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Отделение среднего профессионального образования

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

Иностранный язык
наименование дисциплины

11.02.01 «Радиоаппаратостроение»
код и наименование специальности

Программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена

Муром, 2018 г.

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» разработан в соответствии с рабочей программой, входящей в ППССЗ для специальности 11.02.01 «Радиоаппаратостроение».

№№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Вводно-коррективный курс	тест
2	Социально-бытовая сфера общения (в нашей стране и странах изучаемого языка)	тест
3	Учебно-трудовая сфера общения (в нашей стране и странах изучаемого языка)	тест
4	Социально-культурная сфера общения (в нашей стране и странах изучаемого языка)	тест
5	Профессиональные навыки	тест

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначен для аттестации обучающихся на соответствие их персональных достижений поэтапным требованиям образовательной программы, в том числе рабочей программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык», для оценивания результатов обучения: умений и знаний.

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», включает:

1. Оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости:

- а) тесты
- б) упражнения

2. Оценочные средства для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме:

- итогового теста для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» по специальности 11.02.01 «Радиоаппаратостроение» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих результатов:

• личностных:

- сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
- сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
- развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мирозидения;
- осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
- готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

• метапредметных:

- умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
- владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
- умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться, взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

• предметных:

- сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике;
- умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;
- достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;
- сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Показатели, критерии и шкала оценивания результатов текущего контроля знаний по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Текущий контроль знаний, согласно положению о проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся (далее Положение) в рамках изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» предполагает тестирование, устный опрос и выполнение практических заданий.

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «Иностранный язык»**

Тесты на знание и употребление лексики английского языка

Choose the best answer.

1. He was so tired that he ... asleep in the chair.

- A) fell
- B) felt
- C) went
- D) became
- E) lost

Правильный ответ: А

Перевод: Он так устал, что заснул в кресле.

Пояснение: fall (fell, fallen) asleep = засыпать, fell asleep = заснул

2. Our company is a small organization with only a few

- A) employments
- B) employers
- C) employees
- D) employs
- E) employerers

Правильный ответ: С

Перевод: Наша компания - маленькая организация, имеющая всего несколько сотрудников.

Пояснение:

employment - занятость

employer - работодатель

employee - сотрудник, работник

to employ - нанимать

слова employerers не существует

3. Before we start the lesson, I'd like to ... what we did yesterday.

- A) run along
- B) run through
- C) run up
- D) run into
- E) run across

Правильный ответ: В

Перевод: Прежде чем мы начнем урок, я хочу быстренько повторить то, что мы изучили вчера.

Пояснение: run through - быстренько изучить, пробежаться

4. I'll be with you in

- A) a quarter of one hour
- B) one quarter of an hour
- C) a quarter of an hour
- D) a quarter of hour
- E) a quarter and a half

Правильный ответ: С

Перевод: Я присоединюсь к тебе через 15 минут (четверть часа).

Пояснение: А, В и С в принципе верны, но более устоявшееся - a quarter of an hour-.

5. ... experience of working in an office environment is essential for this job.

- A) Earlier
- B) Initial
- C) First
- D) Previous
- E) Last

Правильный ответ: D

Перевод: Предыдущий опыт работы в офисе (офисном окружении) необходим для этой позиции.

Пояснение:

Earlier = ранее

Initial = начальный

First = первый

Previous = предыдущий

Last = последний

6. The company has had a bad year and will therefore not be ... any new workers.

- A) taking to
- B) taking up
- C) taking after
- D) taking off
- E) taking on

Правильный ответ: E

Перевод: У компании был не самый хороший год, поэтому они не будут набирать новых сотрудников.

Пояснение: take on = нанимать (to employ) сотрудников

7. The estate agent spent a ... deal of time trying to persuade me to buy the house.

- A) large
- B) big
- C) wide
- D) great
- E) numerous

Правильный ответ: D

Перевод: Маклер (риэлтор) потратил много времени, пытаясь уговорить меня купить дом.

Пояснение: a great (good) deal of = много

8. The child woke up crying because she had ... a nightmare.

- A) dreamt
- B) sent
- C) had
- D) felt

E) saw

Правильный ответ: C

Перевод: Ребенок проснулся с криком, потому что ей приснился кошмар.

Пояснение: have a nightmare = видеть страшный сон

9. The shirt I wore that day was torn but I don't think anyone

A) watched

B) noticed

C) mentioned

D) remarked

E) learned

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: Рубашка, в которую я был одет в тот день, была порвана, но, думаю, никто не заметил этого.

Пояснение: to notice = замечать, обращать внимание.

10. The organizers decided to go ahead with the match ... the bad weather.

A) although

B) despite

C) unless

D) in spite

E) in order

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: Организаторы решили провести матч, несмотря на плохую погоду.

Пояснение:

Although = хотя

despite = несмотря на

unless = если не, пока не

слова in spite не существует (in spite)

in order = по порядку

11. When I learned to ski, I practiced on a slope that was not too

A) tall

B) rising

C) steep

D) high

E) slow

Правильный ответ: C

Перевод: Когда я учился кататься на лыжах, я тренировался на склоне, который был не очень крутым.

Пояснение:

tall = высокий

rising = возрастающий, растущий

steep = крутой (склон, гора)

high = высокий

slow = медленный

12. The plane crashed into a bridge because it was flying too

- A) slow
- B) deep
- C) high
- D) low
- E) fast

Правильный ответ: D

Перевод: Самолет врезался в мост, потому что летел слишком низко.

Пояснение:

slow = медленно

deep = глубоко

high = высоко

low = низко

fast = быстро

13. He kept his job ... the manager had threatened to dismiss him.

- A) although
- B) even
- C) unless
- D) despite
- E) inspite

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Он удержался на работе, хотя менеджер пригрозил ему увольнением.

Пояснение:

Although = хотя

even = даже

unless = если не, пока не

despite = несмотря на

слова inspite не существует (inspite)

14. In order to ... with his studies he worked through the summer.

- A) catch up
- B) take up
- C) catch on
- D) take on
- E) take care of

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Чтобы нагнать одноклассников в учебе, он прозанимался все лето.

Пояснение: catch up with = догонять, нагонять

15. If you keep trying, you might ... to do it.

- A) understand
- B) manage
- C) discover
- D) succeed
- E) catch

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: Если продолжишь попытки, возможно, у тебя получится сделать это.

Пояснение:

understand = понимать

manage = ухитриться, суметь сделать что-либо

discover = обнаружить

succeedin = достигать цели, преуспевать; иметь успех

catch = поймать

16. She has to work hard to keep the house ... and tidy with three small children.

A) neat

B) ordered

C) smooth

D) plain

E) well

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Ей приходится очень стараться (много трудиться), чтобы держать дом в чистоте и порядке, имея троих маленьких детей.

Пояснение:

neat = аккуратный, опрятный, чистый

ordered = упорядоченный

smooth = гладкий

plain = простой

well = хорошо

17. He is a little bit ... in his left ear, but if you speak clearly he will hear what you say.

A) dead

B) diseased

C) deaf

D) disabled

E) bad

Правильный ответ: C

Перевод: Он немного глуховат на левое ухо, но если вы будете говорить отчетливо, он услышит то, что вы скажете.

Пояснение:

dead = мертвый

diseased = заболевший

deaf = глухой

disabled = инвалид

bad = плохой

18. I'm not sure ... the green coat is.

A) whom

B) whose

C) who

D) who`s

E) which

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: Я точно не знаю, чье зеленое пальто.

Пояснение:

whom = кого

whose = чей

who = кто
who`s = сокр. от who is, who has
which = который

19. We expected him at eight, but he finally ... at midnight.

- A) came off
- B) turned up
- C) turned off
- D) turned on
- E) found out

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: Мы ждали его в восемь, а он, в конечном счете, появился в полночь.

Пояснение: to turn up = появляться, обнаруживаться; (синоним) to arrive

20. If you have any ... concerning this report, please phone the Office.

- A) wishes
- B) requests
- C) investigations
- D) queries
- E) sayings

Правильный ответ: D

Перевод: Если у вас есть вопросы по поводу этого отчета, пожалуйста, звоните в Управление.

Пояснение:

wish = желание

request = просьба

investigation = расследование

query = вопрос

saying = выражение, высказывание

21. Write to me and tell me ... about your holiday in Switzerland.

- A) much
- B) every
- C) all
- D) some
- E) few

Правильный ответ: C

Перевод: Напиши мне и расскажи все о своем отпуске в Швейцарии.

Пояснение:

much = много

every = каждый

all = все

some = несколько

few = мало

22. She lives near me I often speak to her on my ... to work.

- A) path
- B) travel
- C) street
- D) road

E) way

Правильный ответ: E

Перевод: Она живет недалеко от меня и я часто разговариваю с ней по пути на работу.

Пояснение:

path = тропинка

travel = поездка

street = улица

road = дорога

on the way = по пути

23. He`s intelligent but he ... common sense.

A) misses

B) lacks

C) fails

D) wants

E) needs

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: Он смысленный, но ему не хватает здравого смысла.

Пояснение:

miss = отсутствовать

lack = испытывать недостаток, не хватать

fail = провалить, потерпеть неудачу

want = хотеть

need = нуждаться

24. The hotel has been built on the ... of a lake.

A) edge

B) border

C) boundary

D) front

E) behind

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Гостиница построена на краю озера.

Пояснение:

edge = край

border = граница

boundary = граница

front = перед

behind = сзади

25. The hall was very ... with over fifty people stuck into it.

A) empty

B) crowded

C) painted

D) decorated

E) designed

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: В вестибюле толпилось более 50 человек.

Пояснение:

empty = пустой

crowded = набитый битком, переполненный

painted = окрашенный

decorated = украшенный

designed = спроектированный

26. The house is in good ... though it needs to be repainted.

A) state

B) condition

C) position

D) standing

E) mood

Правильный ответ: B

Перевод: Дом находится в хорошем состоянии, хотя его нужно перекрасить (или заново покрасить).

Пояснение: ingoodcondition = в хорошем состоянии, пригодный к эксплуатации

27. The Finance Minister will be making a ... today about new rates of income tax.

A) notice

B) talk

C) statement

D) declaration

E) decision

Правильный ответ: C

Перевод: Сегодня министр финансов будет делать заявление по поводу новых ставок налога на доходы.

Пояснение:

makeastatement = заявлять, выступать с заявлением

28. The colour of the sweater doesn't ... so long as it is the right size.

A) match

B) worry

C) affect

D) concern

E) matter

Правильный ответ: E

Перевод: Цвет свитера не важен, если размер подходящий.

Пояснение:

match = подходить, соответствовать

worry = беспокоиться

affect = влиять

concern = затрагивать, иметь отношение

matter = иметь значение, быть важным

29. We started early ... to miss the worst of the traffic.

A) in order

B) so that

C) in so far

D) so long as

E) incase

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Мы выдвинулись рано, чтобы не попасть в пробки на дорогах.

Пояснение: inorderto = для того, чтобы

30. He sat there with his arms ... doing nothing waiting for us.

A) twisted

B) flapped

C) turned

D) folded

E) beyond

Правильный ответ: D

Перевод: Он сидел там, скрестив руки на груди, ничего не делал и ждал нас.

Пояснение: tofoldone'sarms = скрестить руки на груди

31. It was a secret - you weren't supposed to ... anyone anything.

A) tell

B) say

C) speak

D) talk

E) cheat

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Это был секрет - ты не должен был никому ничего говорить.

Пояснение:

После слов say, speak, talk используется -to- (saytoanyone и т.п.)

cheat = жульничать

32. Some people marry for ... and some for money.

A) to love

B) a love

C) love

D) the love

E) like

Правильный ответ: C

Перевод: Некоторые люди женятся по любви, некоторые из-за денег.

Пояснение: marryforlove = жениться по любви

33. Look over there. Isn't that the woman ... son you played tennis with the other day?

A) whose

B) who

C) which

D) ofwhich

E) whom

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Посмотри туда. Не та ли это женщина, с чьим сыном ты играл в теннис на днях?

Пояснение: whose = чей, чья, чьё, чьи

34. I can't stand her and I find that even ... her voice gets on my nerves.

- A) the sound of
- B) the sounds
- C) a sound of
- D) a sound from
- E) her sound of

Правильный ответ: A

Перевод: Я терпеть ее не могу, и даже звук ее голоса действует мне на нервы.

Пояснение: the sound of her voice = звук ее голоса

35. It's hard to ... the difference between this forgery and the real painting.

- A) talk
- B) say
- C) speak
- D) tell
- E) realise

Правильный ответ: D

Перевод: Трудно отличить эту подделку от настоящей картины.

Пояснение: to tell the difference = отличать (одну вещь от другой)

36. He said I hadn't given him his book back, but I was ... sure I had.

- A) totally
- B) entirely
- C) quite
- D) rather
- E) better

Правильный ответ: C

Перевод: Он сказал, что я не вернул ему его книгу, но я был совершенно уверен, что вернул.

Пояснение:

quite sure = совершенно уверенный, хотя totally sure, на мой взгляд, тоже верно, но более распространено quite sure

37. If the radio isn't working properly, you should ... to the shop. You've just bought it.

- A) take it out
- B) receive it
- C) bring it up
- D) take it back
- E) put it back

Правильный ответ: D

Перевод: Если радио не работает нормально, надо вернуть в магазин. Ты только что купил его.

Пояснение: take it back = отнести назад (вернуть)

Тесты и упражнения на знание грамматики английского языка:

Имя существительное. Артикли.

Упр.1.1.1.a. Поставьте существительные во множественное число, сделав все необходимые преобразования в предложении.

- a. A dog is an animal.
- b. A potato is a vegetable.
- c. A pencil is like a pen.
- d. A ruler is a thin rectangular wooden or plastic strip.
- e. A test-tube is a hollow glass tube.
- f. A writer writes a book.
- g. The man who is sitting there is my friend.
- h. The girl in that room is my sister.
- i. The boy does his work well.

Упр.1.1.1.b. Поставьте существительные в единственное число, сделав все необходимые преобразования в предложении.

- a. Horses are animals.
- b. Boots are kinds of shoes.
- c. Watches are small clocks.
- d. Novels are books.
- e. Children are not always good.
- f. Stockings are long socks.
- g. Schools are large buildings.

****Упр.1.1.1.c.** Поставьте **a/an**, где необходимо.

- a. I haven't got computer.
- b. I am not chemist, I am biologist.
- c. You made very bad mistake.
- d. It is convincing result.
- e. Do you keep record of the results?
- f. I work in theoretical research team.
- g. I've got very good idea.
- h. It is standard method.

Упр.1.1.1.d. Поставьте **the**, где необходимо.

- a. Which city is ___ capital of ___ your country?
- b. What is ___ largest city in ___ world?
- c. Our apartment is on ___ third floor.
- d. Help! Fire! Somebody, call ___ fire brigade.
- e. Who was ___ first man to walk on ___ moon?
- f. "Where is ___ your dictionary?" "It's on ___ top shelf on ___ right."
- g. We live in ___ country, about five miles from ___ nearest village.
- h. ___ Prime Minister is ___ most important person in ___ British government.
- i. I don't know everybody in ___ this photograph. Who is ___ man on ___ left?
- j. It was a very nice hotel but I don't remember ___ name.
- k. I didn't like her ___ first time I met her.

Упр.1.1.1.e. Поставьте **a/an, the**, где необходимо.

- a. I turned off ___ light, opened ___ door and went out.

- b. Excuse me, can I ask ____ question, please?
- c. Alan is ____ best player in our football team.
- d. How far is it from here to ____ airport?
- e. Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me ____ postcard!
- f. Have you got ____ ticket for ____ concert tomorrow night?
- g. Yesterday I bought ____ jacket and ____ shirt. ____ jacket was cheap but ____ shirt was expensive.
- a. What is ____ name of ____ director of ____ film we saw ____ last night?
- i. "Where are ____ children?" "They're in ____ garden."
- j. My sister's ____ teacher in ____ school near Leicester. She has three children, two girls and ____ boy. ____ girls are in her class at school, but ____ boy isn't old enough for school yet.
- k. Jane and Bill are ____ very nice couple. She has ____ clothes shop, and he works in ____ office in ____ centre of town.
- l. "Where are my shoes?" "On ____ floor in ____ kitchen."
- m. "How much are the driving lessons?" "Fifteen pounds ____ hour."
- n. When you come to bed, can you put ____ cat out and turn off ____ light?
- o. I went to ____ restaurant last night.
- p. What's ____ name of ____ restaurant we went to last night?

Упр.1.1.1.f. Выберите правильный вариант употребления артикля **the**.

- a. **Potatoes** / **The potatoes** are not expensive.
- b. This is a good meal. **Potatoes** / **The potatoes** are very nice.
- c. Everybody needs **friends** / **the friends**.
- d. Jan doesn't go to **parties** / **the parties** very often.
- e. **Children** / **The children** learn **things** / **the things** very quickly.
- f. I enjoy eating in **restaurants** / **the restaurants**.
- g. I enjoy taking **photographs** / **the photographs**. It's my hobby.
- h. I must show you **photographs** / **the photographs** I took when I was on holiday.

****Упр.1.1.1g.** Если перед такими существительными, как **method, theory, effect, device** и т.п. стоит имя собственное в притяжательном падеже, то артикль не употребляется:

Seitz's hypothesis, Whipple's model.

Если имя собственное стоит в общем падеже, то употребляется определенный артикль:

the Holl effect, the Boltzman factor, the Gerrish drive, the Coulomb field etc.

Поставьте **the**, где необходимо.

- a. The DNA was examined by ____ Klein-Smith method.
- b. ____ Wilson's model has been applied.
- c. ____ Hodgkin-Huxley equations modified by Dodge have been solved.
- d. The system is studied by ____ Smith's method.
- e. Measurements performed on Bi-Te alloys are compared with Seebeck coefficients (S) using ____ Kelvin's second relation $P=ST$.

Упр.1.1.2.a. Поставьте **a/an**, где необходимо.

- a. It is ____ pleasure to do ____ business with such ____ efficient organization.
- b. I have ____ headache.
- c. I have ____ pain in my shoulder.
- d. You must be strong in ____ mind and body.
- e. If they had ____ mind to, they could easily get it published..

