: speed, aim, storage, information, machine, significance, computation, data, device, rate, calculation, purpose, memory, importance.

4) Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

1. The first digital computer could solve a lot of mathematical problems at a fast _____. 2. Vannevar Bush built the firsts _____ computer in 1930. 3. Babbage's analytical engine was designed to _____ data. 4. John Neumann invented a machine that was able to _____ not only data but also _____. 5. Neumann _____ the idea of storing data in a _____. 6. Computers use two conditions for symbols. 7. The invention of _____ made computers possible to control _____ and _____ electronic signals. 8. Due to _____ computers could perform _____ much faster.

Reading. Read the text and try to guess the meaning of the words in bold. Check your variants in the dictionary.

A computer

The word “computer” has been part of the English language since 1646, but if you look in a dictionary printed before 1940, you might be surprised to find a computer defined as a *person* who performs calculations! Prior to 1940, machines designed to perform calculations were referred to as calculators and tabulators, not computers. The modern definition and use of the term “computer” **emerged** in the 1940s, when the first electronic computing devices were developed.

Most people can formulate a mental picture of a computer, but computers do so many things and come in such a **variety** of shapes and sizes that it might seem difficult to distill their common characteristics into an all-**purpose** definition. At its core, a **computer** is a **device** that **accepts** input, **processes** data, **stores** data, and produces output, all according to a series of stored instructions.

Computer **input** is whatever is typed, **submitted**, or transmitted to a computer system. Input can be **supplied** by a person, the environment, or another computer. Examples of the kinds of input that a computer can accept include words and symbols in a document, numbers for a calculation, pictures, temperatures from a thermostat, audio signals from a microphone, and instructions from a computer program. An input device, such as a keyboard or mouse, gathers input and **transforms** it into a series of electronic signals for the computer to store and manipulate.

In the context of computing **data** refers to the symbols that represent facts, objects, and ideas. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called **processing**. The series of instructions that tell a computer how to **carry out** processing tasks **is referred to as** a **computer program**, or simply a “program”. These programs form the **software** that **sets up** a computer to do a specific task. Some of the ways that a computer can process data include **performing** calculations, sorting lists of words or numbers, modifying documents and pictures, **keeping track** of your score in a fact-action game, and drawing graphs. In a computer, most processing takes place in a component called the **central processing unit** (CPU), which is sometimes described as the computer’s “brain”.

A computer stores data so that it will be **available** for processing. Most computers have more than one place to put data, depending on how the data is being used. **Memory** is an area of a computer that **temporarily** holds data waiting to be processed, stored, or output. **Storage** is the area where data can be left on a **permanent** basis when it is not immediately needed for processing. **Output** is the result produced by a computer. Some examples of computer output include reports, documents, music, graphs, and pictures. An output device displays, prints, or **transmits** the results of processing.

Take a moment to think about the way you use a simple handheld calculator to balance your checkbook each month. You're forced to do the calculations in stages. **Although** you can **store** data from one stage and use it in the next stage, you cannot store the sequence of formulas – the program – required to balance your checkbook. Every month, therefore, you have to perform a similar set of calculations. The process would be much simpler if your calculator remembered the sequence of calculations and just asked you for this month's checkbook entries.

Early "computers" were really no more than calculating devices, designed to carry out a specific mathematical task. To use one of these devices for a different task, it was necessary to rewire its circuits. In a modern computer, the idea of a **stored program means** that a series of instructions for a computing task can be **loaded** into a computer's memory. These instructions can easily be replaced by a different set of instructions when it is time for the computer to perform another task.

The stored program concept **allows** you to use your computer for one task, such as **word processing**, and then easily **switch** to a different type of computing task, such as **editing** a photo or sending an e-mail message. It is the single most important characteristic that **distinguishes** a computer from other simpler and less **versatile** devices, such as calculators and pocket-sized electronic dictionaries.

Comprehension check. Mark the following statements as True or False.

1. A computer can be defined by its ability to perform different mathematical and logical operations according to a set of instructions.
2. Computers had already been used before WWII.
3. There is no any significant difference between memory and storage.
4. Computer programs and software mean the same.
5. CPU is a part of a computer that controls all other parts of the system.
6. Computers and calculators are very similar devices which are based on the stored program concept.

Vocabulary practice

1. Match the words with their synonyms.

supply unit
distinguish appear
purpose but
device open
emerge goal
available differentiate
although provide

2. Which word does not belong to the group?

- a) input carry out output process
- b) hold store keep perform
- c) edit data transmit set up
- d) software storage supply memory
- e) accept refer input load
- f) unit device software equipment

3. Complete the following sentences choosing one out of the variants given.

1. If you don't back up regularly, you can lose all your
a) CPU b) programs c) data d) storage
2. A computer ... input, processes and stores data, produces output according to a series of instructions.
a) accepts b) submits c) emerges d) transmits
3. Reports, documents, graphs and pictures can be ... to as computer output.
a) performed b) supplied c) transformed d) referred
4. A computer can perform various tasks such as word processing or sending messages that ... it from any calculator.
a) set up b) distinguish c) keep track d) mean
5. Memory is the part of a computer where data and instruction are stored
a) permanently b) available c) temporarily d) versatile
6. Data is processed in the ... according to the instructions that have been loaded into the computer memory.
a) CPU b) variety c) storage d) output

4. Make two-word expressions connected with computing by combining words from two lists: A and B. Then match each expression with the appropriate phrase.

A: stored B: processing
 permanent device
 word output
 handheld storage
 input calculator
 computer program

1. A small electronic instrument allowing you to do mathematical functions.
2. A set of instructions understood by a computer and kept in its memory.
3. A piece of equipment, such as a mouse or keyboard.
4. A form of volume in which information can be stored for a long time.
5. The use of a computer to edit, format, store or print a piece of text.
6. Reports, music, documents and pictures produced by a computer.

5. Restore the instructions for switching a computer by matching the beginnings with the endings and put them into the correct order.

Beginnings Endings

1. if a message asks a) for your computer and turn it on.
2. locate the power switch b) desktop to appear.
3. then press the Enter key c) for your user ID or password,

type them in.

4. wait for the Windows d) connected to your computer and turn them on.

5. locate the power switch e) on your computer's keyboard.

for any devices

6. Fill in the gaps in the text.

A computer is a ____ that accepts input, ____ data, stores data, and produces out put according to a series of stored instructions. Before a computer processes data, it is temporarily held in _____. This data is processed in the _____. The idea of ____ program means that a series of instructions for a computing task can be loaded into a computer's memory.

Speaking. Discuss the following questions.

1. How old is the word "computer"?
2. What is a computer?
3. What can be called "computer input"?
4. What input devices can you name?
5. Why do we need software?
6. What is the purpose of the CPU?
7. How do memory and storage differ?
8. What computer output can we get?
9. What's so significant about a computer's ability to store instructions?
10. What does a stored program mean?

Match the terms with the appropriate definitions.

a desktop computer	a) this computer is especially suited for storing and distributing data on a network; these machines do not include features such as sound cards, DVD players, and other fun accessories; they don't require specific hardware and just about any computer can be configured to perform such work;
a notebook	b) these are powerful desktop computers designed for specialized tasks; they can tackle tasks that require a lot of processing speed, most have circuitry specially designed for creating and displaying three-dimensional and animated graphics and often dedicated to design tasks;
a tablet computer	c) it's a large and expensive computer capable of simultaneously processing data for hundreds or thousands of users; used by businesses or governments to provide centralized storage, processing and management for large amount of data in situations where reliability, data security and centralized control are necessary;
a handheld computer	d) it fits on a desk and runs on power from an electrical wall outlet; its keyboard is typically a separate component, connected to the main unit by a cable;
a workstation	e) it's a portable computing device featuring a touch-sensitive screen that can be used as a writing or drawing pad;

a mainframe computer	f) it's one of the fastest computers in the world; can tackle complex tasks such as breaking codes, modeling worldwide weather systems and simulating nuclear explosions;
a supercomputer	g) it <i>features</i> a small keyboard or touch-sensitive screen and is designed to fit into a pocket, run on batteries and be used while you are holding it; also called a PDA (personal digital assistant), it can be used as an electronic appointment book, address book, calculator and notepad;
a server	h) it's a small lightweight personal computer that incorporates screen, keyboard, storage and processing components into a single portable unit, also referred to as a "laptop".

**Jobs. Have you ever hunted for a job? Устройство на работу.
Пример резюме на английском.**

Important Job Skills Social Workers Need

There is a fast-growing demand for social workers and other experts who provide social services to individuals and families.

Social workers help people cope with, manage, and solve problems in their everyday lives. In addition to problem-solving, clinical social workers diagnose and treat mental, behavioral, and emotional issues.

There are several different types of social workers, specializing in different areas, including: child and family; school; mental health and substance abuse; geriatric; and healthcare resources.

What Does a Social Worker Do?

The day-to-day responsibilities vary depending on the role, however all social workers help people manage challenges in their lives. Job responsibilities include:

- Identifying individuals, families, and communities in need of assistance
- Assessing clients' needs
- Responding to crisis situations
- Developing and reviewing service plans
- Developing and evaluating programs and services
- Researching, referring, and advocating for community resources
- Maintaining case files and records
- Helping clients adjust to changes and challenges
- Following up with clients
- Addressing legal issues, assisting with hearings, and providing testimony

Social Worker Education Requirements

For some positions, a bachelor's degree (BSW) in social work is the minimum requirement for getting hired. Most social workers in mid-to-higher-level positions have master's degrees in social work or counseling.

The requirements for clinical social workers are a master's degree (MSW) in social work and two years' experience in a supervised clinical setting. Clinical social workers must be licensed by their state.

Social Worker Salary and Job Outlook

Median Salary

The median annual wage for social workers was \$49,470 as of May 2018. The lowest 10% earned less than \$30,750, and the highest 10% earned more than \$81,400. The highest median wage was \$60,100 for hospital social workers, while the lowest was \$41,810 for individual and family social workers.