- f. Oh, I know there's no danger, but I'm ____ little frightened all the same.
- g. ____ Little of the equipment was standardized.
- h. It is possible to make ____ very good living from being a businessman.
- i. The quality of ____ urban living has been damaged by excessive noise levels.
- j. He was one of ____ few men of science who never terrified me, probably because he never behaved like ____ doctor.

Упр.1.1.3.a. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

a. работа какого-то автора; знание какого-либо предмета; статьи какого-либо ученого; эти данные авторов; студенты какого-либо университета; человек науки; учитель математики.

b. горы Крыма; металлы Урала; электростанции на Ангаре; Академия Наук Украины; леса Сибири; многие зоны (area) нашей планеты.

c. история искусства; прогресс науки; важность образования; степень (degree) кандидата наук; формы растительной жизни (vegetable life); интерес к (for) экологии; население планеты.

d. вагоны поезда; средства транспорта; цель (purpose) визита; служащие (clerk) гостиницы.

Упр.1.1.3.b. Поставьте артикль, где необходимо.

- a. ____ chair on which you are sitting is not comfortable.
- b. There is ____ man waiting to see Mr Smith.
- c. ____ man whom Mr Smith telephoned this morning is here now.
- d. I should like to find ____ good book to read tonight.
- e. ____ book which I am reading now is a very good one.
- f. ____ book which gave me the greatest pleasure was "War and Peace".
- g. Have you ____ cigarette?
- h. John threw away ____ cigarette he was smoking.
- i. Peter put ____ letter he had just received into his pocket.
- j. I must write ____ letter.

***Упр.1.1.3.c.** Поставьте артикль, где необходимо.

a. Number ____ hundred and two, ____ house next door to us, is for sale. It's quite ____ nice house with ____ big rooms. ____ back windows look out on ____ park.

b. Professor Jones, ____ man who discovered ____ new drug that everyone is talking about, refused to give ____ press conference.

c. Peter Piper, ____ student in ____ professor's college, asked him why he refused to talk to ____ press.

d. ____ ship you were speaking about has just come onto ____ port. She has been at ____ sea for ____ long time.

Look: ____ captain has just come on ____ deck.

****Упр.1.1.3.d.** Поставьте артикль, где необходимо.

- a. This is a rather crude criterion of ____ purity.
- b. The technique of ____ paper chromatography was cited above.
- c. The temperature of ____ solution should be controlled within half a degree or so.
- d. Addition of, say, ____ halogen molecule to benzene leads to a dihydrobenzene derivative.
- e. Proof of ____ formula for d-galactose is too involved to be given here.
- f. The direction of ____ rearrangement will depend on two matters, which have to be taken in order.

****Упр.1.1.4.с.** Поставьте **a, an** или **the**, где необходимо.

- a. ____ thermometer is ____ instrument for measuring ____ temperatures.
- b. ____ temperature to-day is not so high as it was yesterday.
- c. ____ observation and ____ experience are two great teachers.
- d. ____ air is necessary for ____ life.
- e. ____ length, ____ breadth and ____ height of ____ cube are equal.
- f. Every machine requires some sort of ____ power to operate it.
- g. ____ history is his subject. Especially ____ history of ____ Middle Ages.
- h. There was ____ expression in his eyes that I could not understand.
- i. He finished his work without ____ difficulty.
- j. ____ task presented ____ difficulty, which we could not overcome at first.
- k. He was not discouraged by ____ difficulty of ____ task.

Упр.1.1.4.d. Подчеркните правильный вариант в каждом предложении.

Пример: I've got some cigarettes but I haven't got **light** / **a light**.

Light / **the light** travels faster than **sound** / **the sound**.

- a. We're having **lamb** / **the lamb** for lunch.
- b. The sheep gave birth to **lamb** / **a lamb** in the middle of the night.
- c. Would you like **cake** / **a cake**?
- d. No, thanks. I don't like **cake** / **a cake**.
- e. This suit is made of **very fine cloth** / **the very fine cloth**.
- f. Can you get **cloth** / **a cloth**, please? I've just spilt **tea** / **a tea** on your carpet.
- g. I went to **a talk** / **talk** on **Russian revolution** / **the Russian revolution** last night.

It was very interesting.

- h. There has been **a talk** / **talk** of redundancies at the British Shipping Company.
- i. **Service** / **a service** in restaurants isn't as good as it used to be.
- j. **The Health Service** / **Health Service** is suffering from severe cutbacks.
- k. **The Times** / **Times** is one of Britain's oldest newspapers.
- l. **Time** / **the time** and **tide** / **the tide** wait for no man. (поговорка)
- m. I don't usually like **poetry** / **the poetry**.
- n. But here's **a poem** / **poem** I do like.
- o. Do you want **an ice** / **ice** in your whisky?
- p. **Ice** / **the ice** at the North and South Poles is said to be melting little by little.

Упр.1.1.4.e. Поставьте **a(an)** или **some**, где необходимо. Подчеркните неисчисляемые существительные, которые можно использовать в словосочетании **a piece of** ...

- a. Can I offer you _____ advice?
_____ suggestion?
- b. I've just heard _____ interesting news.
_____ interesting announcement.
_____ interesting information.
- c. There's going to be _____ thunderstorm.
_____ bad weather.
- d. She is carrying _____ luggage.
_____ suitcase.
- e. We'll need _____ accommodation.
_____ room for the night.
- f. He's got _____ strange equipment.
_____ strange machine in his laboratory.
- g. Do you mind if I put on _____ music?
_____ tape?

***Упр.1.1.4.f. Объясните случаи употребления артиклей или их отсутствие.**

- Is there life after death?
She has lived a life of misery since the death of her husband.
- There's a feeling of love, joy, beauty and peace.
My new car's a beauty. It's a real joy to drive.
- That numerous people have had Near Death Experiences is not in doubt.
There is still a doubt in my mind about whether it was the right thing to do.
- The future looks bleak - drought, disease and economic collapse.
The drought in Africa last year cost many lives.
There is a drought every year.

1.1.5. Употребление артикля перед числительными.

Упр.1.1.5.a. Поставьте артикль, где необходимо.

- Of all those to whom he appealed one was actually not in ____ position to do anything for him; another was afraid; ____ third was calculating eagerly to drive ____ hard bargain; ____ forth was too deliberate, anxious to have much time.
- Two people would have to hold ____ chair, and ____ third would help him up on it, and ____ forth would hand him ____ nail, and ____ fifth would pass him up ____ hammer.
- ____ professor Earle Fox ignored for ____ second time ____ buzzing signal from the secretary in ____ adjoining office.
- Mr Pickwick was perfectly aware that ____ tree is ____ very dangerous neighbour in ____ thunderstorm. He had ____ tree on his right, ____ tree on his left, ____ third before him, and ____ fourth behind.
- Our apartment is on ____ third floor.
- You are ____ forth visitor asking where ____ room 40 is there.

****Упр.1.1.5.b. Объясните случаи употребления артиклей перед числительными.**

- In brominating the ketone a second bromine atom enters the nucleus.
- The four centres lie in a plane.
- A second smaller step is also produced just before the final increase in current.
- All the three oxygen atoms lie in a plane with the carbon atom.
- Of the two reactions the second goes about a thousand times faster than the first.
- The close agreement of the six compounds is unlikely to be a coincidence.
- A second notation uses the lower-case letters d- and l- to denote configuration.

Упр.1.1.6.a. Закончите предложения, используя the со следующими прилагательными:

rich sick blind poor injured unemployed dead

- Braille is a system of reading and writing by touch for ____ .
- Many people were killed in the plane crash. The bodies of ____ were taken away. ____ were taken to hospital.
- Every English child knows the story of Robin Hood. It is said that he robbed ____ and gave the money to ____ .
- Those people with jobs have enough money but life is not so easy for ____ .
- Agnes has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for ____ .

Упр.1.1.6.b. Как вы назовете людей из этих стран?

один человек (a/an) народ в целом

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Canada? | a Canadian | the Canadians |
| 2. Germany? | _____ | _____ |
| 3. France? | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Russia? | _____ | _____ |

5. China?
6. Brazil?
7. England?

Упр.1.1.7.a. Поставьте артикли **a, an и the** где необходимо.

- a. _____ Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from _____ France to _____ United States.
- b. No one in _____ Spanish class knew _____ correct answer to _____ Mrs Perez's question.
- c. _____ Lake Erie is one of _____ five Great Lakes in _____ North America.
- d. On our trip to _____ Spain, we crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean.
- e. While we were in _____ Alaska, we saw _____ Eskimo village.
- f. David attended _____ Princeton University.
- g. Harry has been admitted to _____ School of Medicine at _____ midwestern university.
- h. _____ Queen Elizabeth II is _____ monarch of _____ Great Britain.
- i. _____ Declaration of Independence was drawn up in 1776.
- j. _____ Florida State University is smaller than _____ University of Florida.
- k. _____ Heathrow is _____ busiest airport in Europe.
- l. We arrived in _____ Paris on _____ third of August.

Упр.1.1.7.b. Поставьте **the**, где необходимо.

- a. _____ Kevin lives in _____ Coronation Street.
- b. Have you ever been to _____ National Theatre and _____ British Museum?
- a. _____ Milan is a large city in _____ north of _____ Italy.
- b. Have you ever been to _____ Hague ?
- c. _____ Brussels is the capital of _____ Belgium.
- d. _____ Manila is the capital of _____ Philippines.
- e. There are two cinemas in our town - _____ Regan and _____ Plasa.
- f. _____ Dr.Bradbury comes from a small village in _____ west of _____ Ireland.
- g. _____ Rocky Mountains are in _____ North America.
- h. _____ Texas is famous for oil and cowboys.
- i. "Where are you staying ?" "At _____ Intercontinental Hotel".
- j. _____ National Gallery is in _____ Trafalgar Square in _____ London.
- k. In _____ London, _____ Houses of Parliament are beside _____ River Thames.
- l. _____ Panama canal joins _____ Atlantic Ocean and _____ Pacific Ocean.
- m. If you sail from _____ Britain to _____ Denmark you cross _____ North Sea.

Упр.1.1.7.c. Поставьте артикли, где необходимо.

I. _____ (1) King Juan Carlos of _____ (2) Spain arrived in _____ (3) London today for _____ (4) three day visit to _____ (5) United Kingdom. He was met by _____ (6) Queen and drove with her to _____ (7) Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow he will have lunch with _____ (8) Governor of _____ (9) Bank of England and in the evening he will have talks with businessmen.

II. On the first morning we went to _____ (1) British Museum and had lunch at _____ (2) MacDonalds in _____ (3) Church Street. We looked in _____ (4) Evening Standard newspaper and found there was a good film at _____ (5) Odeon (cinema) near _____ (6) Piccadilly Circus.

1.1.8. Обзорные упражнения.

Упр.1.1.8.а. Поставьте артикли **a, an** или **the**, где необходимо.

I.

- a. I don't usually like staying at ____ hotels, but last summer we spent a few days at ____ very nice hotel by ____ sea.
- b. ____ tennis is my favourite sport. I play once or twice ____ week if I can, but I'm not ____ very good player.
- c. I won't be home for ____ dinner this evening. I'm meeting some friends after ____ work and we're going to ____ cinema.
- d. ____ unemployment is very high at the moment and it's very difficult for ____ people to find ____ work.
- e. There was ____ accident as I was going ____ home last night. Two people were taken to ____ hospital. I think ____ most accidents are caused by ____ people driving too fast.
- f. Carol is ____ economist. She used to work in ____ investment department of ____ Lloyds Bank. Now she works for ____ American bank in ____ United States.
- g. "What's ____ name of ____ hotel where you're staying?"
"____ Imperial. It's in ____ Queen Street in ____ city centre. It's near ____ station."
- h. I have two brothers. ____ older one is training to be ____ pilot with ____ British Airways. ____ younger one is still at ____ school. When he leaves ____ school, he hopes to go to ____ university to study ____ law.

II.

- a. Excuse me. Is there ____ post office near here?
- b. A We haven't got any money.
B It's all right. I'm going to ____ bank.
- c. My wife and I went out for ____ meal last night. ____ food was excellent. I don't usually like ____ Chinese food, but ____ duck was superb.
- d. Has ____ postman been yet? I'm expecting ____ parcel.
- e. We've moved to ____ lovely house in ____ country. It's got ____ views of fields and hills, and there's ____ garden at ____ back.
- f. ____ government without ____ strong leader will not produce ____ good policies.
- g. ____ government has introduced ____ law to ban ____ sale of ____ air guns to ____ people under ____ age eighteen.

III.

- a. In my job, I do ____ business with people from all over the world.
- b. I'm going to do ____ shopping. Do you want anything?
- c. I was late for ____ work this morning.
- d. Can you keep ____ secret? I'm getting married.
- e. He got ____ sack because he was caught stealing money.
- f. It isn't easy, but I think we're making ____ progress.
- g. I lost ____ control of the car and crashed into a wall.
- h. Make ____ love, not ____ war.
- i. If you make ____ promise, you must keep it.
- j. When buying a house, you should take into ____ consideration how near it is to public transport.
- k. He set ____ fire to his factory so that he could claim the insurance.
- l. You must make ____ effort to get to know your neighbours.
- m. I've been to all the countries of Europe with ____ exception of Albania.
- n. If you're in Paris, take ____ opportunity to visit the Louvre.

IV.

- a. ____ fog was so thick that we couldn't see ____ side of ____ road. We followed ____ car in front of us and hoped that we were going ____ right way.

- b. I don't know what ____ price ____ owners are asking. But Dry and Rot are ____ agents. You could give them ____ ring and make them ____ offer.
- c. ____ day after ____ day passed without ____ news, and we began to lose ____ hope.
- d. "Would you like to hear ____ story about ____ Englishman, ____ Irishman and ____ Scotsman?"

"No, I've heard ____ stories about ____ Englishmen, ____ Irishmen and ____ Scotsmen before and they are all ____ same."

"But mine is not ____ typical story. In my story ____ Scotsman is generous, ____ Irishman is logical and ____ Englishman is romantic."

"Oh, if it's ____ fantastic story. I'll listen with ____ pleasure."

*V.

- a. ____ worry about ____ state of his finances drove him to ____ despair.
- b. He sauntered down ____ streets without ____ worry in ____ world.
- c. ____ main worry of ____ most people is ____ good health.
- d. ____ news is just coming into ____ studio of ____ fire at ____ home of Mr Paul Beaston, ____ film Director.
- e. I can't wait to go on holiday. ____ sea, ____ sand and ____ books - that's what I want.
- f. I went to ____ theatre last night and saw ____ great play. I thought it was good, anyway, but I read in ____ papers this morning that ____ critics had slammed it.
- g. ____ Paris of ____ 1980's is nothing compared to ____ Paris of ____ 1968.
- h. She was appointed ____ President of ____ National Union of ____ Printworkers.
- i. ____ last year has been good for business.
- j. ____ last year was good for business.
- k. I decorated ____ children's bedroom as fast as I could. In ____ week, I had finished.
- l. I haven't got time to phone him at the week-end. I'll do it in ____ week.

**VI.

- a. ____ temperature varies with ____ pressure.
- b. ____ scientists believe to have discovered ____ new compound.
- c. ____ holes were spaced at ____ 10 foot intervals.
- d. ____ reaction is similar to that observed by us.
- e. In 1812 Berzelius advanced ____ theory of ____ chemical combination.
- f. No sooner had ____ reaction stopped ____ precipitate turned black.
- g. Such ____ stage is known as ____ "theoretical" stage or plate.
- h. ____ compound II can be hydrolyzed to yield ____ free amine.
- i. When being pure, ____ water is ____ colourless liquid.
- j. ____ benzene is ____ stronger acid than ____ ethane.

Упр.1.1.8.b. Поставьте артикли **a, an, the**, или местоимение **some**, где необходимо.

- a. There is ____ fly in ____ lemonade.
- b. ____ youngest brother is at ____ school now.
- c. ____ birds can fly very high in ____ sky.
- d. ____ book on that shelf is ____ interesting one about ____ history.
- e. It is pleasant to play ____ game of ____ tennis on ____ summer afternoon.
- f. He makes ____ toys in the evening.
- g. ____ butcher opposite ____ library always sells ____ good meat.
- h. I am fond of ____ apples with ____ cheese.
- i. ____ honesty is ____ best of all ____ virtues.
- j. I should like to have ____ house in ____ country.
- k. ____ car is ready.
- l. Do you prefer ____ book of ____ poetry or ____ stories of ____ adventure?

m. Peter travelled in ____ third-class carriage with ____ Americans.

Упр.1.1.8.с. Поставьте **a, an** или **one**, где необходимо.

a. ____ of my friends advised me to take ____ taxi; another said that there was quite ____ good bus service.

b. “ ____ friend of mine lent me ____ book by Meredith. I’ve only ____ more chapter to read. Would you like ____ loan of it afterwards?”

“No, thanks. I read ____ of his books ____ few years ago and didn’t like it. Besides I have ____ library book to finish. If I don’t take it back tomorrow I’ll have to pay ____ fine.

c. Most people like ____ rest after ____ hard day’s work, but Tom seems to have ____ inexhaustible supply of energy.

d. I’ve told you ____ hundred times not to come into ____ room with ____ hat on.

e. You’ve been ____ great help to me; ____ day I will repay you.

f. My car broke down near ____ bus stop. There was ____ man waiting for ____ bus so I asked him for ____ advice.

g. He took ____ quick look at my car and said, “Buy ____ new ____.”

h. Most of the staff had been there for only ____ very short time, but ____ man had been there ____ year and ____ half, so he knew ____ little more than the rest.

i. ____ day a new director arrived. He was ____ ambitious, bad-tempered man, and the staff took ____ instant dislike to him.

Упр.1.1.8.d. Поставьте **a, an, the** или **my, his, her, our, your, their**, где необходимо.

a. ____ most of ____ stories that ____ people tell about ____ Irish aren’t true.

b. ____ married couple with ____ children often rent ____ cottage by ____ seaside for ____ summer holidays.

c. ____ men hire boats and go for ____ trip along ____ coast; ____ children spend ____ days on ____ beach and ____ poor mothers spend ____ most of ____ time doing ____ cooking and cleaning.

d. When ____ Titanic was crossing ____ Atlantic she struck an iceberg which tore a huge hole in her bow. ____ captain ordered ____ crew to help ____ passengers into ____ boats.

e. Everywhere ____ man has cut down ____ forests in order to cultivate ____ ground, or to use ____ wood as ____ fuel or as ____ building material.

f. But ____ interference with ____ nature often brings ____ disaster. ____ tree-felling sometimes turns ____ fertile land into a dustbowl.

g. ____ people think that ____ lead is ____ heaviest metal, but ____ gold is heavier.

h. You can fool some of ____ people all ____ time, and all ____ people some of ____ time; but you cannot fool all ____ people all ____ time.

i. Why are you standing here with ____ hands in ____ pockets?

j. At most meetings ____ people vote by raising ____ right hands.

k. The bullet struck him in ____ foot.

l. Someone threw ____ egg which struck the speaker on ____ shoulder.

m. He was ____ very tall man with ____ dark hair and ____ small beard, but I couldn’t see ____ eyes because he was wearing ____ dark glasses.

n. She pulled him by ____ sleeve to attract his attention.

o. He is ____ thoroughly selfish man; he wouldn’t lift ____ finger to help anyone.

p. We have a very good train service from here to ____ city centre and most people go to ____ work by train. You can go by ____ bus too, of course, but you can’t get a season ticket on ____ bus.

q. “I’d like to see ____ Mr Smith please.” “Do you mean ____ Mr Smith who works in ____ box office or ____ other Mr Smith?”

Упр.1.1.8.e. Исправьте ошибки, связанные с артиклями.

- a. Jane, has anyone ever told you that you've got some lovely fingers?
- b. I'm very interested in the history, especially the history of Western Europe.
- c. What a lovely weather we're having! It's such a nice day!
- d. We're trying to sell our house. People came to see it on Saturday, and they were quite interested, but some people who saw it on Sunday morning were very rude and said they didn't like it at all.
- e. Did you remember to buy a bread while you were out at some shops?
- f. Crossing the English Channel can be quite unpleasant in the bad weather.
- g. People who live on the floor above ours work in a government ministry.
- h. What's the government going to do about the unemployment?

Упр.1.1.8.f. В 10 предложениях артикль **the** употреблен правильно, а в 10 - неправильно. Найдите неправильные предложения и исправьте их.

- a. He lived in United States for ten years.
- b. John has cut the leg and needs the stitches.
- c. The camera I bought yesterday doesn't work.
- d. William Wordsworth is famous for his poems about nature.
- e. It was first time I had crossed equator.
- f. This is only one left but you can have it.
- g. Frank does a lot of work for the disabled.
- h. I will be visiting the Netherlands next month.
- i. Society doesn't care enough for old people.
- j. This is the same film I saw last week.
- k. The worst thing was not knowing exactly what had happened.
- l. Harder we work, more money we make.
- m. Smiths are coming round to dinner tonight.
- n. The aeroplane is one of the greatest inventions of the twentieth century.
- o. It's very disappointing news but that's the life.
- p. Eating the chocolate always gives me pimples on my face.
- q. What is on radio this afternoon?
- r. John plays the football very well.
- s. The furniture was sold at auction.
- t. He was sent to prison for life.

***Упр.1.1.8.g.** Поставьте артикли, где необходимо.

- a. What ___ strange feeling it was to be going home when it was not home, and to find that every object I looked at reminded me of ___ happy old home which was like ___ dream I could never dream again.
- b. ___ one thing that really interested him in connection with his parents was ___ existence somewhere in ___ east in ___ small city called Lycurgus ... of ___ uncle, ___ brother of his father's.
- c. But ___ bed I made up for myself was sufficiently uncomfortable to give me ___ wakeful night, and I thought ___ good deal of what ___ unlucky Dutchman had told me.
- d. ___ English of ___ 14th century differs from ___ Modern English.
- e. ___ walls, down which ran ___ number and variety of ___ pipes and cables, were painted in two contrasting of green - dark up to ___ height of five foot, lighter above that.
- f. ___ London train was on ___ point of ___ departure. It was yet ___ early morning, ___ hour of ___ milkmen and ___ postmen. ___ station had ___ chill, unused, deserted look; ___ passengers were few.
- g. And now he was in ___ large bedroom overlooking ___ Thames, ___ chamber with ___ writing table, ___ sofa, ___ telephone, ___ electric bells and ___ massive oak door with ___ lock and ___ key in ___ lock.

- h. ____ sun comes up from ____ East and goes down to ____ West.
- i. Mr Skimpole could play ____ piano and ____ violoncello; and he was ____ composer, had composed half ____ opera once, and played what he composed with ____ taste. After ____ tea we had quite ____ little concert, in which Richard and Mr Jarndyce and I were ____ audience.

Число существительного.

Упр.1.2.1.a. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных: child, person, woman, tooth, wolf, sheep, mouse, foot, leaf, half.

Упр.1.2.1.b. Напишите следующие существительные в форме множественного числа:

boy, lady, day, potato, party, watch, glass, city, church, address, sandwich, key, video, way.

Упр.1.2.2.a. Заполните пропуски в следующих предложениях формами глагола is или are в зависимости от числа подлежащего. Объясните свой выбор.

- Several unusual species of birds _____ found in this area.
- When a young deer _____ motionless, its coloring will hide it well.
- The committee _____ ready to make its recommendations public.
- Both apparatus _____ available for your use.
- The family _____ fighting among themselves constantly.
- The fish in the aquarium _____ waiting for their daily feeding.
- All sheep _____ dipped in the spring to kill the parasites.
- The press _____ requested to show their credentials to the guard.

Упр.1.2.4.a. Найдите и исправьте ошибку в некоторых из следующих предложений.

- News of the peace talks has not yet reached the island.
- Politics usually attract ambitious individuals.
- There were extra copies of the New York Times in all the offices.
- Two weeks are ample time for a camping trip to the state park.
- Two thousand dollars is a lot for him to pay for tutorial.
- Jaws, a movie about sharks, was seen by a record number of people.
- Both mathematics and physics are interesting.
- Thermodynamics are beyond me.

Упр.1.2.5.a. Сделайте все необходимые изменения, используя слова в скобках.

Пример: There aren't many jobs for school leavers.

There isn't much employment for school leavers.

- He couldn't give me much information. (details)
- When I moved into my flat, I had very few chairs or tables or anything. (furniture)
- There aren't many flats to rent in this town. (accommodation)
- I haven't got many bags. They're in the boot. (luggage)
- I had a little time to spare, so I browsed round a bookshop. (minutes)
- Very little research has been done to find out the cause. (experiments)
- It's very quiet in my area. There aren't many cars or lorries. (traffic)

Местоимение.

Упр.3.1.a. Заполните пропуски в таблице недостающими формами местоимений.

Именит.	Объектн.	Притяжат.	Абсол. притяж.	Возвратн.
I	me	my	mine	myself
_____	you(ед.ч.)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	his	_____	_____
she	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	несуществ.	itself
we	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	your(мн.ч.)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	theirs	_____
_____	one	_____	_____	_____

Упр.3.1.1.а. Определите предложения, в которых местоимения употреблены в правильной форме.

- It was I whom called you last night.
- It is true that I am taller than he.
- It must have been he whom the police arrested.
- If you were me would you lend him money?
- My teacher thinks that I am more intelligent than him.

Упр.3.1.2.а. Заполните пропуски нужным объектным местоимением.

- Our parents worry about my brother more than about _____ .
- Mary asked us not to leave without _____ .
- The doctor _____ he visited specialized in eye diseases.
- If I see _____ tonight, I will tell him to call you.
- No one likes that waitress because it takes _____ so long to bring the food.

Упр.3.1.2.б. Определите предложения, в которых местоимения употреблены в правильной форме.

- The students whom live across the street make a lot of noise .
- No one knows what happened except you, Flassy, and I.
- It must have been he whom we saw at the movie.
- This is a good picture of him.
- I think that the teacher knows whom took these photographs.

3.1.3. Притяжательные местоимения.

Упр.3.1.3.а. Заполните пропуски нужным притяжательным местоимением.

- He doesn't realize that _____ whistling annoys the class.
- The person _____ car I just hit is going to be very angry.
- Charlotte insisted the coat was _____ .
- The queen greeted _____ subjects outside the palace.
- I brought my car, but Phil refused to bring _____ .
- The little boy dropped his ice-cream, so his mother gave him _____ .
- I did _____ best on the homework.
- Didn't you tell me that a friend of _____ is staying with you?

Упр.3.1.3.б. Определите предложения, в которых местоимения употреблены в правильной форме.

- The student whom forgot his books is going to be unhappy tonight.
- Her mother reminded her three times to do her homework.
- Your cat is much larger than me.
- The director has no idea whose car is blocking his.
- If I can do my homework you should certainly be able to do yours.

f. George brought a friend of his to class yesterday.

3.1.4. Возвратные местоимения.

Упр.3.1.4.a. Заполните пропуски нужным возвратным местоимением

- a. He knows it _____ .
- b. I understand your interest for this work. I'm so much interested in it _____ .
- c. Jane is able to do it _____ .
- d. Bring back the textbook. I need it _____ .
- e. She has a habit of checking everything for _____ .
- f. Boys, I'm leaving. Finish the work by _____ .
- g. She'll understand the situation _____ .
- h. We shall do everything _____ .
- i. Don't take any medicine. Your headache will pass by _____ .
- j. Go there and you'll see everything for _____ .
- k. He'll get a ticket only for _____ .
- l. John is making a mistake, I suppose. Later on he'll be angry with _____ .
- m. We prefer living by _____ .
- n. The governor _____ will speak at the university.
- o. That woman has put _____ in a difficult position.

Упр.3.1.5.a. Выберите подходящее местоимение из двух, предложенных в скобках.

- a. The director will hire the person (who, whom) has the best credentials.
- b. The first ones in line were Nancy, Jim and (he, him).
- c. His shoes are much newer than (her, hers).
- d. They offered their seats to you and (I, me).
- e. It was (she, her) who asked the question.
- f. No one was surprised at (him, his) winning the contest.
- g. There should be no secrets between you and (he, him).
- h. (Who, Whom) was it that asked that question?
- i. Beverly is a good friend of (me, mine).
- j. The picnic won't be any fun without you and (they, them)
- k. I can't figure out (who, whom) is on the phone.
- l. John did all the homework by (him, himself).
- m. Everyone but (he, him) did well on the test.

3.3.2. Вопросительные местоимения.

Упр.3.3.2.a. Поставьте вопросы с **who** или **what** к выделенным словам.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. Bob is an interpreter. | e. It's Novikov . |
| b. Bob is an interpreter . | f. I have an Italian newspaper. |
| c. Mrs Brown is a librarian . | g. Lucy is a good journalist. |
| d. George is a builder. | h. Mike is a bus-driver . |

3.4. Употребление неопределенных местоимений и их производных.

Упр.3.4.1. Заполните пропуски местоимениями **some, any** и их производными (**something, somewhere, someone, anyone, anything**).

- a. **A** Did you buy _____ at the shops?
B No, I didn't have _____ money.
- b. **A** Can I have _____ to eat, Mum? I'm starving.
B Look at the fridge. I think there's _____ cheese.

- A There isn't _____ in the fridge. It's completely empty.
 c. A Did you meet _____ interesting at the party?
 B Yes, I met _____ you know. Carlos, from Spain.
 d. A I bought _____ meat and _____ grapes.
 B Did you buy _____ cooking oil?
 A I couldn't. They didn't have _____ .
 e. A Have you got _____ scissors?
 B Yes. They are _____ in the kitchen, but I'm not sure exactly where.

Упр.3.4.2. Заполните пропуски местоимениями, образованными комбинацией **some, any, no, every + one, body, thing, where.**

- a. Put the picture _____. I don't mind where.
 b. Does _____ want a game of tennis?
 c. What's the noise? Can you hear _____ screaming?
 d. I'm going to the shops. Do you want _____ ?
 e. You look familiar. Haven't I seen you _____ before?
 f. She left the room without saying _____.
 g. Is there _____ quiet we can go to talk in private?
 h. This doesn't look a very nice restaurant. Can't we go _____ else?
 i. I must have asked fifteen people, but _____ knows the answer.
 j. Midas was a king in Greek mythology. _____ he touched turned to gold.

Упр.3.4.3. Заполните пропуски предложенными словами. Некоторые слова можно использовать больше, чем один раз.

any, anywhere, everywhere, somewhere, nothing, everyone / body, anyone / body, someone / body, everyone / body, anything, no-one / body

"Is _____ (1) here?", said Mrs Thomas to the students on the coach. "Is _____ (2) missing?" "I think _____ (3) is missing", replied one student. "It's Peter." "Does _____ (4) know where he is?" asked Mrs Thomas. _____ (5) answered. Mrs Thomas asked Mr Smith to go back into the museum to look for Peter. Ten minutes later Mr Smith returned alone. "I can't find him _____ (6)", he said.

"I looked _____ (7)". "Did Peter say _____ (8) to _____ (9)?" said Mrs Thomas to the students.

"No, _____ (10) at all", muttered several students. "_____ (11) suggestions?" said Mrs Thomas.

"I think _____ (12) should go and look for him. One of us is bound to find him", suggested another student. "He must be _____ (13)" "But where?" said Mrs Thomas. "He could be _____ (14)."

So _____ (15) got off the coach, went back to the museum and spread out to search for Peter. After a few minutes _____ (16) found him, still engrossed by the museum fascinating exhibits.

3.5. Употребление местоимений this, that (these, those) another, other.

Упр.3.5.1. Поставьте в пропуски одно из местоимений **(the) other, another, (the) others.**

- a. I lost my watch, my pen and some _____ things.
 b. The village is on _____ side of the river.
 c. You are wet through. Change into _____ clothes.
 d. I must put on _____ coat before going to the party.
 e. "Have you any _____ books on the subject?" "I am sorry, but there are no _____."

- f. Take this chair away and bring me _____ .
- g. Give me _____ glove.
- h. "Is there _____ train to Kiev this evening?" "Yes, there is one that leaves at mid-night and there are two _____ that leave early in the morning".
- i. He took two books and left _____ on the table.
- j. I saw Michael just _____ day in Hyde Park.
- k. Heather goes to her cottage in the country every _____ weekend.

3.6. Местоимения **much, many, little и few**.

Упр.3.6.1. Перепишите предложения, используя слова **few, a few, little, a little**.
Сделайте другие необходимые изменения.

- a. Help yourself to a biscuit. There are one or two left in the tin.
- b. My days are so busy that I don't have much time for relaxation.
- c. She's exceptionally generous. Hardly anyone gives more money to charity than she does.
- d. There's a tiny bit of butter left, but not much.
- e. He keeps trying, although he doesn't have much chance of success.
- f. "I'm afraid you need three or four fillings," said the dentist.
- g. He must have made a hundred clocks in his life, but only one or two of them ever worked properly.
- h. She wasn't very hungry. She just had one or two spoonfuls of soup.

Предлоги.

Упр.4.1.1. Заполните пропуски правильным предлогом **in, at** или **on**.

- a. I get up early _____ the morning and go to bed late _____ night.
- b. I'm so bored. There's nothing to do _____ weekends.
- c. He went swimming _____ Sunday morning, and _____ the evening he play squash.
- d. I love going for walks _____ summer. It's still light _____ nine o'clock.
- e. I take my annual holiday _____ June, but I have a few days off _____ Christmas.
- f. He usually starts work _____ 9.30, but _____ Friday he starts _____ 8.30.
- g. I was born _____ 18 January, 1954.
- h. People exchange presents _____ Christmas Day.
- i. This house was built _____ the nineteenth century.

Упр.4.1.2. С какими выражениями времени используются эти предлоги? Продолжите список насколько сможете.

In the morning	at night	on Sunday morning
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Упр.4.1.3. Все предложения этого упражнения касаются прошедшего времени. Заполните пропуски подходящими словами из данных ниже. В некоторых случаях предлог не требуется.

ago last in for at when on.

Пример: I arrived home *at* six o'clock last night.

I saw Jane - yesterday.

- a. I was born in Africa _____ 1970.
- b. My parents moved back to England _____ I was five.
- c. We lived in Bristol _____ three years.

- d. I went to college three years ____ .
- e. I found a flat on my own ____ last year.
- f. I usually go home ____ the weekend.
- g. I didn't go home ____ weekend because some friends come to stay.
- h. They arrived ____ three o'clock ____ the afternoon.
- i. ____ Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
- j. ____ we got home we listened to some music.
- k. We got up late ____ Sunday morning.
- l. ____ the afternoon we went for a walk.
- m. I bought a car a few weeks ____ .
- n. I had an accident ____ last night.
- o. It happened ____ 7.00 ____ the evening.
- p. I took my car to the garage ____ this morning.

Упр.4.1.4. Употребите подходящие предлоги.

____ February; ____ Monday; ____ 11 o'clock; ____ night; ____ the daytime; ____ March; ____ an autumn day; ____ what time? late ____ the evening; ____ Friday; ____ the XYIII century; ____ June; ____ the afternoon; ____ 2 o'clock p.m.; ____ the 1st Sunday; ____ a fine September day; ____ Friday evening; ____ noon; (через) ____ a fortnight; ____ the 2nd ____ December; ____ midnight; ____ sunny summer morning.

Упр.4.1.5. Заполните пропуски словами **while** (1), **during** (2) или **for** (3).

- a. I fell and hurt myself _____ I was playing tennis.
- b. It started to rain _____ the match.
- c. We played tennis _____ two hours.
- d. I worked in Italy _____ three years.
- e. _____ the summer I stayed on a farm in Tuscany.
- f. I learned Italian _____ I was there.
- g. We went on holiday to Florida _____ three weeks.
- h. _____ the day it was very hot, but it was cool at night.
- i. We went to Disneyland _____ we were there.
- j. We had a lovely meal yesterday. We sat at the table _____ three hours.
- k. _____ the meal we exchanged news.
- l. _____ I was talking to Barbara, I learned that Tony was in hospital.