Employment Outlook

Employment of social workers is projected to grow 11% between 2018 and 2028, much faster than the average 5% forecast for all occupations. At the high end of the scale, employment of healthcare social workers is projected to grow 17%, and mental health and substance abuse social workers' employment is expected to grow 18%, both at a much higher rate than that of the average occupation.

What Kind of Skills Do You Need to be a Social Worker?

Social workers help their clients function better in society. Some social workers help individuals or families identify and apply for the social services benefits they need.

Others provide counseling, assessment, and clinical diagnostic services in schools or other group settings. Social workers also work as advocates for individuals or for the community, trying to make society a more functional and supportive place.

Social workers must be empathetic yet objective, self-aware, engaged, and motivated by a genuine desire to help clients.

Social work is not a field where you can succeed without a real sense of mission.

Types of Social Work Skills

Active Listening

Active listening means paying attention to, and remembering, what others tell you. It also means demonstrating that you are listening through body language and appropriate responses.

As you listen, analyze what you hear in its proper context and ask clarifying questions to be sure you understand. Active listening is not only an important way to collect patient information, but it is also part of how you establish trust.

- Collaboration
- Compassion
- Credibility
- Empathy
- Engagement
- Observation
- Receiving Criticism
- Teamwork
- Trustworthiness

Verbal Communication

Good verbal communication takes active listening one step further. By adjusting one's speaking style to the situation, a social worker can be effective in any setting, from a home visit with clients to a courtroom or legislative hall. Being able to connect in conversation with many different people is critical to serving clients well.

- Advising
- Advocacy
- Counseling
- Establishing Rapport
- Interacting Effectively with Diverse Clientele
- Interpersonal
- Interviewing
- Persuasion
- Presentation
- Providing Constructive Criticism
- Role playing

Written Communication

Excellent written communication includes not only email, but also recordkeeping. Compiling clear, accurate reports, progress notes, and other documentation forms a critical part of teamwork at social services agencies. As a social worker, your written records are the primary tool your supervisor has for evaluating your skill. If a legal problem develops, reliable recordkeeping could save your job, or even your career.

Good written communication skills also help you to stay organized, and to manage your clients' cases more effectively.

- Care Planning
- Case Management
- Coordinating
- Customizing Treatment Plans
- Documentation
- Organization
- Record Keeping
- Resource Coordination

Critical Thinking

Social workers must make important decisions based on a thorough understanding of the client's needs and situation, the available resources, and applicable law.

Critical thinking is what allows you to make those decisions with intelligence, creativity, and kindness. Without this important skill, a social worker might miss clues, overlook opportunities, or act on personal bias.

- Analytical Skills
- Devising Case Plans
- Evaluation
- Identifying Issues
- Prioritizing
- Problem Assessment
- Problem Solving

Boundary Setting

Social work is about giving, but if you give too much for too long, you will burn out. If you try to do too much too quickly for one client, you will fail—and you will not be available to help anyone else. Setting appropriate boundaries will protect you from burnout and will also keep you focused as you establish goals and coordinate treatment.

- Emotional Resilience
- Ethics
- Maintaining Professional Relationships
- Objectivity
- Professionalism
- Self-awareness
- Self-evaluation
- Attention/energy management

More Social Work Skills

- Criminal Justice
- Psychology
- Sensitivity

- Memory
- Initiative
- Lie Detection
- Tact
- Compliance
- People Orientation
- Attention to Detail
- Attentiveness
- Calmness
- Tenacity
- Insightful Questioning
- Problem Sensitivity
- Patience
- Stress Tolerance
- Bearing
- Encouragement
- Adaptability
- Proactiveness
- Confidence
- Mandatory Reporting Laws
- Quick Thinking
- Articulateness
- Mediation
- Accountability
- Negotiation
- Diplomacy
- Research

Social Worker Resume Example

Aidan Applicant

123 Main Street, Stamford, CT 06902 · 555-555-5555 · aidan.applicant@email.com

CAREER OBJECTIVE

Postgraduate student, soon to obtain a master's degree in social work, with several years of experience in the field, seeks an entry-level position as social worker with a high school or social services agency.

CORE QUALIFICATIONS

- Demonstrated ability to work with and motivate youngsters and high school students with behavioral disorders.
- Have managed a variety of in-school and afterschool programs for teens and preteens.
- Ability to collaborate with psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and school officials to develop treatment plans for individual students.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

XYZ CHARTER SCHOOL, Stamford, CT

Social work intern, September 2019-Present

Provide individual assessment, treatment planning, and psychotherapy services to diverse teenage population diagnosed with learning disabilities and behavioral disorders.

- Co-lead afterschool mentoring program for teen boys to encourage self-esteem and teamwork among classmates.
- Collaborate with team of social workers, psychiatrists, and psychologists to develop individualized treatment plans for students.

ABC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Stamford, CT

Social work intern, September 2017-September 2019

Ran afterschool program for small groups of youth, ages 5 to 10, diagnosed with attention disorder, anxiety, and depression.

- Developed and implemented various forms of games and play to develop participants' self-confidence and social skills.
- Participated in meetings between parents, faculty, psychiatrists, and social workers to develop individualized academic plans for students.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Psychology (2017); GPA 3.9
May 2021)

XYZ University, Stamford, CT

Dean's List; Graduated Summa Cum Laude

Master of Social Work (Expected

XYZ University, Stamford, CT

Named "Top Social Work Student"

Licensure: Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW) Expected June 2020

План письма на английском языке: стандартные фразы

Стандартные речевые обороты и популярные фразы помогут быстро и правильно написать письмо на английском языке. Для удобства мы собрали типичные вводные слова для каждой части английского письма.

Приветствие

Каждое английское письмо начинается с приветствия, а завершается вежливым прощанием.

Так можно обратиться к англоговорящему собеседнику в письме:

Dear Nick! — обращение к родственнику, бойфренду, другу;

Dear Sir — официальное обращение (если уже знакомы);

Dear Mr. Johnson — официальное обращение (если не знакомы).

После каждого обращения следует ставить запятую, а вводную часть письма начинать с новой строки. Например:

Dear Nick,

I am writing you to...

Если письмо неформальное, вместо dear можно просто назвать адресата по имени или использовать стандартные hello и hi.

Что еще важно учесть при написании письма по-английски:

если вы обращаетесь к адресату женского пола и не знаете, замужем она или нет, от чего зависит форма приписки Miss (незамужняя) или Mrs (в браке), то укажите нейтральное обращение Ms;

нельзя сокращать обращения, которые описывают должность — Governor, Professor, Dean, Captain, Admiral, Senator, Judge. ;

если вы не знаете пол адресата, напишите полное имя без обращения: Dear G. A. Williams;

если сообщение адресовано нескольким людям, укажите все имена: Dear Mr. Cooper, Ms. Morgan, Amanda, Michael.

Вводная часть

В первом абзаце следует поблагодарить за предыдущее письмо:

Фраза Перевод

Thanks (a lot) for your (last) letter. Благодарю тебя за последнее письмо.

Your last letter was a real surprise. Твое последнее письмо стало для меня сюрпризом.

I was glad to get your letter. Я был счастлив получить твоё письмо.

It was great to hear from you! Было прекрасно получить весточку от тебя!

It was great to hear that... Было здорово узнать, что...

I was happy to hear... Я был счастлив узнать...

Можно извиниться за долгий ответ:

Sorry I haven't written for so long but... Прости, что я не писал так долго, но..

I must apologize for not writing earlier. Я должен извиниться, что так долго не писал.

Sorry I haven't been in touch for so long. Прости, что я так долго не был на связи.

I'm sorry I haven't answered earlier but.. Мне жаль, что я не ответил раньше, но...

Либо упомянуть какой-то факт из полученного письма:

Sounds like you... Похоже, что ты...

Great news about your... Отличные новости...

Sorry to hear about... Мне жаль слышать о...

Glad to hear that... Рад слышать, что...

Или просто поделиться эмоциями и спросить как дела:

How are you? Как твои дела?

Hope you're well. Надеюсь, ты в порядке.

Для вводной части достаточно 1–3 предложений.

Основная часть

В основной части письма можно ответить на заданные ранее вопросы, рассказать важные факты (новости, события), задать вопросы собеседнику или попросить дать совет.

Начать основную часть помогут вводные конструкции:

You asked me about... Ты спрашивал меня о...

As for your question...(после этой фразы нужна запятая) Что касается твоего вопроса...

You are asking me about... Ты спрашиваешь меня о...

I'll do my best to answer your questions. Я постараюсь полностью ответить на твои вопросы.

As for me...(после этой фразы нужна запятая) Что касается меня...

Listen, did I tell you about... Слушай, я говорил тебе, что...

I thought you might be interested to hear about... Я подумал, что тебе будет интересно узнать

Here are some news about... У меня есть пара новостей о...

I'm writing to ask for... Я пишу, чтобы попросить/спросить о...

Чтобы избежать грамматических ошибок, можно писать основную часть письма простыми предложениями. Для связности используйте вводные конструкции, сокращения, союзы:

well — ну, что ж, хорошо, окей;

unfortunately — к сожалению; жаль, что;

although — хотя, несмотря на;

so — так, вот;

by the way — кстати, к слову;

guess what — знаешь, что; угадай, что.

В неформальной переписке уместно использовать разговорные сокращения, а в деловой лучше придерживаться более сдержанного стиля.

Заключение

По правилам написания писем на английском языке, заключение — это отдельный абзац, в котором нужно указать причину, по которой вы заканчиваете письмо. В нем можно выразить надежды на дальнейшую переписку, передать привет семье или друзьям адресата.

Завершить письмо на английском можно такими фразами:

Well, I'd better go now as I have to... Что ж, мне пора идти, так как я должен...

I must go now... Мне пора идти...

Anyway, I have to go now because... В любом случае, мне нужно заканчивать, потому что...

Well, got to go now. Что ж, пожалуй, на этом все.

Можно предложить продолжить переписку позже:

If you want to know anything else, just drop me a line. Если хочешь узнать что-нибудь еще, просто напиши мне.

Please give my regards to your... Пожалуйста, передай привет твоим.

Looking forward to hearing from you! С нетерпением жду весточку от тебя!