Упр.4.1.6. В рассказе о Mrs Gibbs заполните пропуски одним из следующих слов:
for during ago while

Mrs Gibb's husband died about fifteen years (a) _____ and to help her get over his death she decided to go abroad. She went to the Far East (b) _____ six months, found she liked travelling and so planned to travel more on her own. (c) _____ the winter of 1976 she bought and equipped a small camping van. Next summer she set off for Australia where she stayed (d) _____ two years. She went to America for the first time five years (e) _____, and is going back this year. She plans to travel round Canada and America (f) _____ the next eighteen months. She says she has never been frightened, but once, seven years (g) _____, someone came into her van and stole some papers. It happened (h) _____ she was driving through Zimbabwe. She heard a noise (i) _____ the night, but paid no attention.

Упр.4.1.7. Заполните пропуски одним из следующих предлогов времени:

at on in for since during by until

- a. Jack has gone away. He'll be back *in* a week.
- b. We're having a party _____ Saturday. Can you come?
- c. I've got an interview next week. It's _____ 9.30 _____ Tuesday morning.

- d. Sue isn't usually here _____ weekends. She goes away.
- e. The train service is very good. The trains are nearly always _____ time.
- f. It was a confusing situation. Many things were happening _____ the same time.
- g. I couldn't decide whether or not to buy the sweater. _____ the end I decided not to.
- h. The road is busy all the time, even _____ night.
- i. I was woken up by a loud noise _____ the night.
- j. I saw Helen _____ Friday but I haven't seen her _____ then.
- k. Brian has been doing the same job _____ five years.
- l. Ann's birthday is _____ the end of March. I'm not sure exactly which day it is.
- m. We've got some friends staying with us _____ the moment. They're staying _____ Friday.
- n. If you are interested in applying the job, your application must be received _____ Friday.

***Упр.4.1.8.** Заполните пропуски соответствующим предлогом времени.

- a. I lived in Paris _____ five years, _____ 1970 _____ 1975.
- b. Beethoven began his musical education _____ the age of five.
- c. We never see our cat. _____ the day it sleeps, and it goes out _____ night.
- d. I don't usually go out _____ the evening, except _____ Monday evening, when I go to play snooker.
- e. Generations of my family have lived in the same house _____ 1800.
- f. A How long are you staying here? B _____ the end of the month. Then I have to go home.
- g. I mustn't forget my library books. I must take them back _____ the 24th.
- h. I'm just going out to get a newspaper. If anyone rings, tell them I'll be back _____ a few minutes.
- i. Are you going away _____ Easter, or are you staying at home?
- j. I met my husband in Wales. _____ the time, I was working in a travel agent's.

4.2. Предлоги места и направления.

Упр.4.2.1. Выберите правильные предлоги.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a train _____ Moscow
A to B for C on | 5. _____ the ten o'clock show
A on B in C at |
| 2. a ticket _____ the plane
A on B to C for | 6. a visit _____ a college
A on B at C in D to |
| 3. the plans _____ the future
A for B on C to | 7. _____ John's birthday
A on B at C in |
| 4. He is _____ his sister's
A by B near C at | 8. What are the office hours _____ you?
A at B by C near D with |

Упр.4.2.2. Поставьте правильные предлоги места.

_____ the South; _____ the stadium; _____ the corner; _____ the post-office; _____ the factory; _____ the meeting; _____ the sky; _____ the hostel; _____ the station; _____ the fifth floor; _____ the concert; _____ the picture; _____ the apple-tree; _____ the forest; _____ the newspaper; _____ Ottawa; _____ the chemist's; _____ the USA; _____ the air.

Упр.4.2.3. Заполните пропуски одним из предлагаемых предлогов.

**above across against among around behind towards below
beneath beside onto over out of**

- a. The cowboy leant _____ the bar in the saloon, drinking a beer.
- b. She took her purse _____ her bag and paid the taxi driver.
- c. Our cat just loves to curl up _____ the fire and go to sleep.

- d. The view from the top of the mountain was breathtaking. We could see the town and the river _____ us, and people who looked like ants.
- e. Last night the temperature fell to three degrees _____ zero.
- f. The burglar heard a noise coming from upstairs, so he hid _____ the curtains.
- g. The dog jumped _____ my lap, and settled down for a good sleep.
- h. The hunter froze as the tiger started running _____ him. He had nowhere to hide.
- i. She has beautiful works of art all _____ her house, even in the kitchen and the bedroom.
- j. These days, politicians like to walk _____ the crowds, shaking hands and saying one or two words.
- k. He climbed _____ the wall and ran _____ the field.
- l. The plane took off and was soon flying _____ the clouds.

Упр.4.2.4. Заполните пропуски соответствующим предлогом.

- a. I'd love to be able to visit every country _____ the world.
- b. "Have you read any books _____ Margaret White?" "No, I've never heard of her."
- c. "Is there a bank near here?" "Yes, there's one _____ the end of this road."
- d. Tim is away at the moment. He's _____ holiday.
- e. You've got a dirty mark _____ your cheek. Have a look _____ the mirror.
- f. We went _____ a party _____ Linda's house on Saturday.
- g. Bombay is _____ the west coast of India.
- h. Look at the leaves _____ the tree. They're a beautiful colour.
- i. "Have you ever been _____ Tokyo?" "No, I've never been _____ Japan."
- j. Mozart died _____ Vienna in 1791 _____ the age of 35.
- k. "Are you _____ this photograph?" "Yes, that's me, _____ the left."
- l. We went _____ the theatre last night. We had seats _____ the front row.
- m. "Where's the light switch?" "It's _____ the wall _____ the door."
- n. What time did you arrive _____ the party?
- o. I couldn't decide what to eat. There was nothing _____ the menu that I liked.
- p. We live _____ a tower block. Our flat is _____ the fifteenth floor.
- q. "What did you think of the film?" "Some parts were a bit stupid but _____ the whole I enjoyed it."
- r. When you paid the hotel bill, did you pay _____ cash or _____ credit card?
- s. "How did you get here? _____ the bus?" "No, _____ car."
- t. A "I wonder what's _____ television this evening. Have you got a newspaper?"
B "Yes, the TV programmes are _____ the back page."

Глагол.

Упр.5.2.1. Определите, с какими указателями времени следует употребить Past Simple, а с какими - Present Perfect.

1. the day before yesterday; 2. a week ago; 3. in the past; 4. at that time; 5. lately; 6. today; 7. a minute ago; 8. just; 9. since; 10. never; 11. this year; 12. so far; 13. yesterday; 14. just now; 15. ever; 16. last Wednesday; 17. last night; 18. not yet; 19. up to now; 20. last century; 21. this century.

Упр.5.2.2. Употребите а) Past Simple или б) Present Perfect

1. ... you ever (to visit) ... Hungary? 2. Our group ... (to tour) Yugoslavia this month.
3. The film ... (to produce) a good impression on me. 4. A fortnight ago the theatre ... (to produce) a new play.
5. When ... you (to finish) ... school? 6. I ... (to happen) to see John the other day. 7. I ... (to start) writing my book two years ago. 8. I ... (to write) half of it since. 9. We ... (to witness) great progress in space research this century.

Упр.5.2.3. Определите, в правильном ли грамматическом времени употреблен глагол в соответствии с указателем времени.

- a. So far no uniform international policy against terrorism is established.
- b. Some of the city's swimming pools were closed since the end of last summer.
- c. From time to time even the healthiest individual needs to have a complete physical examination.
- d. The city council is for some time now considering widening that street.
- e. By this time next year, most students will leave school and return home.
- f. Up until now, no cure for cancer is found.
- g. It has been raining steadily since yesterday.
- h. At the time of his death, John Kennedy has still been in his forties.
- i. In the early part of the 20-th century, immigrants are coming to America in great numbers.

5.3. Времена Present Simple и Present Continuous.

Упр.5.3.1. Определите, в правильном ли грамматическом времени употреблен глагол.

- a. I get up at seven in the morning.
- b. I'm liking black coffee.
- c. He's speaking three languages.
- d. I think Mexico's a beautiful country.
- e. Restaurants are staying open late in Spain.
- f. We usually eat at one o'clock.
- g. He's having a flat near the centre.
- h. What are you thinking of Shakespeare?
- i. I'm so dirty I need a bath right now.
- j. Peter's in the kitchen. He cooks breakfast.
- k. What are you thinking about?

Упр.5.3.2. Закончите следующие предложения, употребив каждый глагол дважды: один раз в Present Simple, а другой - в Present Continuous.

have

- a. He _____ four cars, all of them Rolls-Royces.
- b. I _____ lunch with my mother tomorrow.

think

- a. What _____ you _____ of Stephen Spielberg's latest film?
- b. You're day-dreaming. What _____ you _____ about?

expect

- a. I _____ an important phone call from America. Could you tell me when it comes?

- b. I _____ you're hungry after so much hard work. Shall I get you something?

appear

- a. He _____ to understand what you say to him, but when you ask him a question, he isn't so sure.

- b. Roy Pond _____ at Her Majesty's Theatre in the role of King Lear.

smell

- a. Something _____ good in the kitchen. What's cooking?
- b. Why _____ you _____ the meat? Do you think it's gone off?

weigh

- a. I need to know how much the meat _____ to know how long to cook it for.
- b. Why _____ you _____ yourself? Do you think you've put on weight?

see

a. I _____ what you mean, but I don't agree.

b. She _____ a solicitor about her aunt's will.

have

a. I usually pick up languages quickly, but I _____ difficulties learning Chinese.

b. He _____ more clothes than a department store.

look

a. It _____ as if it's going to rain.

b. What are you doing on your hands and knees? _____ you _____ for something?

think

a. What _____ you _____ of doing when you leave here?

b. How much _____ you _____ it would cost to fly to Australia?

Упр.5.3.3. Вставьте один из глаголов: **hear, listen to, see, look at, watch** в правильной форме. С глаголами **hear** и **see** часто употребляется **can** или **can't**.

a. I have a lovely view from my room. I _____ the whole city.

b. **A** What's Peter doing?

B He _____ music in his bedroom.

c. In winter I like _____ the photographs of my summer holiday.

d. In the evening I usually _____ the news on television.

e. I find it difficult to sleep because I _____ the traffic all night.

f. Can you speak louder? You're speaking so quietly that I _____ you.

g. _____ that strange man over there! What's he doing?

h. Please _____ what I'm saying. It's very important.

i. **A** Where's Maria?

B Over there. She _____ the picture on the wall.

j. Oh dear! Where are my glasses? I _____ anything without them.

5.4. Present Simple в придаточных времени условия.

Упр.5.4.1. Соедините следующие предложения, используя слова в скобках.

Пример: She'll pay me back. She'll get some money. (as soon as)

She'll pay me back, as soon as she gets some money.

a. I'll wait here. You'll get back. (until)

b. Give me a ring. You'll hear some news. (when)

c. The TV programme will end. I'll do my homework. (after)

d. I'll go to work. I'll have a bath. (before)

e. She'll be in Paris. She'll visit friends. (while)

f. The lesson will end. I'll go home. (as soon as)

g. I won't leave the house. The postman will call. (until)

h. Can you feed the cats? I'll be away. (while)

i. I'll tell you about the holiday. I'll get back. (when)

j. I'll study English. I'll speak it perfectly. (until)

5.5. Употребление Past Continuous и Past Simple.

Упр.5.5.1. Выберите правильное грамматическое время.

Пример: The flight lasted / was lasting three hours.

a. It was 8.00 in the morning. A lot of people stood / were standing at the bus stop, waiting to go to work.

b. A magnificent oak tree stood / was standing in the middle of the garden.

c. I studied / was studying politics at university.

d. He studied / was studying the effects of radiation when he suddenly died.

e. When I woke up this morning it rained / was raining.

f. It rained / was raining every single day of the holidays.

- g. I asked him what he thought / was thinking about.
- h. I thought / was thinking the play was extremely good.
- i. A What did you do / were you doing with that electric drill?
B I was putting up some book shelves in my bedroom.
- j. A What did you do / were you doing with that electric drill?
B I put it back in its box in the tool cupboard.
- k. A What did you do / were you doing before you took this job?
B Nothing, actually. I only left school a few months ago.
- l. A What did you do / were you doing in my bedroom just now?
B The light was on, so I just went in to turn it off.
- m. The poor chap died / was dying. All we could do was comfort him.
- n. The poor chap died / was dying early last morning.

Упр.5.5.2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильное грамматическое время (Past Simple or Past Continuous).

- a. I _____ (watch) TV when Mark _____ . (phone).
- b. What _____ (you/do) at the time of the murder?
- c. She _____ (jump) into the river and _____ (rescue) the drowning boy.
- d. I _____ (see) my first baseball game while I _____ (live) in New York.
- e. Where _____ (you/go) when you _____ (get off) the train?
- f. We _____ (ring) the police because the neighbours _____ (play) their music too loud.
- g. He _____ (write) the whole composition during the lunch hour.
- h. She _____ (write) to her brother when he _____ (walk) through the front door.
- i. _____ (you/work) in Spain this time last year? Yes, I _____ (go) out there in '93.
- j. Mum and Dad _____ (sleep) when I _____ (get) home last night.
- k. What _____ (that news reader/ say) just then? I don't know. I _____ (not/listen).
- l. Someone _____ (take) a photo of me while I _____ (have) a bath.
- m. “ _____ (you/see) the match last night?” “No. I _____ (try) to get some work done.”
- n. We _____ (not/know) what to do when the computer _____ (break down).
- o. It _____ (rain) outside and the children _____ (cry), so we _____ (decide) to play a game.

Упр.5.5.3. Определите, в правильном ли грамматическом времени употреблены глаголы.

- a. The kitchen caught fire while we were having dinner.
- b. The sun shone so we decided to go for a walk.
- c. I'm afraid I wasn't hearing what you said.
- d. Alan read a newspaper when he heard a strange noise.
- e. She was knowing she was being followed.
- f. The boss walked in while I played a computer game.
- g. I was walking home from work when a dog attacked me.
- h. He was reading the entire book, from start to finish, in two hours.
- i. What did you do when you saw someone trying to steal your car?
- j. I didn't see the last goal because I looked at the sky at the time.

5.6. Present Perfect или Past Simple?

Упр.5.6.1. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильном времени.

- a. Barbara Lively _____ (write) a lot of books. She _____ (write) her first fifteen years ago.
- b. _____ you ever _____ (try) Indian food?
- c. I _____ never _____ (be) to Japan. When _____ you _____ (go) there?
- d. I _____ (live) in London for eight years, and I don't want to move.
- e. He _____ (live) in Oxford for two years, and then in 1995 he _____ (move) to London.
- f. We _____ (meet) Tim and Maureen three years ago. How long _____ you _____ (know) them?

Упр.5.6.2. Вставьте одно из предложенных слов в каждое предложение.

ever, never, for, since, already, just, yet

- a. He's worked there many years, 1986, I believe.
- b. I have loved anyone as much as I love you.
- c. We've known Paul two years. Have you met him?
- d. I've known him we went to school together, but I've met his parents.
- e. We have sold two hundred tickets and there is still a month to go before the concert.
- f. I have visited New York. I'm looking forward to going.
- g. Have you thought of learning to fly?
- h. I have received my exam result. It came ten minutes ago.
- i. Janet hasn't finished with the camera. She needs it tomorrow.

Упр.5.6.3. Задайте вопросы, используя глаголы в соответствующем времени.

- a. How long _____ you _____ (live) in your town?
- b. _____ you ever _____ (drink) champagne?
- c. How many foreign countries _____ you _____ (visit)?
- d. Where _____ you _____ (go) on holiday last year?
- e. How long _____ you _____ (know) your best friend?

Упр.5.6.4. Употребите глагол в скобке в правильном времени (Present Perfect или Past Simple).

- a. Carlos _____ (come) to London before Christmas. When he _____ (arrive), he _____ (go) to stay with some friends. He _____ (be) in London for several months, and he's going to stay until the autumn.
- b. A I'm looking for Susan. _____ you _____ (see) her?
B I _____ (see) her yesterday, but not today. _____ you _____ (look) in the coffee bar?
A Yes. I _____ (go) there before I _____ (ask) you.
- c. A John, you know I _____ (borrow) your bicycle last night. Well, I'm afraid I _____ (lose) it.
B That's awful! Where _____ you _____ (go)? What time _____ it _____ (happen)?
A Well, I _____ (leave) your house at 8.00, went home and _____ (chain) it outside my house. Someone must have taken it during the night. I _____ (phone) the police, and they're coming soon.
B OK. You can tell them what _____ (happen).

Упр.5.6.5. Закончите предложения, соединяя строчку из колонки А со строчкой из колонки В.

- A a) Jane's angry because.
 b) Anne's disappointed because.
 c) Julie's excited because.
 d) Kate's jealous because.
 e) Mary's worried because.
- B 1) she hasn't heard from her parents for a long time, and hopes they're all right.
 2) she's just seen someone in the kind of car that she wants to buy.
 3) her boyfriend hasn't arrived and they're already late for the party.
 4) she's just won first prize in a competition.
 5) she's had to cancel her holiday, and she was so looking forward to it.

5.7. Страдательный залог.

Упр.5.7.1. Прочитайте следующие предложения и решите, является подчеркнутый глагол переходным или непереходным.

- a. The rule doesn't apply.
- b. His dream came true.**
- c. The temperature was slowly rising during the experiment.
- d. The government raised taxes on imported goods.
- e. He succeeded in solving the problem.
- f. We all breathe, eat and drink.
- g. The conference opens at 9 a.m. on Monday.
- h. The computer weighs some 1.5 kg.
- i. It costs 1.3 thousand dollars.
- j. The Australians don't like cold weather.
- k. Babysitters look after children.
- l. In the course of Soviet period people never really elected their authorities.
- m. She made herself a cup of tea.
- n. The teacher makes students prepare for every lesson.
- o. The student put down an unknown word in his dictionary.
- p. Our state will hardly pay off all its debts soon.
- q. Look at the timetable to know when the train arrives at the station.

Упр.5.7.2. Переделайте предложения так, чтобы они содержали сказуемое в страдательном залоге, опустив подлежащие.