Hope to hear from you soon! Надеюсь вскоре получить от тебя письмо!

Keep in touch! До связи!

Write (back) soon! Скорее напиши мне!

Take care and keep in touch! Береги себя и будем на связи!

Drop me a letter when you can. Отправь мне письмо, когда получится.

Заключительные фразы могут занимать 1–3 строки. Осталось попрощаться, подписаться — и письмо на английском готово.

Завершающая фраза и подпись

Прежде чем подписать письмо своим именем, можно добавить:

yours — твой;

warm regards — с теплым приветом;

kind regards — с наилучшими пожеланиями;

best wishes — с наилучшими пожеланиями;
all the best — всех благ;
take care — береги себя;
sincerely yours — искренне ваш;
respectfully — с уважением;
thank you — благодарю вас;
После прощания ставим запятую, а на следующей строке — имя и подпись отправителя.

Social work. What is it?

1. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания.

abuse – 1. жестокое обращение; 2. злоупотребление
adjustment – приспособляемость, привыкание, адаптация
assessment – оценка
behavior – поведение
community – 1. сообщество; 2. общество
dependent – иждивенец
alcohol dependent – алкоголик
drug dependent – наркоман
disability – нетрудоспособность, инвалидность
disadvantage – недостаток
disorder – болезнь, расстройство
distress – 1. горе, беда; 2. нищета, нужда
faculty – факультет
Humanitarian faculty – гуманитарный факультет
illness – болезнь, заболевание
impairment – ухудшение, ущерб
interaction – взаимодействие
offender – преступник, правонарушитель
setting – окружение, обстановка
service – обслуживание
health services – медицинское обслуживание
social services – социальное обслуживание
support – поддержка
treatment – 1. лечение уход; 2. воспитание

work – работа
clinical social work – клиническая социальная работа
gerontological social work – геронтологическая социальная работа
industrial social work – социальная работа на производстве
medical social work – социальная работа в медицинских учреждениях
occupational social work – социальная работа по месту занятости
police social work – социальная работа в полиции
preventive social work – превентивная социальная работа
psychiatric social work – социальная работа в психиатрии
rural social work – социальная работа в сельской местности
school social work – социальная работа в школе
social work – социальная работа
worker – рабочий
family support worker – семейный социальный работник
social worker – социальный работник

2. Установите соответствия между терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках.

a)

1) rural social work	a) социальная работа по месту занятости
2) psychiatric social work	b) клиническая социальная работа
3) occupational social work	c) превентивная социальная работа
4) police social work	d) психиатрическая социальная работа
5) preventive social work	e) социальная работа в полиции
6) medical social work	f) социальная работа в сельской местности.
7) school social work	g) социальная работа в школе
8) gerontological social work	h) социальная работа на производстве
9) clinical social work	i) геронтологическая социальная работа
10) industrial social work	j) социальная работа в медицинских учреждениях

b)

1) abuse	a) иждивенец
2) adjustment	b) недостаток
3) assessment	c) жестокое обращение; злоупотребление
4) behavior	d) приспособляемость, привыкание
5) disorder	e) поведение
6) dependent	f) горе, беда
7) disability	g) болезнь, расстройство
8) disadvantage	h) нетрудоспособность, инвалидность
9) community	i) сообщество; общество
10) distress	j) оценка

3. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему текст

Social work

Social work is the professional activity of helping individuals, groups, or communities enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to this goal. Social work practice consists of the professional application of social work values, principles, and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; providing counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services; and practicing in relevant legislative processes.

The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior; of social, economic and cultural institutions and of the interaction of all these factors.

There are different specialties within social work, for example: rural social work, occupational social work, school social work, clinical social work, preventive social work, police social work and others.

Rural social work is practice oriented to helping people who have unique problems and needs arising out of living in agricultural or sparsely populated areas.

School social work is the specialty oriented towards helping students make satisfactory school adjustments.

Psychiatric social work or clinical social work is social work in a mental health setting. Occupational social work or industrial social work is the provision of professional human services in the workplace through employer-funded programs. Preventive social work is the professional application of social work theory and methods to the treatment and prevention of psychosocial dysfunction, disability, or impairment, including emotional and mental disorders.

4. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам

1. социальные условия; 2. ценности социальной работы; 3. реальные услуги; 4. малонаселенные территории; 5. адаптация к школе; 6. программы, финансируемые работодателем;	7. теория и методы социальной работы; 8. лечение и предотвращение; 9. психосоциальные дисфункции; 10. инвалидность; 11. психические расстройства.
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5. Найдите в тексте термины, близкие по значению к следующим.

psychiatric social work, industrial social work, illness, pupils, disablement.

6. Закончите предложения, используя следующие термины и терминологические сочетания.

behavior; communities; clinical social work; occupational social work; rural social work

1. Social workers help individuals, families and
2. To do the job professionally social worker should possess knowledge of human development and
3. ... is oriented to helping people who live in agricultural or sparsely populated areas.
4. Psychiatric social work is also called
5. ... provides people with the workplaces through employer-funded programs.

7. Выберите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык.

1. One of the tasks of social workers is to help communities provide or improve social and health services.
2. Social worker should know not only about human development and behavior, about social, economic and cultural institutions but also about the interaction of all these factors.
3. There are two major specialties within social work: occupational social work and clinical social work.
4. Occupational social work is also called industrial social work.
5. School social work helps students to adapt to school environment.

7. Соотнесите термины из текста с соответствующими определениями.

1. Rural social work is ...	a) ... social work in a mental health setting.
2. School social work is ...	b) ... application of social work theory and methods to the treatment and prevention of psychosocial dysfunction.
3. Police social work...	c) ... practice oriented to people living in agricultural or sparsely populated areas.
4. Preventive social work is ...	d) ... the provision of professional human services in the workplace.
5. Industrial social work is ...	e) ... the specialty oriented towards helping students make satisfactory school adjustments.
6. Psychiatric social work ...	f) ... is social work practice. that occurs in hospitals and other health care settings to facilitate good health and aid physically ill patients and their families to resolve the problems related to the illness.
7. Medical social work ...	g) ... is professional social work practice within police precinct houses, courthouses, and jail settings to provide a variety of social services to victims of crimes, and their families.

8. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is social work?
2. What knowledge does the practice of social work require?
3. What specialties within social work do you know?
4. Is school social work oriented towards helping students make satisfactory school adjustments?
5. What is rural social work practice oriented to?

History of social work

1. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания.

almoner – 1. ист. раздающий милостыню (должностное лицо при дворе или религиозной организации); 2. уст. работник сферы социального обслуживания
hospital almoner – уст. работник сферы социального обслуживания, ведающий оплатой лечения и бытовым обслуживанием больных
medical almoner – уст. работник сферы социального обслуживания, ведающий оплатой лечения и бытовым обслуживанием больных
aged – престарелый
alms – милостыня
assistance – помощь
charitable work – благотворительная работа
guardian – опекун, попечитель

law – закон
 Poor Law – ист. закон о бедных
 orphan – сирота
 overseer – надзиратель, надсмотрщик
 poor – бедный ист.
 guardian of the poor – попечитель бедных
 ист. overseer of the poor – попечитель по призрению бедных
 poverty – бедность
 official – должностное лицо, служащий
 sick – больной
 unemployed – безработный
 welfare – благополучие
 welfare officer – работник по вопросам социального обеспечения
 welfare state – государство всеобщего благосостояния

2. Установите соответствия между следующими терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках.

1) assistance	a) надзиратель, надсмотрщик
2) official	b) сирота
3) unemployed	c) помощь
4) overseer	d) благополучие
5) alms	e) милостыня
6) orphan	f) опекун
7) welfare	g) бедный
8) guardian	h) бедность
9) poor	i) отсутствие работы
10) poverty	j) должностное лицо, служащий

3. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их на русский язык.

1. act	9. organized
2. Europe	10. parliament
3. facts	11. problem
4. financial	12. reform
5. industrial	13. revolution
6. information	14. shocking
7. monastery	15. system
8. organization	

4. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему.

THE GROWTH OF SOCIAL SERVICES

In medieval times in Europe, the Church was the only organized body which could try to relieve poverty. In fact, the Church, particularly through its monasteries, provided most of what are now known as the social services, especially education and the care of the poor and the sick.

The guilds and manors also played their part. In country areas, the lord of the manor often made himself responsible for helping the poor and needy.

This system broke down in some European countries and also in England in the 16th century. In 1601 the English parliament passed the act which has become known as the Elizabethan Poor Law. This aimed to keep law and order and made arrangements for money to be raised and used to help the aged, orphans, and the unemployed. But poor-law assistance was always grudgingly offered, for people were regarded as somehow responsible for their poverty and were harshly treated by the authorities. Moreover, it was considered shameful to have to depend on financial assistance in order to survive. It was only in the late 19th century that social and welfare services became widely available, and, even then, not in all countries.

A hundred years earlier people had begun to think more about the rights of the individual human being. The appalling conditions caused by the Industrial Revolution in England made people aware of the urgent need for social reform. Elizabeth Fry and Lord Shaftesbury among others were notable social reformers. Charles Booth, a successful businessman became concerned with social problems and tried to understand how people lived, what they wanted, and how these wants could be satisfied. He conducted a survey which revealed some shocking facts. More than 30 % per cent of London families were desperately poor. Their poverty was not a result of crime, drink, or laziness – in other words, they did not bring it upon themselves, as many people in those days thought. Their poverty was due to lack of work, accidents, death of the husband or breadwinner, failed businesses, old age, and illness. Booth's survey provided much of the information needed by various social service organizations then establishing themselves and trying to improve the situation.

5. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам.

1. облегчить бедность;	5. неохотно предоставлять помощь;
2. забота о бедных и больных;	6. грубо обращаться;
3. помощь бедным и нуждающимся;	7. острая необходимость;
4. поддерживать закон и порядок;	8. отсутствие работы.

6. Закончите предложения, используя следующие слова и выражения.

the social services; to relieve poverty; social and welfare services; poverty; law and order.