- 1) You should open the wine about three hours before you use it.
- 2) Somebody had cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit.
- 3) We use this room only on special occasions.
- 4) You must not hammer nails into the walls without permission.
- 5) Someone switched on a light and opened the door.
- 6) Somebody had slashed the picture with a knife.
- 7) Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell in?
- 8) Someone will serve refreshments.
- 9) Someone has already told him to report for duty at six.
- 10) No one can do anything unless someone gives us more information.
- 11) People are spending far more money on food now than they spent ten years ago.
- 12) The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.
- 13) It is high time someone told him to stop behaving like a child.
- 14) They are pulling down the old theatre.

Упр.5.7.3. Переделайте предложения так, чтобы они содержали сказуемое в страдательном залоге, упоминая исполнителя, где необходимо. Если в исходном

предложении есть прямое или косвенное дополнение, сделайте косвенное дополнение подлежащим в новом предложении.

Пример: They gave her a clock. She was given a clock.

Обратите внимание на предложения 12, 15, где переход от актива к пассиву осуществляется с помощью вспомогательного глагола should.

- 1) Who wrote it?
- 2) Compare clothes which we have washed with clothes which any other laundry has washed.
- 3) He expected us to offer him the job.
- 4) They showed her the easiest way to do it.
- 5) Lightning struck the old oak.
- 6) Titian couldn't have painted it as people didn't wear that style of dress till after his death.
- 7) Did the idea interest you?
- 8) The lawyer gave him the details of his uncle's will.
- 9) They used to start these engines by hand. Now they start them by electricity.
- 10) Students are doing a lot of the work.
- 11) The Prime Minister was to have opened the dry dock.
- 12) They recommended opening new factories in the depressed area. (should)
- 13) Anyone with the smallest intelligence could understand these instructions.
- 14) We will not admit children under sixteen.
- 15) They suggested making the tests easier. (should)

****Упр.5.7.4.** Страдательный залог часто используется, когда в центре внимания находится лицо или предмет, который подвергается действию, при описании процессов или когда не важен исполнитель. Переделайте предложения так, чтобы они содержали сказуемое в страдательном залоге, и подумайте, какой залог уместнее использовать в каждом случае и почему.

- 1) Dr Brown widely used statistical methods in his field.
- 2) I am going to submit a paper to the program committee.
- 3) Landau introduced the conception of energy density matrix in 1927.
- 4) We have processed the data obtained with the help of a computer.
- 5) This procedure reduces the energy losses.
- 6) Visualisation specialists often use conceptual illustration and data-driven visualizations interchangeably.
- 7) They projected graphics in stereo onto three walls and the floor.
- 8) They are displaying both input circuit parameter values and output signal in the same space.
- 9) A biologist can link cells together into networks, and even systems of networks, to explore how the brain's circuits work.
- 10) People have used numbers for record-keeping and commercial transactions for centuries.
- 11) They maintained these conditions throughout the experiment.
- 12) No one can do anything unless someone can give us more information.
- 13) Everyone may use this program both to explore precomputed datasets and to interactively steer supercomputer simulations.
- 14) Participants wear stereo glasses to view the images in 3D.
- 15) In a recent article in *Science*, authors have discussed the difficulty of evaluating numerical simulations.
- 16) A group of researchers has created these models recently using General Neural Simulation System, a versatile software package developed a decade ago.

17) Nobody can do science without computers.

****Упр.5.7.5.** Переделайте предложения так, чтобы они содержали сказуемое в страдательном залоге, начав предложения с указанных слов.

- a. You have sent us the wrong items again. (The wrong)
- b. You should have delivered this consignment last week. (This consignment ...)
- c. Someone broke two of the VDUs during transportation. (Two)
- d. You should have sent the documents by registered post. (The documents)
- e. A faulty connection could have caused the problems with the hard disk. (The problems)
- f. You omitted the manuals from the order. (The manuals)
- g. You delivered the printers over three weeks late. (The printers)
- h. We will not pay the invoice until this problem is rectified. (The invoice)

Упр.5.7.6. Переделайте предложения в действительный залог. Если исполнитель не указан: "This door must be kept shut" (школьное объявление) - введите его : "Students must keep this door shut".

- 1) Why don't you have your eyes tested?
- 2) This speed limit is to be introduced gradually.
- 3) The runways are being lengthened at all the main airports.
- 4) By tradition any sturgeon that are caught by British ships must be offered to the Queen.
- 5) Have a lift put in and then you won't have to climb up all these stairs.
- 6) Last year a profit of two million pounds was made in the first six months but this was cancelled by a loss of seventeen million pounds which was made in the second six months.
- 7) The ship was put into quarantine and passengers and crew were forbidden to land.
- 8) He was made to surrender his passport.
- 9) This scientific theory has now been proved to be false.
- 10) Why wasn't the car either locked or put into the garage?
- 11) It is being said that too little money is being spent by the government on roads.
- 12) Your money could be put to good use instead of being left idle in the bank.

Упр.5.7.7. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в газетных сообщениях:

Castle fire.

Winton Castle (a) _____ (damage) in a fire last night. The fire, which (b) _____ (discover) at about 9 o'clock, spread very quickly. Nobody (c) _____ (injure) but two people had to (d) _____ (rescue) from an upstairs room. A number of paintings (e) _____ (believe/destroy). It(f) _____ (not/know) how the fire started.

Shop robbery.

In Paxham yesterday a shop assistant (a) _____ (force) to hand over \$500 after (b) _____ (threaten) by a man with a knife. The man escaped in a car which (c) _____ (steal) earlier in the day. The car (d) _____ (later/find) in a car park where it (e) _____ (abandon) by the thief. A man (f) _____ (arrest) in connection with the robbery and (g) _____ (still/question) by the police.

Road delays.

Repair work started yesterday on the Paxham-Longworth road. The road (a) _____ (resurface) and there will be long delays. Drivers (b) _____ (ask) to use an

alternative route if possible. The work (c)_____ (expect) to last two weeks. Next Sunday the road (d)_____ (close) and traffic (e)_____ (divert).

Accident.

A woman (a)_____ (take) to hospital after her car collided with a lorry near Norstock yesterday. She (b)_____ (allow) home later after treatment. The road (c)_____ (block) for an hour after the accident and traffic had to (d)_____ (divert). A police inspector said afterwards: The woman was lucky. She could (e)_____ (kill).

Упр.5.7.8. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильном времени и залоге.

Пример: My car *was stolen* (steal) last night.

Joseph Ford, the politician who (a) _____ (kidnap) last week as he was driving to his office, (b) _____ (release) unharmed. He (c) _____ (examine) by a doctor last night, and (d) _____ (say) to be in good health. Mr Ford (e) _____ (find) walking along a small country lane early yesterday evening. A farmer (f) _____ (see) him, recognized who it was, and (g) _____ (contact) the police. When his wife (h) _____ (tell) the news, she said, "I am delighted and relieved that my husband (i) _____ (find)." Acting on information received, the police made several arrests, and a man (j) _____ (question) in connection with the kidnapping.

Упр.5.7.9. Превратите предложения в пассивные.

- Someone will give you your tickets at the airport.
- People asked me a lot of questions about my background.
- Someone usually shows airline passengers how to use a life jacket at the beginning of the flight.
- If somebody offers you a cheap camera, don't buy it. It's probably stolen.
- Someone will tell you what you have to do when you arrive.
- My parents advised me to spend some time abroad before looking for work.
- Pleased to meet you. People have told me a lot about you.
- In a few years' time, my company will send me to our New York office.

***Упр.5.7.10.** В следующих предложениях некоторые глаголы (но не все) употреблены в действительном залоге, хотя страдательный залог был бы более уместен и наоборот. Измените те предложения, которые по Вашему мнению нуждаются в исправлении, имея в виду, что пассивные конструкции также используются, если хотят сделать утверждение безличным, чтобы, например, избежать ответственности за сообщение неприятного известия. Сравните два следующих утверждения, которые может сделать компания.

Пример: We have awarded our staff a twenty per cent pay rise.

Unfortunately, the number of staff will be reduced by fifty per cent.

- Someone built this bridge in 1901.
- No one has seen the escaped prisoner since a guard was knocked out by him and he ran away.
- A secretary has invited me to Buckingham Palace to collect an award!
- Someone wants you in reception.
- The telephone, which was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, revolutionized man's ability to communicate.
- The closure of the workshops will make a lot of men redundant.
- At interviews, people ask you quite searching questions.
- Alexander Graham Bell was a scientist and inventor. The telephone was invented by him in 1876, and he also worked on early radio transmitters.

- i. Scientists working in California have discovered a drug which stops premature aging. They will now manufacture the drug commercially, and it should be available soon.
- j. Nobody must take reference books out of the library.
- k. The Health Service has prospered under this government. It is true that we have closed hospitals and spent less money, but the system is now streamlined.
- l. A tiger was found roaming in a suburban garden today. Mrs Ethel Templeton found the tiger while she was hanging out her washing.
- m. We broke a few cups while you were away. Sorry. They'll be replaced. Apart from that, we didn't do much damage at all.
- n. I'm a fantastically successful author. I have sold over one million copies of my books.
- o. Doctors have given him six months to live.

5.8. Present Perfect Simple и Present Perfect Continuous.

Упр.5.8.1. Выберите правильную глагольную форму в каждой паре предложений.

- a. I've cut my finger! I've been cutting my finger!
- b. Have you heard Paul Simon's latest record? Have you been hearing Paul Simon's latest record?
- c. She's tired because she's shopped all day. She's tired because she's been shopping all day.
- d. Sorry. I've broken one of your glasses. Sorry. I've been breaking one of your glasses.
- e. How long have you had this book? How long have you been having this book?
- f. They have lived here for three years. They've been living here for three years.

Упр.5.8.2. Соедините строчки из столбца А с соответствующей строчкой из столбца В.

A	B
Ann's been sunbathing.	She's furious.
She's been shopping.	She's got paint in her hair
She's been working in the garden.	She's crying.
She's been reading for hours.	Her back hurts.
She's been watching a sad film.	She hasn't got any money left.
She's been waiting for hours.	She's a bit burnt.
She's been doing the housework.	She's soaking wet.
She's been decorating the bathroom.	The house smells of onions and garlic.
She's been cooking.	Her eyes hurt.
She's been bathing the children.	Everything's spotless.

Упр.5.8.3. Употребите глагол в скобках в правильном времени (Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.)

- a. I'm exhausted. I _____ (work) all day, and I _____ (not finish) yet.
- b. I _____ (visit) many countries in the last five years.
- c. Someone _____ (take) my books. I _____ (look) for them for ages, but I can't find them anywhere.
- d. I _____ (shop) all morning, but I _____ (not buy) anything yet. I haven't seen anything I've liked.
- e. The best book I _____ ever _____ (read) is One Hundred Years of Solitude by Gabriel Marquez.
- f. A You're filthy! What _____ you _____ (do)?

- B** I ____ (work) in the garden. I ____ (plant) all the vegetables for next year.
 g. I ____ (wait) for two hours, but nobody ____ (arrive) yet.

Упр.5.8.4. Задайте вопрос с **How long...?** для следующих предложений и решите, какое время нужно использовать, Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous. Если оба времени возможны, используйте Continuous.

- a. I live in the country. How long _____ ?
 b. I play a lot of tennis. How long _____ ?
 c. I know Jack well. How long _____ ?
 d. I work in Italy. How long _____ ?
 e. I have an American car. How long _____ ?

Упр.5.8.5. Для каждого из пяти предложений из предыдущего задания задайте вопрос в Past Simple, используя подсказки.

- a. When _____ move _____ ?
 b. How old _____ when _____ started _____ ?
 c. Where _____ meet _____ ?
 d. Why _____ decide _____ ?
 e. How much _____ pay _____ ?

Упр.5.8.6. Поставьте глагол в одно из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.

Пример: I *have been learning* (learn) Italian for the past three years, but there's still a lot I *don't understand* (not understand).

- a. A Oh dear! Look out of the window. It _____ (rain).
 B Oh no. I _____ (not bring) my umbrella.
 b. My uncle _____ (know) everything about roses. He _____ (grow) them for 35 years. Now he _____ (try) to produce a blue one.
 c. I _____ (listen) to you for the past half an hour, but I'm afraid I _____ (not understand) a word.
 d. A What's the matter, Jane?
 B I _____ (read) in my room and the light isn't very good. I _____ (have) a headache. It's really hurting.
 e. A What are you doing?
 B I _____ (write) a letter.
 f. A You _____ (sit) at the desk for hours. Is it a difficult letter?
 B Yes. I _____ (decide) to resign from my job.
 g. A But how do you know you don't like it? You _____ only _____ (do) it for a week.
 B I do like it. But I _____ (offer-passive) a better one, and I'm going to accept it. It's in Brazil, and _____ always _____ (want) to go to Brazil. I _____ (not like) living in cold climates.
 h. A But how _____ you _____ (know) if you'll like it there? You _____ never (be) out of England before.
 B That doesn't matter. Some friends of mine _____ (live) there at the moment. They'll look after me.
 i. A You're very lucky, really. I _____ (try) to find a job for months. I _____ (be) to endless interviews, and I _____ (turn down-passive) each time, but you got two jobs in a week.

B Well, obviously you _____ (apply) for the wrong kinds of job. Don't worry. You'll find one soon.
j. I _____ (hope) so.

5.9. Past Simple и Past Perfect.

Упр.5.9.1. В каждом предложении поставьте глаголы в скобках : один - в Past Simple, другой - в Past Perfect.

Пример: He *died* (die) after he *had been* (be) ill for a long time.

- a. I _____ (thank) her for everything she _____ (do).
- b. When I got to the office, I _____ (realize) that I _____ (forget) to lock the front door.
- c. When they _____ (finish) their work, they _____ (go) home.
- d. I _____ (call) you at 8.00, but you _____ just _____ (go) out.
- e. I took my family to Paris last year. I _____ (be) there as a student, so I _____ (know) my way around.
- f. When I _____ (listen) to the news, I _____ (go) to bed.

Упр.5.9.2. Соедините следующие пары предложений, используя союзы в скобках. Замените время одного из глаголов на Past Perfect.

Пример: I had a bath. I went to bed. (after)

After I'd had a bath, I went to bed.

- a. I read the letter, I threw it away. (when)
- b. He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)
- c. I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. (when)
- d. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)
- e. I spent all my money. I went home. (when)
- f. I read the book. I saw the film. (before)
- g. Her children left home. She started writing. (after)

Упр.5.9.3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

Пример: When we returned to the car we *saw* (saw) that someone *had smashed* (smash) the windows.

1. I _____ (realise) I _____ (lose) my purse when I opened my bag.
 2. He _____ (lose) the squash game because he _____ (never / play) squash before in his life.
 3. David _____ (buy) his ticket the week before, so I don't understand why he _____ (try) to get in without paying.
 4. By the time she _____ (be) eighteen she _____ (visit) nearly every capital city in the world.
 5. Paula _____ (drop) the cup she was holding and _____ (burst) into tears.
 6. Why _____ (you / not speak) to Jim at the meeting yesterday? Because he _____ (leave) by the time I got there.
 7. Sally was upset when _____ (you / not / eat) any of her birthday cake. I _____ (not / can) help it. I _____ (just / eat) a huge meal.
 8. You _____ (look) happy when you were talking to Jackie last night.
- Yes. I _____ (not / see) her for six years.
9. "It _____ (take) nearly four hours to drive to the garden party, and when we _____ (get) there they _____ (refuse) to let us in!"
"Why?"
"Because we _____ (forget) to bring our invitations."
 10. Johnny _____ (spent) seven years of his life in prison before he _____ (realise) that the things he _____ (done) to get there were wrong. He _____ (rob) banks,

he _____ (burgle) houses, he _____ (steal) cars. But, fortunately, he _____ (never / kill) anyone.

Упр.5.9.4. Закончите второе предложение так, чтобы у него было значение, подобное первому. Используйте выделенное слово и от двух до пяти других необходимых слов.

1. Barry was very excited because it was his first time on television.
never
Barry _____ before, so he was very excited.
2. The children ran over the bridge to see the fire engine, but it was no longer there.
had
The fire engine _____ time the children ran over the bridge.
3. He looked familiar to me, but in fact he was a complete stranger.
met
Although he looked familiar to me, I _____ before.
4. After they had had the contract read by a lawyer, they signed it.
before
They had the contract read by a lawyer _____ it.
5. Staying in a five-star hotel was a new experience for us.
stayed
We _____ in a five-star hotel before.
6. They arrived at the cinema just in time to see "The End" come up on the screen.
just
The film _____ by the time they arrived at the cinema.
7. He had to write over fifty letters to get an interview.
had
He got an interview only after _____ over fifty letters.
8. She left the office after turning off all the lights.
turned
After _____ all the lights, she left the office.
9. When we arrived at the house, Dan had just left.
soon
Dan left the house and _____ after.
10. I checked that I had my passport with me before I left for the airport.
after
I left for the airport _____ that I had my passport with me.

Упр.5.9.5. Закончите следующие предложения или добавьте свое, используя глагол в Past Perfect.

Пример: When I arrived home, I was starving. *I hadn't had anything to eat all day.*

- a. Tom was furious with Alice because she _____.
- b. James inherited a small fortune from his father, but a year later he didn't have a penny. _____.
- c. She was fined \$ 200 because she _____.
- d. When I saw him, he was pale and shaking like a leaf. _____.
- e. He was two hours late for the wedding because _____.
- f. I didn't know her name, but the face was familiar. I was sure _____.
- g. I couldn't answer any of the exam questions, although _____.
- h. James was very proud of his eighteen-year-old son, who _____.

Упр.5.9.6. Подчеркните правильную глагольную форму.

Пример: Everybody knew he had stolen / had been stealing from his employer for years.

- I knew the facts of the case because I had read / had been reading the report.
- My eyes ached because I had read / had been reading for three hours.
- The children were filthy. They had played / had been playing in the garden, and they were covered in mud.
- I was very nervous at the beginning of the match. I had never played / had never been playing her before, and I didn't know how good she was.
- Donald excelled himself as a cook. He had cooked / had been cooking a wonderful Spanish dish.
- Donald was very cross. He had worked / had been working in the kitchen all morning, and none had offered to help.

Упр.5.9.7. Составьте предложения, используя слова в скобках. Используйте следующие глагольные времена: Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous.

Пример: Ann is sitting on the ground. She's out of breath. (she / run) She *has been running*.