1. In medieval times in Europe, the Church was the only organized body which could try
2. The Church provided most of what are now known as
3. This aimed to keep ... and made arrangements for money to be used to help the aged, orphans, and the unemployed.
4. In the late 19th century ... became widely available.
5. Their ... was due to lack of work, accidents, death of the husband or breadwinner, failed businesses, old age, and illness

7. Выпишите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык.

1. In medieval times in Europe, the Church provided education and the care of the poor and the sick.
2. In 1601 the English parliament passed the act which has become known as the Henrician Poor Law.

3. Poor-law assistance was always grudgingly offered.
4. More than 30 % per cent of London families were desperately poor.
5. Charles Booth was a bishop concerned with social problems.

8. Закончите предложения, выбрав вариант по смыслу.

1. In medieval times	a) ... the English parliament passed the Elizabethan Poor Law.
2. In the 16 th century	b) ... social and welfare services became widely available.
3. In 1601	c) ... system of Church care broke down.
4. In the late 19 th century	d) ... people had begun to think more about the rights of the individual human being.
5. A hundred years earlier	e) ... the Church was the only organized body which could try to relieve poverty.

9. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What organization tried to relieve poverty in Europe in medieval times?
2. Who made himself responsible for helping the poor and needy in country areas?
3. When did the English parliament pass the act which has become known as the Elizabethan Poor Law?
4. When did social and welfare services become widely available?
5. What survey provided much of the information needed by various social service organizations?

Social services in the 20th century

The social services grew extensively in the 20th century. Early in the century in Britain, for example, as well as bringing in the health insurance scheme, the British government introduced pensions for elderly people, insurance payments for people without jobs, and other such benefits. After World War I, the great worldwide industrial slump created new problems, for millions of people were suddenly out of work. During World War II, a new plan for the social services was introduced which led to family allowances (payments to help parents pay for the cost of their children); a national insurance scheme for all; national assistance (now called income support) to replace the old and much despised Poor Law; and a new system of free education for all children. These benefits made Britain into what is known as a welfare state.

A welfare state is one in which the government (national and local) organizes services to try to eliminate problems such as poverty, disease, poor housing, and unemployment. Each person is believed to have a right to a certain standard of living which includes, for example, the right to

treatment for illness. Other welfare states include the Netherlands, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and New Zealand.

In the United States, government-funded social and welfare services were introduced somewhat later than in Britain, Europe, and New Zealand. In the 1930s, the years of the great depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the New Deal policy to help the 13 million wage earners who had no jobs and the 5 million families living in poverty. Roosevelt believed strongly that if private industries could not provide jobs, then the government should step into help. The 1935 Social Security Act was passed to provide funds to help unemployed workers, and to create old-age pensions for qualified workers retiring after the age of 65.

1. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам.

1. пенсия по старости;	5. плохое жильё;
2. социальные службы;	6. устранить проблемы;
3. национальная схема страхования;	7. квалифицированный рабочий;
4. пособие многодетным семьям;	8. право на лечение.

2. Найдите в тексте и новой лексике синонимы к следующим терминам.

unemployed, work, benefit, children's allowance, medical benefit, social service benefits, unemployment benefit.

3. Закончите предложения, используя следующие слова и выражения.

treatment for illness; pensions, poverty; a welfare state; poor housing.

1. The British government introduced ... for elderly people.
2. A certain standard of living includes, for example, the right to
3. These benefits made Britain into what is known as
4. The government organizes services to try to eliminate problems such as poverty, disease, ... and unemployment.
5. President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the New Deal policy to help families living in

4. Выберите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык.

1. The social services grew extensively in the 20th century.
2. After World War I millions of people were suddenly out of work.
3. During World War II new plan for the social services was not introduced.
4. Other welfare states include the Netherlands, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and New Zealand.
5. The 1935 Social Security Act was passed to provide funds to create old-age pensions for qualified workers retiring after the age of 65.

5. Закончите предложения, выбрав вариант по смыслу.

1. A welfare state is	a) was introduced to help people who had no job.
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2. The 1935 Social Security Act	b) ... one in which the government organizes services to try to eliminate social problems.
3. After World War I	c) ... has a right to a certain standard of living.
4. The New Deal policy	d) ... the great worldwide industrial slump created new problems.
5. Each person	e) ... provided funds to help unemployed workers.

6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Did the social services grow extensively in the 20th century?
2. Did the British government introduce pensions for elderly people, insurance payments for people without jobs, and other such benefits early in the 20th century?
3. What benefits made Britain into what is known as a welfare state?
4. What is a welfare state?
5. When was the New Deal policy introduced to help the 13 million wage earners who had no jobs and the 5 million families living in poverty?

Funding of social services

The general principle in most countries which provide social services is that all employed people hand over part of their income to central fund which finances the services anyone might need. An example is the National Insurance Scheme in Britain, under which people pay a certain fixed sum every week out of their wages. Then, if a person is unemployed or too ill to work, he may draw back from the central fund certain benefits. These are weekly cash payments which will cover the most basic needs for the unemployed persons and their dependent family. When the persons reach retiring age, they are entitled to draw a pension from the central fund. Another way in which people contribute to a central fund is through taxation. A proportion of tax money is reserved for cash benefits to needy people. Other money is provided by charity organizations.

There are many other social services in which help is given not in money but in the form of amenities, or facilities, or personal advice or care. For example, some children, for a variety of reasons, cannot enjoy a normal life in their own homes. They may need to be placed in foster homes or in residential establishments for children, often only for short periods. Special care is also needed by the mentally ill, the severely handicapped, and the old, who can no longer fend for themselves.

These services are called «personal» because they offer help in terms of the special needs of certain individuals. The needs of physically handicapped people, for example, vary greatly from one person to the next, and so they have to be assessed individually. Another reason for the title «personal» is that the help is often given by another person. Someone in distress needs advice, guidance, sympathy, understanding, and reassurance. If you can imagine yourself suddenly blinded in an accident, you can understand that you will need a lot more than a weekly payment from the government. You will need advice about education, possible employment, about Braille, and about how to manage your affairs. A person with the skill and understanding to help who works in the appropriate social services department is usually called a social worker. Help in various emergencies is also provided by volunteer charity workers.

WHAT IS SOCIAL SECURITY?

Social Security and Retirement

Most Americans wish to be self-supporting during their lifetimes. The pioneer was taught the value of thrift and saving during his childhood. Saving money started at an early age. Since most of the farmers depended on agriculture for an occupation, money was saved when crops and prices were good. The money they were able to save was invested in more land and livestock. Many were able to save enough to live comfortably during old age. If the farmer became disabled through accident or disease his family or friends took care of him.

With the change in America from a mainly agricultural economy to an urban industrial economy, problems developed for the people employed in business and industry. For many, it was not possible to make enough money during a lifetime to retire. Workers were required to take easier jobs and keep working as long as they were able. Many who were able to save money for retirement lost their savings and investments when economic depressions hit. During the great economic depression of the 1930's, farmers and most businessmen experienced great loss of money and property. The leaders of business, industry and government started searching for ways in which economic security could be acquired for those reaching retirement age.

Thus, in 1935 after the people in the United States had experienced the greatest economic panic in the history of the nation. Congress passed the Social Security Act and established the Social Security Administration.

A number of workers in the United States were protected by private social insurance programs before 1930. These programs were established by labor unions and by the employees of particular industries. Many of the insurance groups were financed by the contributions of the employees and their employers. Through these plans, the employees could have some of their monthly earnings deducted from their checks and invested in the pension fund. At age 65 or older, the workers who had worked for the company long enough were able to receive monthly checks for retirement. Some workers were also able to have health insurance as a part of their retirement. Many of the railroad companies, in cooperation with, the workers and the union were providing hospital care for the workers and retired workers.

Many private insurance and retirement plans provided good retirement benefits for their workers. However, the majority of the workers in business and industry were unable to secure jobs with companies providing retirement plans and were forced to live on the money they had saved. Many people felt that the only way to provide insurance coverage for the majority of the people was to establish a national social insurance program operated by a special agency of the federal government.

Social Security Act of 1935

The Social Security Act of 1935 was the first attempt by the federal government to provide a social insurance plan on a nationwide basis. The major purpose of the act was to provide unemployment insurance for persons out of work, and to provide financial benefits for retirement, the needy aged, dependent, children, the blind, and for the heirs in case of death. The unemployment insurance phase is handled primarily by the states with federal financial assistance. The second part of the act is directly under the control of the Social Security Administration, which is in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The young worker will find it to his advantage to fully understand the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act. Parts of the Act are important to the welfare of young families, especially the survivors and disability provisions.

How it works

More than 9 out of 10 working people are building protection for themselves and their families under the social security program. To pay for this protection, workers make contributions based on their earnings covered by social security and their employers pay an equal contribution. A self-employed person pays contributions at a slightly lower rate than the combined employee-employer rate for retirement, survivors, and disability insurance. However, the hospital insurance

contribution rate is the same for the employer, the employee, and the self-employed person. The earnings covered by social security are reported, and a record of the covered earnings of each worker is kept by the Social Security Administration. The amount of the monthly retirement, survivors, or disability insurance payment is figured from the average monthly earnings in covered employment.

Social security contributions are placed in three special trust funds in the U.S. Treasury—one for retirement and survivors insurance, one for disability insurance, and the third for hospital insurance.

A fourth trust fund holds the assets of the medical insurance program. Into this trust fund go the premiums for medical insurance paid by the people enrolled and the matching amounts from the Federal Government. Benefit payments and administrative expenses are paid from these funds. By law they can be used for no other purpose.