- Where's my bag? I left it under this chair. (somebody / take / it)
- We were all surprised when Jenny and Andy got married last year. (they / only / know / each other / a few weeks)
- It's still raining. I wish it would stop. (it / rain / all day)
- Suddenly I woke up. I was confused and didn't know where I was. (I / dream)
- I wasn't hungry at lunchtime so I didn't have anything to eat. (I / have / a big breakfast)
- Every year Bob and Alice spend a few days at the same hotel by the sea. (they / go / there for years)
- I've got a headache. (I / have / it / since I got up)
- Next week Gerry is going to run in a marathon. (he / train / very hard for it)

5.10. "Used to" и "would" для выражения повторяющегося действия или обычного состояния в прошлом.

Упр.5.10.1. Соедините строчки из колонки А и В. Закончите предложение в колонке В подлежащим с used to.

A	B
I was very fit when I was young.	It used to follow me everywhere.
The teachers at my school were horrible.	_____ go everywhere by bus.
My sister's room was so messy.	_____ freeze on winter morning.
I had a dog when I was a kid.	_____ fly Concord.
My family had some lovely holidays.	_____ never _____ tidy it at all.
When I was young we didn't have a car.	_____ do a lot of exercises.
And we didn't have central heating.	_____ hit the pupils.
My uncle was a pilot for British Airways.	_____ go camping all over Europe.

Упр.5.10.2. Составьте предложения с **used to**. Обратите внимание на образование отрицательной конструкции **didn't use to**.

Пример; This town's so ugly. It used to be so pretty.

There are so many tourists. There didn't use to be any tourists.

- The houses are very expensive.
- The streets are dirty.
- There is so much litter on the streets.

- d. The car parks are always full.
- e. There is a lot of traffic on the roads.
- f. It's noisy at night.
- g. Andy's changed! He's so miserable!
- h. And he's really mean.
- i. He's badly-dressed.

Упр.5.10.3. Составьте краткие ответы с **never used to**, и скажите , что на самом деле имело место в прошлом.

Пример: Jeremy drinks beer and whisky. (lemonade)

He never used to. He used to drink lemonade.

- a. Henry drives like a maniac. (carefully)
- b. Tessa spends a fortune on clothes! (very careful with her money)
- c. The children fight a lot these days. (get on well)
- d. I think Kate tells lies. (tell the truth)
- e. Margaret gets up at 11.00. (the first one up in the morning)
- f. The tape recorder keeps stopping. (work perfectly)

Упр.5.10.4. Закончите предложения, используя Past Continuous или **used to** и глагол в скобках.

Примеры: I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We *used to go* a lot. (go)

Ann didn't see me wave to her. She *was looking* in the other direction. (look)

- a. I _____ a lot but I don't use my car very much these days. (drive)
- b. I asked the driver to slow down. She _____ too fast. (drive)
- c. Rose and Jim met for the first time when they _____ at university. (study)
- d. When I was a child, I _____ a lot of bad dreams. (have)
- e. When the phone rang, I _____ a shower. (have)
- f. "Where were you yesterday afternoon?" "I _____ volleyball." (play)
- g. "Do you do any sports?" "Not these days. I _____ volleyball." (play)
- h. George looked very nice. He _____ a very nice suit. (wear)

5.11. Способы выражения будущего времени.

Упр.5.11.1. Используйте **will** или **be going to**. Иногда возможен больше, чем один правильный ответ.

- a. Look out! We _____ crash!
- b. "There's the doorbell." "I _____ go."
- c. We promise that if you vote for us we _____ double your income in twelve months.
- d. "It's very cloudy, isn't it?" "Yes, I think it _____ rain."
- e. The next train to arrive at platform six _____ be the delayed 7.32 service for Bristol.
- f. I wonder what she _____ do next.
- g. "Can somebody answer the phone?" "I _____."
- h. A Poor Sue went to hospital yesterday.
B I'm sorry to hear that. I _____ send some flowers.
- i. A This room's very cold.
B You're right. I _____ turn on the heater.
- j. A Oh dear. I can't do this homework.
B Don't worry. I _____ help you.
- k. A It's John's birthday tomorrow.
B Is it? I can't afford a present but I _____ buy him a card.
- l. A How old are you?

B I'm 64. I _____ retire next year.

m. A Why are you leaving so early?

B Because the teacher gave us a lot of homework and I _____ do it very carefully.

Упр.5.11.2. Закончите следующие предложения, используя **will** или **be going to** и любые другие необходимые слова. Иногда возможны оба варианта.

a. A I've got to phone a Paris number. Do you know the code?

B No, _____ in the directory for you.

b. A What are you doing over the Easter holidays?

B Absolutely nothing. We _____ rest.

c. A Did you hear the weather forecast?

B Yes. _____ cold at first, then _____ a little warmer this afternoon, and this evening _____ some light showers.

d. A Why did you buy a house in such terrible condition?

B It was cheap. We _____ modernize it from top to bottom, and we _____ into a restaurant. What do you think?

e. A If you are elected, what _____ your party _____ about unemployment?

B We have carefully considered this issue. When we are elected, as we most certainly _____ be, we _____ create half a million new jobs.

f. A What are you doing here? Annie's expecting you for lunch.

B I completely forgot! I _____ a ring, and tell her I _____ be late. Thanks for reminding me.

g. A How will the proposed tax increase on petrol affect your business?

B To be perfectly honest, we haven't thought about it yet. We _____ cross that bridge when we get to it.

h. **Упр.5.11.3.** Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму будущего времени.

Пример: Hurry up! The plane *arrives* (arrive) at 7.30.

a. There's no point in running now. We _____ (miss) the bus anyway.

b. Yes, I'll come out this evening. I _____ (not/work).

c. You can relax. The match _____ (not/start) until four o'clock.

d. I _____ (go) to the market this afternoon. Do you want anything?

e. Are you OK, Donna? You look like you _____ (faint).

f. You realise that the boss _____ (not/like) this, don't you?

g. I _____ (cook) dinner this evening - as usual.

h. She _____ (look) for a new flat next year.

i. Don't worry. The shops _____ (not close) until eight o'clock tonight.

Упр.5.11.4. Закончите второе предложение так, чтобы его значение было подобно значению первого предложения. Используйте выделенное слово и от двух до пяти других необходимых слов.

a. Simon intends to join the police force when he leaves school.
is

When Simon leaves school _____ the police force.

b. He is such a bad driver that he is almost certain to have an accident soon.
going

I think _____ an accident soon because he is such a bad driver.

c. The departure time for the train is 8.35.
at

- The train _____ 8.35.
- d. I have arranged to meet my bank manager in the near future.
am
I _____ soon.
- e. They say that if the cows are lying down, rain will soon follow.
is
They say that if the cows are lying down, it means that _____ rain.
- f. What do you intend to do with all that money?
are
What _____ with all that money?
- g. He has decided never to drink whisky again.
is
He _____ whisky again.
- h. We have not arranged to do anything in particular this weekend.
are
We _____ anything in particular this weekend.
- i. I do not intend to help him, even if he pays me.
am
Even if he pays me, I _____ him.
- j. The film is scheduled to begin at four o'clock.
not
The film _____ until four o'clock.

Упр.5.11.5. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму. Выбирайте из следующих форм: **I am going, I do, I'm going to, do, will, won't, will (shall) be doing.**

- a. I feel a bit hungry. I think _____ (I/have) something to eat.
- b. Why are you putting on your coat? _____ (you/go) somewhere?
- c. What time _____ (I/phone) you this evening? About 7.30?
- d. Look! That plane is flying towards the airport. _____ (it/land).
- e. We must do something soon, before _____ (it/be) too late.
- f. I'm sorry you've decided to leave the company. _____ (I/miss) you when _____ (you/go).
- g. _____ (I/give) you my address? If _____ (I/give) you my address, _____ (you/write) to me?
- h. Are you still watching that programme? What time _____ (it/end)?
- i. _____ (I / go) to London next weekend for a wedding. My sister _____ (get) married.
- j. I'm not ready yet. _____ (I/tell) you when _____ (I / be) ready. I promise _____ (I / not / be) very long.
- k. A Where are you going?
B To the hairdresser's. _____ (I / have) my hair cut.
- l. She was very rude to me. I refuse to speak to her again until _____ (she / apologise).
- m. I wonder where _____ (we/live) ten years from now?
- n. What do you plan to do when _____ (you / finish) your course at college?

Модальные глаголы.

Упр.6.3.1. Употребите **mustn't** или **needn't**.

- a. You _____ give Freddy any more sweets or he won't eat any tea.
- b. The doctor said I _____ go back to the hospital; my leg is all right.
- c. You _____ make any sandwiches for me. I'm not hungry.

- d. She _____ fill in a new application form, we have the other one.
- e. You _____ mention this to Kate, or she'll get upset.
- f. She _____ bring a doctor's certificate, she was only away for one day.
- g. You _____ take any more aspirins, you've had four already.
- h. Tell her she _____ open any letters marked "personal".

Упр.6.3.2. Употребите нужный модальный глагол из предложенных только один раз в наиболее подходящей ситуации.

Must / mustn't / needn't / ought to / had better

- a. There's a fantastic film on at the Odeon. Advise your friend to see it before it's too late.
- b. Tell your friend not to drive her car till it's insured.
- c. You are going to play tennis with a friend at the tennis club. Tell him it isn't necessary for him to bring any tennis balls as the club supplies them.
- d. Your friend has just received his bank statement. He's sure it's incorrect. Advise him to telephone the bank.
- e. Tell your Venezuelan friend that she needs a visa to get into France.

Упр.6.3.3. Заполните пропуски формами **have to**, **don't have to** или **should** учитывая, что все предложения связаны с темой "Посещение Америки".

When you go to America

- a. you _____ get a visa.
- b. you _____ apply for a visa at least one month before you go.
- c. you _____ book a hotel room before you go, because there are usually a lot of vacancies.
- d. you _____ get a work permit if you want to work there.
- e. you _____ visit San Francisco, because many people think it is the most beautiful city in America.
- f. you _____ change your money before you go, because there are a lot of 24-hour banks.
- g. you _____ hire a car, because it's the easiest way to travel, and petrol is cheap.
- h. you _____ have special injections before you go.

Упр.6.3.4. Заполните пропуски положительной или отрицательной формами **must**, **have to**, **had to**, **have had to**, **should**.

- a. I really do think you _____ get your hair cut.
- b. Careful, darling. You _____ play with matches. They're too dangerous.
- c. My wife suddenly became ill in the middle of the night and I _____ call the doctor.
- d. I'm overweight. The doctor said I _____ eat too many sweets or potatoes.
- e. I like Saturday because I _____ get up early.
- f. **A.** Why have you got so much money on you? You _____ keep it in the bank.
B. I know. But today's the day I _____ pay my employees.
- g. It's my mother's birthday next week. I _____ remember to buy her a present and a card.
- h. No one likes _____ work at weekends.
- i. You _____ come with me if you don't want to. I don't mind going on my own. You stay here if you like.
- j. I have a really bad memory for phone numbers. I _____ look them up in the book every time.
- k. When I was at school we _____ wear a uniform. Everybody hated it.
- l. You _____ touch electrical appliances if you've got wet hands. You could kill yourself.

m. She has a private income. She _____ never _____ do one day's work in the whole of her life.

Упр.6.3.7. Словосочетание **had better** + инфинитив без **to** выражает совет, пожелание. Дайте подходящий совет, употребляя **had better (not)**.

Пример: It's too late. You had better go home now.

- a. John has a bad toothache. He _____.
- b. The undergraduates are having a test today. They _____.
- c. It's raining cats and dogs (идет проливной дождь). You _____.
- d. Bob wants to study German but he doesn't know what to begin with. Bob, _____.
- e. Olga's English pronunciation isn't too good, she has a thick accent. What to do about it? _____.

***Упр.6.3.8.** Заполните пропуски положительной, отрицательной или вопросительной формами **must, need** или **have to**.

- a. A. What time _____ we _____ leave for the airport?
- B. It's only a thirty-minutes drive, so we _____ go until about 3.30. I _____ do my packing I haven't start yet!
- b. I have an interview for a job next week, but before the interview I _____ have a medical examination.
- c. How did you damage your bike? You _____ learn to look after your toys. When I was your age, I _____ clean my bike every night.
- d. There's a new Indian restaurant just opened that you should go to. It's wonderful! You _____ book, though, because it's so popular already.
- e. I'm sure she didn't mean to upset you. You _____ take things so personally.
- f. I hate _____ get up on cold, winter mornings.
- g. I hate _____ tell you this, but you've just got a parking ticket.
- h. I have perfect teeth. I _____ never _____ have a single filling.
- i. I think I've put on weight. I _____ watch what I eat in future.
- j. I don't think a career in the army would suit me. I _____ wear a uniform, for a start.
- k. You _____ worry about me. I can look after myself.
- l. The doctor said I've got conjunctivitis. I _____ put drops in my eye three times a day.
- m. What a wonderful meal that was! You _____ gone to so much trouble!
- n. I got something for my cough from the chemists's, so I _____ go to the doctor's.
- o. I was very concerned about how my daughter would find going to her new school, but I _____ worried, because she loved every minute.
- p. You _____ take out travel insurance, but it's a good idea, just to be on the safe side.

6.4. Упражнения на модальные глаголы, выражающие разрешение и возможность.

Упр.6.4.1. Заполните пропуски положительной или отрицательной формами **can, could, to be able to**. Имейте в виду, что когда речь идет об успешной одиночной попытке сделать что-либо в прошлом, глагол **could** не используется. Вместо него используются формы **was able to** и **managed to**. **Can** и **could** наравне с **may** употребляются для выражения разрешения, позволения что-либо сделать. Причем **may** относят к более формальному стилю.

- a. In my country you _____ get married when you are 16.
- b. Women _____ vote in England until 1922.
- c. Last night I _____ get into my house because I had forgotten my key.

- d. I phoned the Gas Board because I thought I _____ smell gas, which is very dangerous.
- e. "Hello. Is that the dentist? _____ I make an appointment to see you, please?"
- f. I'm learning car mechanics because I want _____ to service my own car. It costs a fortune if you send it to the garage.
- g. Many night animals _____ see very well, but they have a highly developed sense of smell.
- h. If you _____ do this exercise, you're very clever!

Упр.6.4.3. Заполните пропуски словами из списка. Каждое слово можно использовать только один раз.

can may might must don't have to needn't ought rather want

Foreign students in Britain (1) _____ usually stay with family or they (2) _____ be able to find a cheap hotel if they'd (3) _____ be on their own. Those who (4) _____ to improve their English very quickly normally stay with a family. Students who come to Britain for more than three months (5) _____ register with the police. If you stay for less than three months, you (6) _____ register at the police station. All foreign students (7) _____ to register with a doctor although it is not compulsory. You (8) _____ need medical help during your stay. If you fall ill, you (9) _____ go directly to a hospital unless it is a serious emergency. Phone your doctor first.

6.5. Степень вероятности протекания события.

Упр.6.5.1. Закончите следующие предложения, используя **might** и глаголы в скобках для выражения небольшой вероятности настоящих и будущих событий.

Пример: Take your umbrella because (rain)

*Take your umbrella because **it might rain**.*

- a. She's not sure what to do when she leaves university.....(have a holiday / look for a job).
- b. They don't know where to have a holiday.....(Spain / stay at home).
- c. Write my telephone number in your book.....(forget it).
- d. I'll try to arrive at 8.00, but(be late) if the traffic is bad.
- e. I'm going to Paris for a meeting next week.... (stay the night / come back the same day). It depends how long the meeting goes on.

Упр. 6.5.2. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужном времени, выбрав из следующих форм:

will

might

may } do, be doing

could

won't

- a. There's no point in phoning him this afternoon. He _____ (work) in the garden, and he _____ (not hear) the phone.
- b. Don't forget your umbrella. You never know, it _____ (rain).
- c. **A** I hope we _____ (not disturb) Pat when we drop in tonight.
B Don't worry. She _____ (not work). She told me yesterday she never works in the evening.
- d. It's a crazy idea but it _____ (work).
- e. **A** I have invited Jane to the party on Saturday.
B She _____ (not come). She hates parties.
- f. **A** I've bought three kilos of cheese for the party.
B That's rather a lot, isn't it? They _____ (not like) cheese.
- g. **A** Why haven't you gone to the airport? I thought you were going to Rome.

- B** I'm sure the plane _____ (delay - passive). The weather's too bad.
- h. Be careful with the dog. She turns a bit nasty sometimes, and _____ (bite) you.
- i. I don't know why I bother with my girlfriend. I know exactly what _____ (happen) tonight. I _____ (go) round to her house to pick her up, she _____ (have) a bath or _____ (do) her hair as she always is, and I _____ (have to) wait three hours for her to get ready.
- j. I have nothing to wear for this party. All I've got is this old black dress, and Suzy _____ (wear) something spectacular, as usual.

Упр.6.5.3. Отреагируйте на предложения из колонки 1, используя **must** или **can't**, добавляя соответствующие причины, выбранные из колонки 2.

Пример: **A** Is Jane married?

B She can't be married. She's only fifteen.

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1. Is Jane married?

a. I saw her looking at wedding ring yesterday.

2. I saw Alice in town yesterday.

b. I've just seen her playing tennis.

3. I was served in a restaurant by Tessa.

c. She's only fifteen.

4. Is Sheila thinking of moving?

d. There's a strong smell coming from next door.

5. Did Anita get engaged to Alan?

e. She went abroad last week.

6. Has Pat hurt his leg?

f. She told me she did not like him.

7. Is Jenny going out with Tom?

g. She's a school-teacher.

8. Is Mary having her flat decorated?
her house.

h. There's a *For Sale* notice up outside

Упр.6.5.4. Переделайте предложения, используя глаголы **must**, **can't** или **might** с соответствующей формой инфинитива.

Пример: I'm sure Harry's at least sixty.

Harry must be at least sixty.

Perhaps he's having a party.

He might be having a party.