VOCABULARY

1. to depend on - зависеть
2. disabled -инвалид
3. to save money – экономить, копить деньги
4. savings - сбережения
5. to be able – быть в состоянии
6. to make money – зарабатывать деньги
7. security – безопасность, защита
8. to retire – уходить в отставку, на пенсию
9. retirement – пенсия, отставка
10. to pass an act – принять закон
11. insurance - страхование
12. employee - служащий
13. employer - работодатель
14. earnings – заработок, трудовой доход
15. monthly - ежемесячно
16. health insurance – медицинское страхование
17. hospital care – медицинское обслуживание
18. benefit – пособие, пенсия
19. needy – нуждающийся, бедствующий
20. dependent - иждивенец
21. blind - слепой
22. in ease of death – в случае смерти
23. survivors payment – социальные выплаты
24. disability payment – пособие по инвалидности
25. premium – страховой взнос

Vocabulary exercises:

1. Give Russian equivalents:

- to become disabled through the accident or disease
- self-employed person
- to be self-supporting an early age
- to live comfortably during old age
- his family or friends took care of him
- a great loss of money and property
- to reach retirement age
- private social insurance programs
- persons out of work
- to make contributions

- to provide unemployment insurance
- average monthly earnings

2. Give English equivalents:

- потеряли свои сбережения
- были защищены
- совместно с
- большая часть рабочих
- программа медицинского страхования
- по закону
- на другие цели
- предоставлять
- большинство людей
- единственный способ

3. Find pairs of words from these two lists:

1. <i>to save</i> 2. <i>to become</i> 3. <i>to make</i> 4. <i>to reach</i> 5. <i>to pass</i> 6. <i>to receive</i> 7. <i>to provide</i> 8. <i>to pay</i> 9. <i>to establish</i> 10. <i>to lose</i>	a) <i>an act</i> b) <i>monthly checks</i> c) <i>their savings</i> d) <i>retirement benefits</i> e) <i>money</i> f) <i>disabled</i> g) <i>social insurance program</i> h) <i>retirement age</i> i) <i>contributions</i> j) <i>hospital care</i>
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4. Insert the words and translate:

(*differ (2), government, standards of living, to provide, private, social insurance (2), money*)

1. Many modern governments have made ... one of the services they provide to their citizens.
2. The kinds and amounts of social insurance ... from country to country. In the United States, they ... from state to state.
3. Most Americans use ... insurance plans to add to the limited social insurance provided by government. These plans often become available through group arrangements, from organizations and from employers.
4. The United States government provides most of its ... programs through laws administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).
5. State governments have set up departments ... insurance and services under state laws.
6. Social insurance raises...; yet, it can be a necessary expense that lowers standards of living for some people.
7. The growing cost of social insurance programs has made them a responsibility of the federal.... It alone has the great taxing power to raise needed ... for increases in such programs.

Grammar exercise:

5. Choose the right form of the Participle and translate:

Governments realize that people often face the problems they cannot control themselves. People lose jobs when business is bad all over the country. The best (*training, trained*) and most

capable workers may find themselves out of work. Food prices rise for reasons beyond the control of any consumer. Housing shortages develop. A shortage of doctors and (*rising, risen*) hospital costs make illness more expensive than most people can afford. Accidents, illness, (*changing, changed*) industry and old age put people out of work. Heads of families die suddenly (*left, leaving*) people needing care. These and other emergencies happen, (*left, leaving*) people in need of help.

Speech exercises:

6. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. When did saving money start?
2. Where were the savings invested?
3. When did Congress pass the Social Security Act?
4. What were the purposes of the Act?
5. Where are social security contributions placed?
6. Who provides retirement benefits for workers?

**SOCIAL SECURITY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND
THE USA.**

Social Security in the USA.

Most Americans today have some insurance against long-term illness or injury, or the death of the family wage-earner. Nearly all who work, including the self-employed, are covered by retirement programs. Four out of five employees now have access to unemployment benefits.

The Social Security law, which covers more than 90 percent of the work force, provides a national system of payments in old age and survivors' and disability benefits. Over the years the law has been broadened to give greater protection in all categories.

The Social Security system is financed through a tax paid by workers and their employers during the years of employment. Self-employed persons, who also pay into the system, are covered as well. When workers retire at age 65, they receive monthly payments on a scale related to their previous earnings; reduced benefits are paid to those retiring at ages 62 through 64. Benefits are also paid to non-working widows and widowers, to children under 18 and to dependent parents. More than 35 million people currently receive these monthly payments. A 65-year-old worker retiring in 1984 could receive as much as \$703 per month, a limit that rises to \$1,232 if the worker has a dependant spouse and children.

Unemployment insurance is financed through a payroll tax paid by the employer. The federal government provides money to the states to cover the costs of operating this program; the states determine the conditions under which benefits are paid. In 1982 the average weekly unemployment payment was \$119 for over an average of 15.9 weeks. In some industries wage contracts with labor unions provide for higher payments.

Civilians who work for the federal government share the costs of their pension system and group health insurance programs. Most state and city government workers have similar protections. The federal government also has programs to protect railroad workers and members of the armed forces. In addition, all the states have "workers' compensation" laws that provide payments to workers or their families for job-connected injury or death.

The federal government makes grants to the states to help them finance public assistance and social services programs for the needy and those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits. The federal government also helps the states meet the medical costs of the needy aged, the blind and disabled, and dependant children.

Millions of workers in industry get extra protection through private plans offered by their employers on a fully paid or share-the-costs basis. These usually provide sickness and accident benefits, hospitalization and medical care costs, disability and retirement payments. More than 800,000 business organizations offer some such plan.

Social Benefits in Great Britain

In Great Britain some categories of people are entitled to financial help. The benefit paid to retired people is the state pension or retirement pension, to which women are entitled at the age of 60 and men at 65. Anyone below the retirement age of 65 who has previously worked for a certain minimum period of time can receive unemployment benefit.

Women who leave work to have a baby receive maternity pay from their employer. Women who do not qualify for this, for example, the self-employed, receive a maternity allowance from the government.

A woman, whose husband dies before he retires, receives a widow's pension if she is aged 45 or over. If she has children, she receives a widowed mother's pension.

Some people are entitled to neither pension nor unemployment benefit because they haven't previously worked for long enough or because they have been unemployed for a long time. These people can apply for income support. And if they have no significant savings, they will receive it.

Child benefit is a small weekly payment for each child, usually paid directly to mothers. Other examples are housing benefit (distributed by the local authority, to help with rent payments), sickness benefit, and death grants (to cover funeral expenses).

Family credit is for working families on modest incomes. Income support is for those without work and with low financial resources.

There is also a housing benefit scheme, a mobility allowance available to the disabled to pay for transport or to buy a special vehicle. Invalidity pension is paid to a person who is unable to work after a sickness period.

VOCABULARY

1. long-term illness – длительная болезнь
2. injury – увечье
3. family wage-earner – кормилец в семье
4. unemployment benefit – пособие по безработице
5. to cover – покрывать, охватывать
6. survivors' benefit – пенсия по случаю смерти кормильца
7. disability benefit – пенсия по инвалидности / нетрудоспособности
8. protection – защита
9. non-working widows and widowers – неработающие вдовы и вдовцы
10. monthly payments – ежемесячные выплаты
11. spouse – супруг / супруга
12. a payroll tax – налог на заработную плату
13. conditions – условия
14. to share the costs – делить, распределять расходы
15. job-connected injury or death – увечье или смерть, связанное с работой (на рабочем месте)
16. to meet the medical costs – покрыть медицинские расходы
17. dependant child – ребёнок, находящийся на иждивении
18. sickness – болезнь
19. accident – несчастный случай, авария
20. retirement pension – пенсия по выслуге лет
21. maternity pay – пособие по беременности и родам
22. maternity allowance – пособие в связи с рождением ребёнка
23. widow's pension – пенсия по потере кормильца
24. widowed mother's pension – пенсия по потере кормильца вдовствующим матерям
25. child benefit – детское пособие
26. housing benefit – жилищные выплаты
27. sickness benefit – пособие по болезни
28. death grants – выплаты по случаю смерти
29. family credit – семейный кредит

30. mobility allowance – льгота на приобретение транспортного средства

31. invalidity pension – пенсия по инвалидности

Vocabulary exercises:

1. Give Russian equivalents:

- the death of the family wage-earner;
- are covered by retirement programs;
- a tax paid by workers and their employers;
- years of employment;
- previous earnings;
- reduced benefits;
- dependant spouse;
- to cover the costs;
- the conditions under which benefits are paid;
- the average weekly unemployment payment;
- public assistance;
- the needy aged
- share-the-costs basis
- below the retirement age
- neither pension nor unemployment benefit
- can apply for income support
- significant savings

2. Give English equivalents:

- застрахованы от длительных болезней и травм;
- смерть кормильца;
- охвачены пенсионными программами;
- выплаты в неполном размере;
- родители, находящиеся на иждивении;
- получают дополнительную защиту
- не достигшие пенсионного возраста;
- уходят в декретный отпуск;
- частные предприниматели;
- местные власти;
- арендная плата;
- расходы на погребение;
- специальное транспортное средство.

3. Translate the sentences with the words from active vocabulary:

1. When you qualify for **benefits** at retirement or if you become **disabled** or at your death, certain of your **dependants** can receive benefits.
2. For fifty years **poor** people had been moving to the cities of richer states, most to take advantages of better job **conditions**.
3. Many people **suffer accidents** or **illness** that leave them **disabled**.
4. The amount of a person's monthly **retirement or disability benefit** is based on his average **earnings**.
5. The amount of the **monthly retirement, survivors, or disability insurance payment** is figured from the average monthly earnings.
6. State **unemployment** compensation programs help workers while they are out of work.

7. The taxes collected for the Social Security program give insured workers **old-age payments** and **hospital insurance**.