- I'm sure he hasn't retired yet. He still leaves the house every morning.
- I'm sure he isn't very well off. His house is in a terrible mess.
- Perhaps he spent all his money when he was younger.
- I'm sure he does a lot of gardening. His garden looks beautiful.
- I'm sure he's read a lot of books about gardening. He's certainly expert.
- I'm sure he's working in his garden now. I can hear someone digging.
- Now I can hear voices. Perhaps he's talking to Miss Appleby.
- No, I'm sure it isn't Miss Appleby. It's two men's voices.
- They're shouting. Perhaps they are having an argument.
- They're talking about money. Perhaps Harry owes the other man some money.
- Now I can't hear anything. I'm sure they've gone inside.
- My God! A gun shot! I'm sure Harry killed him!
- No, there's Harry outside, so it wasn't Harry who was shot.
- There's a siren. I'm sure this is the police arriving.
- Look at all those lights and cameras. Ah! Now I understand. They were making a film!

Упр.6.5.6. Закончите второе предложение так, чтобы оно имело значение, подобное первому. Используйте выделенное слово и от 2 до 5 других слов, нужных по смыслу.

- a. It is possible that you gave her the wrong number.
might: You _____ the wrong number.
- b. It is not possible that Richard knew about this.
have: Richard _____ about it.
- c. Perhaps Susan didn't want to come to the party.
may: Susan _____ to come to the party.
- d. There is a possibility that Mary forgot about the meeting.
could: Mary _____ about the meeting.
- e. I am certain that he wasn't telling the truth.
must: He _____ lies.
- f. He might have seen the film already.
has: Perhaps _____ the film.
- g. The police say his death was definitely not an accident.
been: The police say his death _____ an accident.
- h. There is no doubt that he was driving too fast at the time.
must: He _____ too fast at the time.
- i. Perhaps Colin was in the bath when you phoned.
might: Colin _____ in the bath when you phoned.
- j. It is possible that she did not receive my letter.
may: She _____ my letter.

Упр.6.5.7. Подчеркните слово или фразу, которая правильно завершает предложение.

- a. I'm not certain, but it might / must have been half past four.
- b. You must / can't have been sunbathing all week - you haven't got a tan.
- c. Why don't you sit down? You may / must be exhausted after such a long journey.
- d. She can't / must have gone on holiday. She's got too much work to do.
- e. It can't / must have been Tom who left the lights on. He's always doing that.
- f. Laura may / can't have tried to phone earlier, but I don't know for sure.
- g. He must / might have picked up this gun because his fingerprints are all over it.
- h. She can't / could have eaten that whole cake herself - it was huge!

6.7. Тесты на модальные глаголы.

Упр.6.7.1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа. (Иногда их больше одного)

- a. The fire spread through the building quickly but everybody _____.
A was able to escape B managed to escape C could escape
- b. The phone is ringing. It _____ be Tom.
A might B can C could
- c. Why did you stay at a hotel when you went to New York? You _____ with Barbara.
A can stay B could stay C could have stayed
- d. I've lost one of my gloves. I _____ it somewhere.
A must drop B must have dropped C must be dropping
D must have been dropping
- e. Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It _____ rain later.
A may B might C can D could
- f. What was wrong with you? Why _____ go to hospital?
A had you to B did you have to C must you
- g. There's plenty of time. You _____ hurry.

- A don't have to B mustn't C needn't
- h. It was a great party last night. You _____ come. Why didn't you?
A must have B should have C ought to have D had to
- i. I think all drivers _____ seat belts.
A should wear B had better wear C had better to wear

Упр.6.7.2. Выберите один из четырех вариантов, который, по вашему мнению, грамматически соответствует ситуации.

- a. The author _____ extremely ambitious indicating only desirable targets instead of attainable ones.
A must have been B ought to have been C should have been D was to have been
- b. The company is considering whether any new products _____ to the line for sale in foreign countries.
A need to be added B should be adding C need add D ought to add
- c. Price restrictions _____ prevent firms from using the strategies they consider optimal in achieving their ends.
A may B should C must D ought to
- d. If you have a high blood pressure, you _____ stop eating salt and go on a saltless diet.
A had better B are better C need better D may better
- f. You _____ go out without coat.
A are better not B were better not C better not D had better not
- g. "When _____ we _____ expect you?"
"Soon after half past five."
A are _____ to B must _____ C do _____ have to D need _____
- h. Don't contradict her. You _____ respect her old age.
A are to B have to C should D ought to
- i. All the samples of new products must be ready by Friday because the exhibition _____ on Saturday.
A is to open B has to open C should be open D should open
- j. Travelers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
A had better to get B had to get better C had better get D had better got
- k. Thanks to a letter of credit the importer is able to buy without _____ in advance.
A having to pay B having paid C have paid D have to pay
- l. Because of variety of developing countries participated in OPEC, their potential impact _____ no longer _____.
A had _____ ignored B could _____ be ignored C had _____ to be ignored
D should _____ have been ignored
- m. "I am going to visit Ann."
"You _____ to telephone her first"
A ought B might C should D must
- n. The Ford theatre where Lincoln was shot _____.
A must restore B must be restoring C must have been restored
D must restored
- o. If we _____ succeed, we need to change the structure of our company.
A have to B must C should D are to
- p. No two corporations have the same name. For example, if the company's name is Maxwell Manufacturing, no other company _____ under that name.
A must get incorporated B should become incorporated
C need be incorporated D may incorporate

- q. If you have a credit card you _____ carry a lot of cash with you.
A must not B do not have to C have not D might not
- r. This rule _____ here. It's an exaption.
A doesn't apply B is not apply C shall not be applied
D must not have been applied

Упр.6.7.3. Найдите слово или фразу, которую надо заменить, чтобы предложение было правильным.

a. "Black box" is a device whose (A) internal workings (B) are immaterial: its (C) behavior must (D) be examined only at its input and output terminals.

b. Whoever (A) inspected this (B) radio should have put (C) their (D) identification number on the box.

c. When a patient's blood pressure is much (A) higher than (B) it should be (C), a doctor usually insists that he will not (D) smoke.

d. The more (A) profits US corporation earn in another (B) countries, the less (C) they need to care (D) about infrastructure and education in their country.

Ключи к упражнениям.

1. Существительное.

Упр.1.1.1.с. a. I haven't got a computer. b. I am not a chemist, I am a biologist. c. You made a very bad mistake. d. It is a convincing result. e. Do you keep a record of the results? f. I work in a theoretical research team. g. I've got a very good idea. h. It is a standard method.

Упр.1.1.1.д. a. the, -; b. the, the; c. the; d. the; e. the, the; f. -, the, the; g. the; h. the, the, the; i. -, the, the; j. the; k. the.

Упр.1.1.1.е. a. the, the; b. a; c. the; d. the; e. a; f. a, the; g. a, a, the, the; h. the, the, the, -; i. the, the; j. a, a, a, the, the; k. a, a, an, the; l. the, the; m. an; n. the, the; o. a; p. the, the.

Упр.1.1.1.ф. a-potatoes; b-the potatoes; c-friends; d-parties; e-children, things; f-restaurants; g-photographs; h-the photographs.

Упр.1.1.1.г. a. the; b. -; c. the; d. -; e. -.

Упр.1.1.2.а. a. a, -, an; b. a; c. a; d. -; e. a; f. a little; g. -; h. a; i. -; j. -, a.

Упр.1.1.3.а. the (a) work of an author; the knowledge of a subject; the (-) articles of a scientist; the data of the authors; the students of a university; a man of science; the (a) teacher of mathematics.

b. the mountains of the Crimea; the metals of the Urals; the electric power stations on the Angara; the Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine; the forests of Siberia; many areas of our planet.

c. the history of Art; the progress of science; the importance of education; the doctor's degree; the forms of vegetable life; the interest for ecology; the population of the planet.

d. the (-) cars of the (a) train; means of transport; the purpose of the visit; the clerks of the (a) hotel.

Упр.1.1.3.б. a. the; b. a; c. the; d. a; e. the; f. the; g. a; h. the; i. the; j. a.

Упр.1.1.3.с.

a. Number hundred and two, the house next door to us, is for sale. It's quite a nice house with big rooms, the back windows look out on the park.

b. Professor Jones, the man who discovered the new drug that everyone is talking about, refused to give a press conference.

c. Peter Piper, a student in the professor's college, asked him why he refused to talk to the press.

d. The ship you were speaking about has just come onto the port. She has been at sea for a long time. Look: the captain has just come on deck.

Упр.1.1.3.д. a. -; b. -; c. the; d. a; e. the; f. the; g. the, -; h. -.

Упр.1.1.4.а.

a. "Where's the coffee?" It's in the cupboard.

b. Tennis is a very popular sport

c. We went for a swim in the river. The water was very cold.

d. I don't like swimming in cold water.

e. You must visit the art gallery. The paintings are very beautiful.

f. Money doesn't always bring happiness.

g. English is the language of international business.

h. Women are often better teachers than men.

i. In Britain coffee is more expensive than tea.

j. We had a very nice meal in that restaurant. The cheese was especially good.

k. Most people still believe that marriage and family life are the basis of our society.

l. They got married but the marriage wasn't successful.

m. I know someone who wrote a book about the life of Gandhi.

n. Life would be very difficult without electricity.

o. Do you know the people who live next door?

p. Are you interested in art or architecture?

q. Two of the biggest problems facing our society are crime and unemployment.

r. I hate violence.

Упр.1.1.4.б. a. a; b. -; c. -; d. the; e. a; f. the; g. -; h. a, a, a; i. the, -, the, -, -.

Упр.1.1.4.с. a. a, an, -; b. -; c. -, -; d. -, -; e. the, the, the, a; f. -; g. -, the, the; h. an; i. -; j. the, -, k. the, the.

Упр.1.1.4.д.

a. We're having lamb for lunch.

b. The sheep gave birth to a lamb in the middle of the night.

c. Would you like a cake?

d. No, thanks. I don't like cake.

e. This suit is made of very fine cloth.

- f. Can you get a cloth, please? I've just spilt tea on your carpet.
- g. I went to a talk on the Russian revolution last night. It was very interesting.
- h. There has been talk of redundancies at the British Shipping Company.
- i. Service in restaurants isn't as good as it used to be.
- j. The Health Service is suffering from severe cutbacks.
- k. The Times is one of Britain's oldest newspapers.
- l. Time and tide wait for no man. (поговорка)
- m. I don't usually like poetry.
- n. But here's a poem I do like.
- o. Do you want ice in your whisky?
- p. The ice at the North and South Poles is said to be melting little by little.

Ynp.1.1.4.e.

- a. some advice; a suggestion
- b. news; an interesting announcement; some interesting information.
- c. a thunderstorm; some bad weather.
- d. some luggage; a suitcase.
- e. some accommodation; a room for the night.
- f. some strange equipment; a strange machine in his laboratory.
- g. some music; a tape.

Ynp.1.1.5.a.

- a. Of all those to whom he appealed one was actually not in a position to do anything for him; another was afraid; a third was calculating eagerly to drive a hard bargain; a fourth was too deliberate, anxious to have much time.
- b. Two people would have to hold the chair, and a third would help him up on it, and a fourth would hand him a nail, and a fifth would pass him up a hammer.
- c. Professor Earle Fox ignored for a second time a buzzing signal from the secretary in the adjoining office.
- d. Mr Pickwick was perfectly aware that a tree is a very dangerous neighbour in a thunderstorm. He had a tree on his right, a tree on his left, a third before him, and a fourth behind.
- e. Our apartment is on the third floor.
- f. You are the fourth visitor asking where room 40 is there.

Ynp.1.1.6.a. a-the blind; b-the dead, the injured; c-the rich, the poor; d-the unemployed; e-the sick.

Ynp.1.1.6.b.

2. A German, the Germans
3. A Frenchman (woman), the French
4. A Russian, the Russians
5. A Chinese, the Chinese
6. A Brazilian, the Brazilians
7. an Englishman (woman), the English

Ynp.1.1.7.a. a. the, -, the; b. the, the, -, -, the; c. -, the, -, -, the; d. -, the; e. -, an; f. -, the; g. the, a; h. -, -, -, the; i. the; j. -, the; k. -, the; l. -, the.

Ynp.1.1.7.b. a. -, -, the; b. the, the; c. -, the, -, -, the; d. the; e. -, -, the; f. -, the; g. the, the; h. -, the, -, -, the; i. the, -, -, the; j. -, the; k. the; l. the, -, -, the; m. -, the, the; n. the, the, the; o. -, -, the.

Ynp.1.1.7.c. I. 1. -, 2. -, 3. -, 4. a; 5. the; 6. the; 7. -, 8. the; 9. the.

II. 1. the; 2. -, 3. -, 4. the; 5. the; 6. -.

Ynp.1.1.8.a. I. a. -, a, the; b. -, a, a; c. -, -, the; d. -, -, -, the; e. an, -, -, -, the; f. an, the, -an, the; g. the, the, the, -, the, the; h. the, a, -, the, -, -, -, the.

II. a. a; b. the; c. a, the, -, the; d. the, a; e. a, the, -, a, the; f. a, a, -, the; g. the, a, the, -, -, the.

III. a. -, b. -, c. -, d. a; e. a; f. -, g. -, h. -, -, i. a; j. -, k. -, l. the; m. the; n. a.

IV. a. the, the, the, a, the; b. a, -, -, a, an; c. the, the, -, -;

d. "Would you like to hear a story about an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman?"

"No, I've heard stories about Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen before and they are all the same."

"But mine is not a typical story. In my story the Scotsman is generous, the Irishman is logical and the Englishman is romantic."

"Oh, if it's a fantastic story. I'll listen with pleasure."

V. a. -, the, -, the; b. the, a, the; c. the, -, -, the, a, the, the; e. -, -, -, the, a, the, -, the; g. the, the, the, -, the, the; h. -, the, -, -, the; j. the; k. the, a; l. the.

VI. a. -, -, the; b. the, a; c. the, -, the; d. the; e. the, a; f. the, the; g. a, a; h. -, a; i. -, a; j. -, a, -.

Ynp.1.1.8.b. a. a, the; b. the, -, c. -, the; d. the, an, -, e. a, -, the; f. -, the, the, -, the; h. -, some; i. -, the, -, the; j. a, the; k. the; l. a, -, some, -, m. a, some.

Ynp.1.1.8.c. a. one, a; a; b. a, a, one, a; c. a, -, an; d. a, a, a; e. -, one; f. a, a, -; g. a, a, one; h. a, one, a, a, a; i. one, an, an.

Ynp.1.1.8.d.

- a. Most of stories that people tell about the Irish aren't true.
- b. A married couple with (their) children often rent a cottage by the seaside for their summer holidays.
- c. Men hire boats and go for a trip along the coast; children spend days on the beach and their poor mothers spend most of the time doing cooking and cleaning.
- d. When the Titanic was crossing the Atlantic she struck an iceberg which tore a huge hole in her bow. The captain ordered the crew to help the passengers into the boats.
- e. Everywhere man has cut down forests in order to cultivate the ground, or to use wood as fuel or as a building material.
- f. But interference with nature often brings disaster. Tree-felling sometimes turns fertile land into a dustbowl.
- g. People think that lead is the heaviest metal, but gold is heavier.
- h. You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time.
- i. Why are you standing here with your hands in the pockets?
- j. At most meetings people vote by raising their right hands.
- k. The bullet struck him in his foot.
- l. Someone threw an egg which struck the speaker on his shoulder.
- m. He was a very tall man with dark hair and a small beard, but I couldn't see his eyes because he was wearing dark glasses.
- n. She pulled him by the (his) sleeve to attract his attention.
- o. He is a thoroughly selfish man; he wouldn't lift his finger to help anyone.
- p. We have a very good train service from here to the city centre and most people go to (their) work by train. You can go by bus too, of course, but you can't get a season ticket on the bus.
- q. "I'd like to see Mr Smith please." "Do you mean the Mr Smith who works in the box office or another Mr Smith?"

Ynp.1.1.8.e.

- a. Jane, has anyone ever told you that you've got lovely fingers?
- b. I'm very interested in history, especially the history of Western Europe.
- c. What lovely weather we're having! It's such a nice day!
- d. We're trying to sell our house. Some people came to see it on Saturday, and they were quite interested, but the people who saw it on Sunday morning were very rude and said they didn't like it at all.
- e. Did you remember to buy some bread while you were out at the shops?
- f. Crossing the English Channel can be quite unpleasant in bad weather.
- g. The people who live on the floor above ours work in a government ministry.
- h. What's the government going to do about unemployment?

Ynp.1.1.8.f.

- a. He lived in the United States for ten years.
- b. John has cut his leg and needs some stitches.
- c. It was the first time I had crossed the equator.
- d. This is the only one left but you can have it.
- e. The harder we work, the more money we make.
- f. The Smiths are coming round to dinner tonight.
- g. It's very disappointing news but that's life.
- h. Eating chocolate always gives me pimples on my face.
- i. What is on the radio this afternoon?
- j. John plays football very well.

Ynp.1.1.8.g.

- a. What a strange feeling it was to be going home when it was not home, and to find that every object I looked at reminded me of the happy old home which was like a dream I could never dream again.
- b. One thing that really interested him in connection with his parents was the existence somewhere in the east in a small city called Lycurgus ... of an uncle, a brother of his father's.
- c. But the bed I made up for myself was sufficiently uncomfortable to give me a wakeful night, and I thought a good deal of what the unlucky Dutchman had told me.
- d. The English of the 14th century differs from Modern English.

- e. The walls, down which ran a number and variety of pipes and cables, were painted in two contrasting of green - dark up to the height of five foot, lighter above that.
- f. The London train was on the point of departure. It was yet an early morning, the hour of milkmen and postmen. The station had a chill, unused, deserted look; the passengers were few.
- g. And now he was in a large bedroom overlooking the Thames, a chamber with a writing table, a sofa, the telephone, electric bells and a massive oak door with a lock and a key in the lock.
- h. The sun comes up from the East and goes down to the West.
- i. Mr Skimpole could play the piano and the violoncello; and he was a composer, had composed half an opera once, and played what he composed with taste. After tea we had quite a little concert, in which Richard and Mr Jarndyce and I were the audience.

Упр.1.2.1.a. children, people, women, teeth, wolves, sheep, mice, feet, leaves, halves.

Упр.1.2.1.b. boys, ladies, days, potatoes, parties, watches, glasses, cities, churches, addresses, sandwiches, keys, videos, ways.

Упр.1.2.2.a. a-are; b-is; c-is; d-are; e-are; f-are; g-are; h-are.