4. Match the columns:

The National Insurance and the Social Benefits are paid to different categories of people. Who receives these benefits? Guess by context.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| a) state/ retirement pension | 1) a person who is unable to work after a sickness period |
| b) widow's pension | 2) families with children who have very low incomes |
| c) maternity pay | 3) disabled people to pay for transport or to buy a special vehicle |
| d) child benefit | 4) women who live work to have a baby |
| e) unemployment benefit | 5) a person who is out of work for up to a year |
| f) family credit | 6) each child until he/she leaves school (at 16) or longer if the child continues education (up to 19) |
| g) invalidity pension | 7) retired people / pensioners |
| h) mobility allowance | 8) women whose husbands die before they retire if they are aged 45 or over |

5. Insert the right words and translate:

Where the Benefits Go

(are entitled to, claim (2), available (3), contributes, entitled, have been provided with, provide, pay, entitled to, to pay, provided)

1. It is said that one in 10 of some 18 million European workers are jobless. They ... unemployment benefits, though it does not mean that they all ... them.
2. Half of the jobless Europeans have been ... the "dole" money for more than a year.
3. Over the last four years in the United States, 12 million new jobs have become ... to Americans.
4. The US government ... to the construction costs of some hospitals. Today there are nearly 7,000 hospitals in the United States; many of them ... some free or low-cost care to those who cannot
5. Europeans seem to want ... unemployment benefits rather than ... low wages.
6. Many Germans believe they are ... not just ... a job, but to the right kind of a job.
7. Some people, who are elderly, disabled or live on low incomes sometimes don't ... the benefits to which they
8. Some benefits are no longer ... to sixteen-to eighteen year-olds and this has caused difficulties for young people who cannot live at home, but cannot find a job.
9. Child benefit is ... to everybody, although many middle class people do not actually need financial help.
10. People do not try hard to get a job, because they know that in a Welfare State they will be ... with financial help.

Grammar exercise:

6. Choose the right word and translate the sentences with the Infinitive:

1. The people in the Social Security office can *(give, be given)* you the information about disability benefits and will help you complete an application.
2. Many of our older people living on fixed incomes are considered to be unable *(to meet, be met)* all the medical care costs that they need.
3. Persons who are disabled by job-connected injury may *(become, have become)* productive citizens again through rehabilitation programs.
4. Laws were passed *(be protected, to protect)* the worker in case of accidents on the job.
5. A widow or widower may *(be considered, consider)* disabled only if he or she has a condition which is so severe that it would prevent a person from working and which is expected to last at least 12 month.

6. Part of the contributions go into the hospital insurance trust fund (*to be provided, to provide*) workers and dependents assistance in meeting medical care costs after they reach 65 year of age.
7. More than 9 out of 10 working people are known (*to build, to be built*) protection for themselves and their families under the social security program.

Speech exercises:

7. Read the texts and answer the questions:

1. What insurance plans do most Americans have today?
2. What does the Social Security law provide?
3. What do the workers receive when they retire at age 65?
4. Why does the federal government make grants to the states?
5. To whom is the state pension paid in Great Britain?
6. Who can receive unemployment benefits in Great Britain and in the USA?
7. What do women who leave work to have a baby receive?
8. Who receives a widowed mother's pension?
9. Why aren't some people entitled to neither pension or unemployment benefit?
10. To whom is child benefit usually paid?
11. What benefits can be paid to a person who is unable to work after a sickness period in GB and the USA?

8. Compare social security systems in Great Britain and the USA:

1. Are there any differences and similarities?
2. What benefits do the people receive in GB and the USA?
3. What is the Social Security system financed through?
4. Who is covered by Social Security programs in GB and the USA?

SOCIAL SECURITY IN MODERN RUSSIA.

State Social Policy.

Social policy is the substantiate system of purposes, directions and principles for the activity of power and managerial bodies in social sphere. State social policy is directed to the coordination of interests of classes, social groups, territorial communities, nationalities, to the regulation of social relations, the prevention and settlement of social contradictions and conflicts, the providing social order as a condition for the progressive development of society.

State social policy includes following functions:

- social security of population – providing guaranties of citizens' rights established by the constitution;
- social support - a system aimed at the creation of conditions for social-economic growth and development;
- social aid – care about citizens who are not able to support normal living conditions themselves.

These functions of social policy complement each other. Depending on economic mechanism, one function can be used as system organizing. From the beginning of 1990, the socialistic model has been transforming into the model of market economy in Russia. By the opinion of reformers, it is a social market economy, which presupposes a principally another mechanism of social sphere functioning. In accordance with clause N7 of the Constitution, Russia is a social state. Its policy is directed towards the creation of conditions providing worthy life and free development. The constitution proclaims and guarantees the rights of life, freedom, inviolability of person and private life, sanctity of the home, private property, freedom of thinking, speech and faith, and participation in government. According to the constitution, everybody has

the right for labor. Therefore, everyone has the right to dispose of his working abilities. Russians have the right of rest, social provision due to age, disease, disability, the rights for education, health protection, medical aid, safe ecology etc. Thus, in accordance with the accepted economy model in Russia, the functions of social protection are most important.

Social protection is a social activity, which includes the package of measures for the realization of social justice. State as one of its main subjects has to provide the every citizen's right for worthy life in his country, to insure against risks in market conditions. Other subjects participate in such activity, too. For example, public organizations fulfill functions of defense and charity. Since many social problems have remained unsolved, people in transforming countries are in need of effective social protection, in the elaboration and realization of its social and economic mechanisms.

The Elderly People in Russia.

Today elderly people are one of the most vulnerable strata in Russian society. On reaching certain age they find themselves in the situation of risk i.e. disability, financial deprivation, and loss of usual social networks. As a rule, elderly people live on pension, which is the main source of income. There are some transfers supplementing it: benefits in payment for flat and public utilities, transport, telephone, medicines and medical service; regional allowances and address aid. Incomes from dacha; material aid from relatives or voluntary organizations are very important for elderly people, too.

Elderly people savings are not very significant because of the devaluation in nineties and low pension. In conditions of political and social-economic instability, continuous inflation and increase in prices, the average pension is not sufficient for normal life. In connection with it, the program "Social protection of elderly people" has been started. The program includes the improvement of living conditions, services by organs of social protection, intensification of additional social protection and social insurance. The main purposes are the stabilization of elderly people's living standard, active longevity, the development of self-providing and rational way of life. Some support programs are being carried out on the regional level. There is a network of veteran organization helping elderly people to defense their rights.

Since 1995 the federal law 'About social service of elderly people and invalids' has been functioning. It regulates state activity in the sphere of social protection and establishes economical, social and law guarantees for elderly people and invalids basing on principles of mercy and benevolence. In accordance with the law, social service of elderly people includes care, organization of nutrition, assistance in getting medical, legal, natural, social and psychological kinds of aid, provision of employment, organization of ritual services etc. The law presupposes that the social service is free or demands partial or full payment in dependence on current income.

The law itself does not guarantee high quality service, timely and effective support in a difficult situation. Main reasons include the shortage of personnel, scanty earnings in the sphere, low prestige of the occupation and insufficient motivation. All this causes the fluctuation in the supply of personnel.

The state law on social service with the formulation of social workers' legal and economic rights should be accepted. Another important aspect here is the formation of highly skilled personnel having special knowledge, abilities and the potential for social innovations in the sphere of social protection. Today the sector of special personnel training is developing intensively. But university graduates cannot find job in the sphere often because of the lack of vacancies. Owing to 'repartition' in the sphere many former trade union leaders and party officials, people with pedagogical education are working here. Because of the evident shortage of specialists with the qualification 'social worker', we need a legislative state initiative providing the university graduates the first place in this sphere.

VOCABULARY.

1. development - развитие

2. purpose - цель
3. support - поддержка
4. aid - помощь
5. measure - мера
6. defense - защита
7. charity – благотворительность, милосердие
8. insure – гарантировать, обеспечивать, страховать
9. contradiction - противоречие
10. right - право
11. citizen - гражданин
12. society - общество
13. community – общество, сообщество
14. condition – условие
15. labor - труд
16. market - рынок
17. justice - справедливость
18. transform – изменять, переделывать
19. according to – в соответствии с, согласно (чему-либо)
20. creation – создание
21. include – заключать, включать в себя
22. vulnerable – уязвимый
23. significant – значительный, существенный
24. sufficient - достаточный

Vocabulary exercises:

1. Give Russian Equivalents:

- citizens' rights
- worthy life
- living conditions
- sanctity of the home
- the realization of social justice
- transforming countries
- remained unsolved
- private property
- in accordance with
- the package of measures
- the prevention of social contradictions

2. Give English equivalents:

- пожилые люди
- не очень значительные сбережения
- в связи с этим
- уровень жизни
- психологическая помощь
- высококвалифицированный персонал
- основной источник дохода
- улучшение условий жизни
- рыночная экономика
- активная продолжительная жизнь

3. Match the word combinations and their definitions:

1. Social Security	a) laws and principles according to which a state is governed.
2. Social insurance	b) a social class which is not protected.
3. Social worker	c) government provisions for helping people who are unemployed, ill, disabled etc.
4. The Welfare State	d) any measure taken as a safeguard against sickness, death, injury etc. in return for regular payments.
5. Constitution	e) trained person who works to improve the social welfare of individuals.
6. Vulnerable strata	f) a name applied to a country with the state financed social services.

4. Insert the right word and translate:

(elderly people, earnings, worthy life, to support, old age, income, financial difficulties,)

1. Most of them cannot travel or have a treatment in resort and even to invite friends because of
2. Many people have to work being pensioners ... necessary living standard.
3. Usually ... work in budget sphere, where wages are low.
4. Despite all efforts, the living standard of elderly people is not sufficient for the providing of
5. In big cities a significant part of ... is spent on the payment for flat and communal service.
6. Throughout a worker's career, the Social Security Administration keeps track of his or her
7. Despite the ... , people demonstrate fantastic inventiveness, a lot of energy in self-providing.

Grammar exercise:

5. State part of the speech of the italicized words (Participle, The Gerund and Noun).

1. Your insurance ends when you stop **paying** your premiums.
2. Many young workers examine a company's social insurance before **deciding** to accept the work with it.
3. Often a group of people can buy insurance from a company at the same time. They may save a great deal by **doing** this. They are **spreading** the risk among the members of the group.
4. Medical insurance plans pay all or a large part of the expense of **helping** people recover from illness.
5. A man or a woman who lost a job because of changes in industry may need **training** for different kind of job.
6. A government that provides full social insurance is **saying** that each citizen has the right to be secure against need.
7. People often need help in **facing** an emergency. This help can come from their own **savings** if these are very large.
8. Among the benefits have been medical care, job **training**, income protection during strikes, life insurance, bank loans at reduced rates and cooperative **housing**.
9. Since 1972 Congress has been **examining** the idea of guaranteed income for all Americans.
10. Each American receives a Social Security account number as soon as he begins to earn any income. From then on until he retires, he pays part of his **earnings** into a giant fund managed by the Social Security Administration.
11. **The growing** number of persons **receiving** public assistance has made it difficult for state and local governments to raise the money they need.
12. The number of programs to aid people keeps **growing**.
13. An older person **living** alone who can no longer take care of himself may need a nurse.

14. A blind person may need **training** in Braille and help in **getting** to and from doctors.
15. Social insurance makes people more secure; you don't have to worry about **being destroyed** by an emergency.

Speech exercises:

6. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What does the state social policy include?
2. What is social protection?
3. Why are elderly people one of the most vulnerable strata in Russian society?
4. What does the social service for elderly people include?
5. What are the main purposes of the law?
6. Why does not the law guarantee effective support?
7. What does the work of social workers involve?

7. AGREE OR DISAGREE? Discuss your reasoning for agreeing or disagreeing with each of these statements.

1. The dwelling house is the best place for lonely elderly people.
2. In Russia elderly people get a significant protection from the government.
3. The average pension is sufficient for normal life.
4. The elderly people should rely only on themselves.
5. An average retirement age should be increased up to 65.

Social Welfare

As Russia makes the transition from a command economy to a partial free-market system, the provision of an effective social safety net for its citizens assumes increasing urgency. A 1994 World Bank report described the current social-protection system as inappropriate for the market-oriented economy toward which Russia supposedly was striving. Among the major shortcomings noted in the report were the continued major role played by enterprises as suppliers of welfare services, as they had been in the Soviet period; the absence of any coverage for large groups of people and the inadequate level of benefits in some regions; a growing disparity between a shrinking wage base and the demands placed on the system; and the failure to target the neediest recipients. As the economic transition of the 1990s forces more of Russia's citizens into poverty, the state has tried to maintain the comprehensive Soviet system with severely constrained resources.

The system's inefficiency is exacerbated by its fragmentation. As in the Soviet period, allowances and benefits are administered and financed by diverse agencies, including four extrabudgetary funds, several ministries, and the lower levels of government. The Ministry of Social Protection is the primary federal agency handling welfare programs. However, that ministry focuses almost exclusively on the needs of people who are retired or disabled; other vulnerable groups receive much less attention. The four extrabudgetary funds that provide cash and in-kind social welfare benefits at the federal level are the Social Insurance Fund, the Pension Fund, the Employment Fund, and the Fund for Social Support.

Social security and welfare programs provide modest support for the most vulnerable segments of Russia's population: elderly pensioners, veterans, infants and children, expectant mothers, families with more than one child, invalids, and people with disabilities. These programs are inadequate, however, and a growing proportion of Russia's population lives on the threshold of poverty. Inflation has a particularly deleterious effect on households that rely on social subsidies. Women traditionally have outnumbered men in such households.

The Fund for Social Support supplements a variety of in-kind social assistance programs in Russia. It is financed through the Ministry of Social Protection and supplements social welfare programs at the subnational level. The federal government has transferred most responsibility for social welfare,

health, and education programs to subnational organs but has failed to ensure their access to adequate revenue. The total allocation of transfers from the federal budget to localities amounted to less than 2 percent of Russia's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1992. Thus, the quantity and quality of social services at the local level—including the provision of food vouchers and cash payments to cover specific items such as heating bills—are far from certain as time passes. Under these conditions, local jurisdictions have come to rely increasingly on extrabudgetary sources, the instability of which makes long-term planning difficult.

Pensions

Pensions are the largest expenditure of the social safety program. The Pension Fund accounts for 83 percent of Russia's extrabudgetary allocations. At the end of 1994, about 36 million citizens, or 24 percent of the country's population, were receiving pensions, an increase of about 5 percent in the first three post-Soviet years. Two broad categories of pensions are paid in Russia: labor pensions, which are disbursed on the basis of a worker's payroll contributions, and social pensions, which are paid to individuals who have worked for less than the five years needed to qualify for a labor pension. All Russian citizens who have worked for twenty years are entitled to at least a minimum pension. In 1994 about 75 percent of all pensioners received labor pensions. The Pension Fund also finances some child allowances and other entitlements.

The Pension Fund is administered by the Ministry of Social Protection and financed by a 29 percent payroll tax and by transfers from the state budget. Between 1991 and 1993, the real income of pensioners was cut in half as prices rose rapidly and pension indexation failed to keep pace. Inflation also severely eroded the value of the life savings of retirees, and a disproportionate number of pensioners were victimized by financial scams. A 1994 law requires quarterly indexation of pensions, but the law was not observed consistently in its first year, and in mid-1995 the average pension fell below the subsistence minimum for pensioners. Beginning in 1994, the government's failure to pay pensions on time led to large rallies in several cities. In August 1994, an estimated 10 million pensioners did not receive their checks on time, and pension arrears mounted in the two years that followed. By mid-1996 the payment backlog was estimated at US\$3 billion. The present system includes an important provision that has kept many pensioners above the poverty line: it allows workers to draw pensions while continuing to work. In 1995 as many as 27 percent of Russian pensioners continued to work after retiring from their primary job.

Russian and Western experts agree that the pension system requires comprehensive reform—although its rate of payment compliance by enterprises is substantially better than that of the State Taxation Service. The most pressing needs are an effective system of indexation of pensions to purchasing power, an insurance mechanism, individualized contributions, higher retirement ages, and the closing of loopholes that allow early retirement. In 1995 the Ministry of Social Protection began work on a reform that would establish a three-tier pension system including a basic pension, a work-related pension in proportion to years of service, and an optional private pension program. In 1995 Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin admitted that the state budget lacked the money to continue indexing pensions according to living costs. In November 1995, a decree by President Yeltsin, On Additional Measures to Strengthen Payments Discipline for Settling Accounts with the Pension Fund, set stricter reporting standards for payments to the fund by organizations and citizens, in an effort to preclude nonpayment. In the midst of his campaign to be reelected president, Yeltsin then approved two laws increasing minimum pension levels in three stages, by 5, 10, and 15 percent, between November 1995 and January 1996.

Women are entitled to retire when they reach age fifty-five, and men when they reach age sixty. Nevertheless, financial hardship leads many women to remain in the labor force past retirement age, even while continuing to receive pensions, in order to prevent a drop in their families' standard of living. In 1991 women constituted an estimated 72 percent of pensioners. The disproportion between the genders stems from women's earlier permissible retirement age and their greater longevity. Aside from pensions, women receive other retirement privileges. Mothers of five or more children are entitled to a pension at age fifty. "Mother Heroines"—women with ten or more children—receive an allowance equal in sum to the pension, and the time they spent on child care leave counts toward

the minimum twenty years of work required for labor pensions. For these reasons, many women retire before age fifty-five, while most men wait until they reach sixty-two.

Контрольные работы.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SOCIAL WORK

School trains social pedagogues, social workers, volunteers in healing people, giving professional assistance to them, self-assistance, trains young social pedagogues to organize social and charity activities, to take care after elderly people and disabled children. School for teaching adults comprises different forms of educational assistance to adults, provides adults with different applied and knowledge. Bureau of public services includes children's and adults unions, they offer services in psychology, pedagogy, medicine, information, education, charity, social sphere, law and ceremonies. Popular festivals –village festivals are organized taking into account traditions of folk culture and local customs. Complex of small enterprises, organization of family cooperation, small enterprises, home labor, school cooperatives, agricultural schools, workshops for traditional handicrafts aimed at restoring traditional popular arts and trades, creation of additional working positions for community members, particularly for young people, women, elder people and invalids. The project of the Neverov community center of social pedagogy and social work called «revival of Russian ecclesiatory» envisages a development of a new complex service of social assistance to public, it is at the Neverov Center. It was organized by the authorities of Nepekhtsk district of Kostroma region on the territory of Voskresensk village council. Pedagogues, cultural workers, medical workers, social pedagogues and workers of the district are involved by the Center. It works with children and youth, families with many children and unhappy families, single and elder people, invalids and refugees. The Center services 860 people of the community. The work is headed by the director and his 3 deputies. Two family pedagogues, two pedagogues – organisers of cultural leisure, one social worker are on the Center's staff. The major trend in the work with people are physical culture and sports, development of popular traditions, agricultural creative and technical labor. An important aspect of village life is farm labor. It is one of the stability factors of each family and community on the whole. Center's staff encourages joint work of children and adults on their private lots (every family has a rather large farm, collective village activities on making the life more comfortable and planting trees and shrubs; children's efforts to grow and store vegetables for school canteen, children's farms for sealing greenery, decorative and fruit plants, their desire to decorate their homes and lots with flowers, development of gathering and production. The center organizes joint children's and adults' leisure. On the basis of school and culture clubs different sections for children and adults are working. There are sections of decorative arts, sewing, knitting, photography. The school has an art school for children with music and arts departments. Working days of villagers are made happier with art exhibitions and auctions of exhibits. The center has become a heart of restoring Russian traditions. Such ceremonies as farewell to Russian winter, village festivals, competitions of accordion players and chastooshka singers have become traditional. Old wedding ceremonies are being revived now. There are also new traditions: a festival of the first furrow and sheaf, celebrations for war and labor veterans, days of senior citizens, parties celebrating joining the Army. Both children and adults are involved by social pedagogues in all kinds of recreations. Social pedagogues also teach parents to celebrate family holidays. There is a course for young social pedagogues, it is taken by children who are good at social and pedagogic activities. The center offers psychological, pedagogical, medical consultations) to villagers.

1) Установите соответствие между английскими и русскими терминами.

I

- 1) in kind benefit
- 2) children's allowance

- 3) prenatal allowance
- 4) disability benefit
- 5) insurance scheme
- 6) social benefits
- 7) insurance payments
- 8) cash benefit
- 9) sick benefit
- 10) housing allowance

- a) пособие, выделяемое на оплату жилья
- b) пособие по безработице
- c) страховые выплаты
- d) пособие по беременности и родам
- e) пособие по болезни
- f) пособие в натуральной форме
- g) пособия по социальному обеспечению
- h) пособие по инвалидности
- i) схема страхования
- j) денежное пособие
- k) государственное пособие многодетным семьям

2) В заданиях 2–5 выберите термин, являющийся синонимом подчеркнутому

2. **children's allowance** 1. maternity benefit 2. family allowance 3. housing allowance
3. **medical benefit** 1. sick benefit 2. social benefits 3. disability benefit
4. **social service benefits** 1. in kind benefits 2. cash benefits 3. social welfare benefits
5. **unemployment benefit** 1. unemployment-compensation benefit 2. retirement allowance 3. cash benefits.

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

FINAL TEST V-1

1. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Grammar tenses/ Active voice)

1)... Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?

- a) Does ...come
- b) Did... come
- c) Will ...come +
- d) Had ...come

2) Last year they (organize) a new pension fund.

- a) organized +
- b) have organized
- c) will organize
- d) had organized

3) At half past four yesterday we (have) dinner.

- a) had
- b) were having +
- c) have
- d) will be having

4) Usually we (check) the payment documents in the morning.

- a) are checking
- b) were checking
- c) checks
- d) check +

5) Jane already (open) her first savings account.

- a) opened
- b) was opening
- c) has opened +
- d) will opened

2. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Grammar tenses/ Passive voice)

1) Nylon (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill.

- a) were invented
- b) has been invented
- c) was invented +
- d) will be invented

2) Dresses (make) preferably of cotton in hot countries.

- a) was made
- b) were being made
- c) is made
- d) are made +

3) He could not go out as his suit and shirt (clean).

- a) are being cleaned
- b) are cleaned
- c) were being cleaned +
- d) was being cleaned

4) I wonder when my project paper (publish).

- a) was published
- b) will be published +
- c) is published
- d) will have been published

5) Our luggage (examine) at the Customs now.

- a) will be examined
- b) have been examined
- c) was examined
- d) is being examined +

3. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Infinitive/Gerund/Participle)

1) Emma was sitting in the armchair ____ a book. 4) I watched him ____ the kitchen. It took him an hour.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) to read | a) to paint |
| b) read | b) paint |
| c) reading + | c) painting + |

1) _____ vegetables is good for our health.

- a) Eaten
- b) Eat
- c) Eating +

5) _____ her work, she went home.

- a) Finished
- b) Finishing
- c) Having finished +

- 2) I think you would better _____ tennis.
 a) to play
 b) played
 c) play +

FINAL TEST V-2

1. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Grammar tenses/ Active voice)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) She (buy) some sugar tomorrow in the supermarket.
a) will buy +
b) will be buying
c) buys
d) bought | 4) Where ... your friend (live)?
a) is ... living
b) do ... live
c) does ... live +
d) has ... lived |
| 2) They (swim) in the river every summer.
a) will swim c) swims
b) was swimming d) swim + | 5) I (watch) the cat. It's so funny.
a) watch c) will watch
b) was watching d) am watching + |
| 3) They (play) hide-and-seek, because the weather is fine now.
a) will play c) was playing
b) are playing + d) play | |

2. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Grammar tenses/ Passive voice)

- 1) This book (republish) by the end of September.
 a) is republished c) were republished
 b) will republished d) will have been republished+
- 2) In Greece the Olympic Games (hold) once in four years
 a) are being held c) are held+
 b) is held d) will be held
- 3) Look! The bridge (repair)
 a) has been repaired c) was being repaired
 b) will be repaired d) is being repaired+
- 4) The letter and parcel (post) tomorrow.
 a) is being posted c) was posted
 b) will be posted+ d) will have been posted
- 5) The book (write) By Hardy.
 a) was being written c) is written+
 b) was written d) were written

2. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Infinitive/Gerund/Participle)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) He is looking forward to _____ them again.
a) see
b) have seen
c) seeing + | 4) His mother made him _____ the room.
a) to clean
b) cleaning
c) clean+ |
|--|---|

- 2) She was busy _____ in the garden.
a) working +
b) to work
c) to be working

- 5) Can you remind me _____ some coffee?
a) to buy+
b) buy
c) having bought

- 3) I don't enjoy _____ very much.
a) driving+
b) drive
c) drove

FINAL TEST V-3

1. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Grammar tenses/ Active voice)

- 1) The river Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
a) flow
b) flows+
c) will ...flow
d) had flown
- 4) The kettle (boil). Please, switch it off.
a) boil
b) will boil
c) boiled
d) is boiling+
- 2) Vegetarians (not eat) meat.
a) are not eating
b) was not eating
c) do not eat+
d) does not eat
- 5) The president of the bank already (arrive).
a) will have arrived
b) arrived
c) arrives
d) has arrived+
- 3) Tim has broken his leg. –Sorry to hear that. I (visit) him tomorrow.
a) was visited
b) had visited
c) will visit+
d) will have visited

2. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Grammar tenses/ Passive voice)

- 1) Different goods (sell) in the market.
a) will have been sold
b) is sold
c) are sold+
d) have been sold
- 2) The first pyramid of Egypt (build) around 3000 BC
a) were built
b) was built+
c) will have been built
d) is being built
- 3) A new bridge over the river (build) now.
a) is being built +
b) is built
c) will have been built
d) was built
- 4) This work (finish) by the end of the week.
a) will finished
b) is being finished
c) was finished
d) will have been finished+
- 5) My tape-recorder (repair) by my brother by 6 o'clock yesterday.
a) were being repaired
b) have been repaired
c) was repaired
d) had been repaired+

3. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа (Infinitive/Gerund/Participle)

- 1) I was glad _____ them.
 a) see
 b) to see+
 c) saw
- 4) Do you know the woman _____ to Tom?
 a) to talk
 b) talked
 c) talking+
- 2) She entered without _____ at the door.
 a) knock
 b) knocked
 c) knocking+
- 5) A lot of people _____ to the party cannot come.
 a) invited+
 b) to invite
 c) inviting
- 3) She is too short _____ such a long dress.
 a) wear
 b) wore
 c) to wear+

1. Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Критерии оценивания знаний и умений учащихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Оценка подготовки сообщения обучающихся

оценка «5»

- студент рассказывает, а не читает сообщение;
- тема раскрыта в заданном объеме;
- рассказ аргументированный, четкий;
- словарный запас адекватен поставленной задаче;
- студент не делает грубых фонетических и грамматических ошибок.

оценка «4»

- студент рассказывает, заглядывая в текст сообщения;
- тема раскрыта не в полном объеме;
- словарный запас достаточный, но наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов;
- студент допускает фонетические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «3»

- тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме;
- студент демонстрирует неспособность логично и связно высказываться;
- словарный запас ограниченный;
- студент делает многочисленные фонетические и грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «2»

- тема не раскрыта;
- словарный запас недостаточен для выполнения поставленной задачи;
- студент демонстрирует неправильное использование грамматических структур;
- речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества ошибок.

Оценка написания письма обучающихся

оценка «5»

- текст соответствует заданному объему, логично выстроен;

- корректно использованы средства логической связи;
- студент использует разнообразную лексику и различные грамматические структуры (простые и сложные);
- лексико-грамматические ошибки отсутствуют;
- имеются единичные ошибки в правописании.

оценка «4»

- текст логично выстроен, однако допущены неточности в использовании средств логической связи;
- студент использует лексику и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче;
- допущены отдельные лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки.

оценка «3»

- текст не логично выстроен, имеются ошибки в использовании средств логической связи;
- студент использует однообразную лексику и примитивные грамматические структуры;
- допущены лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки, при этом некоторые ошибки могут затруднять понимание текста.

оценка «2»

- текст не соответствует заданному объему;
- текст не логичен;
- многочисленные лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста.

Оценка устного выступления обучающихся

оценка «5»

- выступление точно соответствует всем пунктам плана;
- тема раскрыта в заданном объеме;
- рассказ аргументированный, четкий;
- словарный запас адекватен поставленной задаче;
- студент не делает грубых фонетических и грамматических ошибок.

оценка «4»

- выступление не соответствует отдельным пунктам плана;
- студент рассказывает, заглядывая в текст сообщения;
- тема раскрыта не в полном объеме;
- словарный запас достаточный, но наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов;
- студент допускает фонетические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «3»

- тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме;
- студент демонстрирует неспособность логично и связно высказываться;
- словарный запас ограниченный;
- студент делает многочисленные фонетические и грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «2»

- тема не раскрыта;
- словарный запас недостаточен для выполнения поставленной задачи;
- студент демонстрирует неправильное использование грамматических структур;

-речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества ошибок.

Оценка тестовых заданий и контрольных работ

Таблица. Шкала оценки

1.Критерии оценивания письменных работ

Виды работ	Отметка «2»	Отметка «3»	Отметка «4»	Отметка «5»
Контрольные работы	От 0% до 49%	От 50% до 69%	От 70% до 90%	От 91% до 100%
Тестовые работы, словарные диктанты	От 0% до 59%	От 60% до 74%	От 75% до 94%	От 95% до 100%

Рекомендуемые источники:

Основные источники:

1. Рахманов, Д. С. Иностранный язык для студентов СПО : учебное пособие / Д. С. Рахманов, Ю. В. Корнилов. — Новосибирск : Новосибирский государственный университет экономики и управления «НИИХ», 2022. — 160 с. — ISBN 978-5-7014-1066-2. — Текст : электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО PROФобразование.

Дополнительные источники:

1. Бочкарева, Т. С. Английский язык : учебное пособие для СПО / Т. С. Бочкарева, К. Г. Чапалда. — Саратов : Профобразование, 2020. — 99 с. — ISBN 978-5-4488-0646-9. — Текст : электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО PROФобразование.

Интернет ресурсы

www.window.edu.ru (Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам)
www.iprbookshop.ru (Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks)
www.macmillanenglish.com – Интернет-ресурс с практическими материалами для формирования и совершенствования всех видео-речевых умений и навыков
www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish
www.britishcouncil.org/learning-elt-resources.htm
Словари английского языка онлайн
Abbyy Lingvo
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
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Meriam Websters Learner's Dictionary (American (and British) English)
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