Упр.1.2.4.a. b-attracts; d-is; h-is.

Упр.1.2.5.a.

- a. He couldn't give me many details.
- b. When I moved into my flat, I had very little furniture.
- c. There isn't much accommodation to rent in this town.
- d. I haven't got much luggage. It's in the boot.
- e. I had a few minutes to spare, so I browsed round a bookshop.
- f. Very few experiments have been done to find out the cause.
- g. It's very quiet in my area. There isn't much traffic.

Местоимение.

Упр.3.1.1.a. Правильно b,c,d.

Упр.3.1.2.a. a-me; b-her; c-whom; d-him; e-her.

Упр.3.1.2.b. Правильно c,d.

Упр.3.1.3.a. a-his; b-whose; c-hers; d-her; e-his; f-hers; g-my; h-yours.

Упр.3.1.3.b. Правильно b,d,f,g.

Упр.3.1.4.a. a-himself; b-myself; c-herself; d-myself; e-herself; f-yourselves; g-herself; h-ourselves; I-itself; j-yourself; k-himself; l-himself; m-ourselves; n-himself; o-herself.

Упр.3.1.5.a. a-who; b-he; c-hers; d-me; e-she; f-his; g-him; h-who; i-mine; j-them; k-who; l-himself; m-him.

Упр.3.3.1.a. Правильно b,c,e,g,j,k,p,q,s.

a,f,l,n-who,that. n,i,o,-which, that. d-that, whose.

Упр.3.4.1. a. anything, any; b. something, some; c. anyone, someone; d. some, some, any, any; e. some (any), somewhere.

Упр.3.4.2. a-anywhere; b-anyone; c-someone; d-anything; e-anywhere (если нет уверенности), somewhere (если есть уверенность); f-anything; g-anywhere; h-somewhere; i-nobody; j-everything.

Упр.3.4.3. 1-everybody; 2-anybody; 3-somebody; 4-anybody; 5-nobody / no-one; 6-anywhere; 7-everywhere; 8-anything; 9-anybody; 10-nothing; 11-any; 12-everyone (каждый), everybody (все вместе); 13-somewhere; 14-anywhere; 15-everyone / everybody; 16-someone / somebody.

Упр.3.5.1. a-other; b-the other; c-other; d-another; e-other, others; f-another; g-the other; h-another, others; i-the others; j-the other; k-other.

Упр.3.6.1.few, a few, little, a little.

a. There are a few left in the tin. b.... I have little time for relaxation. c. Few people give more money to charity than she does. d. There's little butter left, but not much. e. ... he has little chance of success. f. "I'm afraid you need a few fillings," said the dentist. g. ... but only a few of them ever worked properly. h. She just had a few spoonfuls of soup.

4. Предлог.

Упр.4.1.1. a-in, at; b-at; c-on, in; d-in, at; e-in, at; f-at, on, at; g-on; h-on; i-in.

Упр.4.1.2. in the afternoon / the evening / spring / 1998 / 14-th century; at 3.30 / Christmas / my / weekends; on my birthday / Christmas Day / workdays.

Упр.4.1.3. a. in; b. when; c. for; d. ago; e. -; f. at; g. last; h. at, in; i. on; j. when; k. on; l. in; m. ago; n. -; o. at, in; p. -.

Упр.4.1.4. in February; on Monday; at 11 o'clock; at night; in the daytime; in March; on an autumn day; at what time? late in the evening; on Friday; in the XVIII century; in June; in the afternoon; at 2 o'clock p.m.; on the 1st Sunday; on a fine September day; on Friday evening; at noon; (через) in a fortnight; on the 2nd of December; at midnight; on sunny summer morning.

Упр.4.1.5. a-1; b-2; c-3; d-3; e-2; f-1; g-3; h-2; i-1; j-3; k-2; l-1.

Упр.4.1.6. a-ago; b-for; c-during; d-for; e-ago; f-for; g-ago; h-while; i-during.

Упр.4.1.7. b-on; c-at, on; d-at; e-on; f-at; g-in; h-at; i-during/in; j-on, since; k-for; l-at; m-at, until; n-by.

Упр.4.1.8. a-for, from, to; b-at; c-during, at; d-in, on; e-since; f-until; g-by; h-in; i-at; j-at.

Упр.4.2.1. 1-A; 2-C; 3-A; 4-C; 5-C; 6-D; 7-A; 8-D.

Упр.4.2.2. in the South; at the stadium; in/at the corner; at the post-office; at the factory; in the meeting; in the sky; in the hostel; in/at the station; on the fifth floor; at the concert; in the picture; in the apple-tree; in the forest; in the newspaper; in Ottawa; at the chemist's; in the USA; in the air.

Упр.4.2.3. a-against; b-out of; c-beside; d-beneath; e-below; f-behind; g-onto; h-towards; i-over; j-among; k-over, across; l-above.

Упр.4.2.4. a-in; b-by; c-at; d-on; e-on, in; f-to, at; g-on; h-in/on; i-to, to; j-in, at; k-in, on; l-to, in; m-on, by; n-at; o-on; p-in, on; q-on; r-in, by; s-on, by; t-on, on.

5. Глагол.

Упр.5.2.1. 1.Past Simple.; 2.Past Simple; 3.Past Simple; 4.Past. Simple; 5.Pres.Perf.; 6.Pres.Perf.; 7.Past Simple; 8.Pres.Perf.; 9.Pres.Perf.; 10.Pres.Perf.; 11.Pres.Perf.; 12.Pres.Perf.; 13.Past Simple; 14.Past Simple; 15.Pres.Perf.; 16.Past Simple; 17.Past Simple; 18.Pres. Perf.; 19.Pres.Perf.; 20.Past Simple; 21.Pres.Perf.

Упр.5.2.2. 1.Pres.Perf.; 2.Pres.Perf.; 3.Pres.Perf.; 4.Past Simple; 5.Past Simple; 6.Past Simple; 7. Past Simple; 8. Pres. Perf.; 9.Pres.Perf.

Упр.5.2.3. a. Present Simple / Present Perfect. b. неправ. – надо Present Perfect. d. неправ. – надо Present Perfect. e. неправ. – надо Future Perfect. f. неправ. – надо Present Perfect; h. неправ. – надо Past Simple; i. неправ. – надо Past Simple.

Упр.5.3.1. Неверно: b, c, e, g, h, j.

Упр.5.3.2. a. He has; I am having. b. What do you think; What are you thinking.

c. I'm expecting; I expect. d. He appears; Roy Pond is appearing. e. Something smells; Why are you smelling. f. the meat weighs; Why are you weighing. g. I see; She's seeing. h. I'm having; He has. i. It looks; Are you looking. j. You're guessing; I guess. k. What are you thinking; how much do you think.

Упр.5.3.3. a. I can see; b. He's listening to; c. I like looking at; d. I usually watch; e. I can hear; f. I can't hear; g. Look at; h. ...listen to...; i. She's looking at; j. I can't see.

Упр.5.5.1. a. were standing; b. stood; c. studied; d. was studying; e. was raining; f. rained; g. was thinking; h. thought; i. were you doing; j. did you do; k. did you do; l. were you doing; m. was dying; n. died.

Упр.5.5.2. a. was watching, phoned; b. were you doing; c. jumped, rescued; d. saw, was living; e. did you do, got off; f. rang, were playing; g. wrote; h. was writing, walked; i. were you working, went; j. were sleeping, got; k. did the newsreader say, wasn't listening; l. took, was having; m. did you see, was trying; n. didn't know, broke down; o. was raining, were crying, decided.

Упр.5.5.3. Неверны: b, c, d, e, f, h, j.

Упр.5.6.1. a. has written, wrote; b. have ... tried; c. have never been, did you go; d. have lived; e. lived, moved; f. met, have you known.

Упр.5.6.2. a. have you lived; b. have you ever drunk; c. have you visited; d. did you go; e. have you known.

Упр.5.6.3. a. came, arrived, went, has been; b. have you seen, saw, have you looked, went, asked; c. borrowed, have lost, did you go, did it happen, left, chained, phoned, happened.

Упр.5.6.4.

a. He's worked there for many years, since 1986, I believe.

b. I have never loved anyone as much as I love you.

c. We've known Paul for two years. Have you ever met him?

d. I've known him since we went to school together, but I've never met his parents.

e. We have already sold two hundred tickets and there is still a month to go before the concert.

f. I have never visited New York. I'm looking forward to going.

g. Have you ever thought of learning to fly?

h. I have just received my exam result. It came ten minutes ago.

i. Janet hasn't finished with the camera yet. She needs it tomorrow.

Упр.5.6.5. a-3; b-5; c-4; d-2; e-1.

Упр.5.7.7. Castle fire: a. was damaged; b. was discovered; c. was injured; d. be rescued; e. are believed to have been destroyed; f. is not known.

Shop robbery: a. was forced; b. being threatened; c. had been stolen; d. was later found; e. had been abandoned; f. has been arrested; g. is still being questioned.

Road delays: a. is being resurfaced; b. are asked / are being asked / have been asked; c. is expected; d. will be closed; e. will be diverted.

Accident: a. was taken; b. was allowed; c. was blocked; d. be diverted; e. have been killed.

Упр.5.7.8. a. was kidnapped; b. has been released; c. was examined; d. is said; e. was found; f. saw; g. contacted; h. was told; i. has been found; j. is being questioned.

Упр.5.7.9.

a. You will be given your tickets at the airport.

b. I was asked a lot of questions about my background.

c. Airline passengers are usually shown how to use a life jacket at the beginning of the flight.

- d. If you are offered a cheap camera, don't buy it. It's probably stolen.
- e. You will be told what you have to do when you arrive.
- f. I was advised by my parents to spend some time abroad before looking for work.
- g. I have been told a lot about you.
- h. In a few years' time, I will be sent to our New York office.

Упр.5.7.10. Следует исправить предложения а, b, с, f, i, j, k, m, o.

В предложении d пассивная конструкция допустима, но это хороший пример разговорного английского. В предложении l можно использовать два варианта, в зависимости от того, что хочется подчеркнуть:

Mrs Ethel Templeton found the tiger. Или The tiger was found by Mrs Ethel Templeton.

Предложение n приемлемо, если автор считает это допустимым.

Упр.5.8.1. a-1; b-1; c-2; d-1; e-1; f-2.

Упр.5.8.3. a. have been working, haven't finished; b. have visited; c. has taken, have been looking for; d. have been shopping, haven't bought; e. have ever read; f. What have you been doing, have been working, have planted; g. have been waiting, has arrived.

Упр.5.8.4. a, b, d – Present Perfect Cont.; c, e – Present Perfect.

Упр.5.8.6. a. It is raining, I haven't brought; b. has known, has been growing, is trying; c. have been listening, haven't understood; d. have been reading, have (have got); e. I am writing; f. have been sitting, I have decided; g. have only been doing, have been offered, have always wanted, don't like; h. do you know, have never been, are living; i. have been trying, have been, have been turned down, have been applying; j. hope.

Упр.5.9.3. 1. realised, had lost; 2. lost, had never played; 3. had bought, tried; 4. was, had visited; 5. dropped, burst; 6. didn't you speak, had left; 7. didn't eat, couldn't help, had just eaten; 8. looked, hadn't seen; 9. took, got, refused, forgot / had forgotten; 10. had spent, realised, had done, had robbed, had burgled, had stolen, had never killed.

Упр.5.9.4. Возможные ответы: 1. Had never been on television; 2. Had gone / left by the; 3. Had never met him; 4. Before they signed; 5. Had never stayed; 6. Had just finished; 7. He had written; 8. She (had) turned off; 9. We arrived soon; 10. After I had checked.

Упр.5.9.6. a. had read; b. had been reading; c. had been playing; d. had never played; e. had cooked; f. had been working.

Упр.5.9.7. a. Somebody has taken it. b. They had only known each other (for) a few weeks. c. It has been raining all day. / It has rain all day. d. I had been dreaming. e. I had had a big breakfast. f. They 've been going there for years. g. I've had it since I got up. h. He has been training very hard for it.

Упр.5.10.4. a. used to drive; b. was driving; c. were studying; d. used to have; e. was having; f. was playing; g. used to play; h. was wearing.

Упр.5.11.1. Future Simple: b,c,e,g,h,i,j,k.

Упр.5.11.2. a. I'll look; b. are going to; c. It'll (is going to), it'll (is going to), there'll be; d. are going to, are going to; e. will (is), do (going to do); will, are going to; f. I'll give, I am going to; g. will; h. are you going to.

Упр.5.11.3. a. are going to miss; b. am not working; c. doesn't start; d. am going; e. are going to faint; f. isn't going to like; g. am cooking; h. is going to look; i. don't close.

Упр.5.11.4. a. he is going to join; b. he is going to have; c. leaves / depart at; d. am meeting my bank manager; e. it is going to; f. are you going to do; g. is never going to drink; h. are not doing; i. am not going to help; j. does not begin.

Упр.5.11.5. a. I'll have; b. Are you going; c. shall I phone; d. It's going to land; e. it is; f. I'll miss / I'm going to miss...you go / you have gone; g. Shall I give...I give...will you write; h. does it end; i. I'm going ...is getting; j. I'll tell...I'm...I won't be; k. I'm going to have / I'm having; l. she apologises; m. we'll be living; n. you finish.

Модальные глаголы.

Упр.6.3.1. a. mustn't; b. needn't; c. needn't; d. needn't; e. mustn't; f. needn't; g. mustn't; h. mustn't.

Упр.6.3.2. a. ought to; b. mustn't; c. needn't; d. had better; e. must.

Упр.6.3.3. a. have to; b. have to; c. don't have to; d. have to; e. should; f. don't have to; g. should; h. don't have to.

Упр.6.3.4. a. should; b. shouldn't; c. had to; d. mustn't / shouldn't; e. don't have to; f. should, have to; g. must; h. having to; i. don't have to; j. have to; k. had to; l. mustn't; m. has ... have to.

Упр.6.3.8. a. do we have to; don't have to / needn't, must; b. have to; c. must; d. must, have to / need to; e. mustn't; f. having to; g. to have to; h. have ... had to; i. 'll have to / must; j. would have to; k. don't have to / needn't / mustn't; l. have to; m. needn't have; n. don't / didn't have / need to; o. needn't have; p. don't have / need to.

Упр.6.4.1. a. can; b. couldn't; c. couldn't; d. could; e. could; f. to be able; g. can't; h. can / 've been able to.

Упр.6.4.3. 1. can; 2. may; 3. rather; 4. want; 5. must; 6. mustn't; 7. ought; 8. might; 9. needn't.

Упр.6.5.2. a. will be working, won't hear; b. may / might / could rain; c. won't disturb, won't be working; d. might / could work; e. won't come; f. may / might not like; g. will be delayed; h. may / might bite; i. will happen, I'll go, she'll be having, doing, I'll have to; j. will be wearing.

Упр.6.5.3. 2-e; 3-g; 4-h; 5-a; 6-b; 7-f.

Упр.6.5.4. a. He can't have retired; b. He can't be very well off. c. He might have spent...; d. He must do a lot of...; e. He must have read...; f. he must be working...; g. He might be talking...; h. It can't be Miss...; i. They might be having...; j. Harry might owe...; k. The must have gone...; l. harry must have killed...; m. It can't have been Harry; n. This must be...; o. They must have been making... .

Упр.6.5.6. a. might have given; b. can't have known; c. may not have wanted; d. could have forgotten; e. must have been feeling; f. he has already seen; g. can't have been; h. must have been driving; i. might have been; j. may not have received.

Упр.6.5.7. a. might; b. can't; c. must; d. can't; e. must; f. may; g. must; h. can't.

Упр.6.7.1. a. A,B; b. A,C; c. C; d. B; e. A,B,D; f. B; g. A,C; h. B,C; i. A.

Упр.6.7.2. a. A; b. A; c. A; d. A; f. D; g. A; h. D / C; i. A; j. C; k. A; l. B; m. A; n. C; o. D; p. A; q. B; r. A.

Упр.6.7.3.a. D; b. C; c. D; d. B.

Методические рекомендации к дисциплине «Английский язык»

Методические указания для преподавателя

Обучение иностранному языку всегда было и остается составной частью процесса формирования специалиста со средним профессиональным образованием.

Владение иностранным языком позволяет реализовать такие аспекты профессиональной деятельности, как своевременное ознакомление с новыми технологиями, открытиями и тенденциями в развитии науки и техники, установление контактов с зарубежными фирмами и предприятиями, т.е. обеспечивает повышение уровня профессиональной компетенции специалиста.

Практическая цель заключается в дальнейшем закреплении лингвистической компетенции, приобретенной обучаемым в школе, и формировании у студентов коммуникативной, лингвострановедческой и начальной профессиональной компетенции.

Лингвистическая компетенция предусматривает овладение знаниями системы языка и правилами ее функционирования в процессе иноязычной коммуникации.

Коммуникативная компетенция включает умение соотносить языковые средства с конкретными сферами, ситуациями, условиями общения. Коммуникативная компетенция подразумевает практические умения и навыки пользования языком, достаточные для реализации коммуникативных функций на уровне, позволяющем полноценно осуществлять профессиональное общение и общение на коммуникативно-бытовом уровне.

Лингвострановедческая компетенция предполагает знание основных особенностей исторического и социокультурного развития стран изучаемого языка на современном этапе, умение сравнить их с аналогичными явлениями родной культуры и осуществлять свое речевое поведение в соответствии с ними.

Начальная профессиональная компетенция включает овладение базовыми понятиями специальности и умения обсуждать эти понятия на профессиональном уровне.

В процессе достижения этой цели реализуются **образовательные и воспитательные задачи** обучения иностранному языку. Изучение немецкого языка как культурного и социального феномена способствует повышению общекультурного, общепознавательного уровня студентов. Реализация воспитательного потенциала проявляется в развитии национального самосознания, готовности выпускника налаживать межкультурные связи, относиться с пониманием и уважением к духовным ценностям других народов.

Преподавание английского языка строится на основе современной коммуникативно-направленной методики и соответствующих приемов, средств и форм обучения (аудитивных, визуальных, аудиовизуальных, компьютерной техники и т.д.) и форм обучения, способствующих реализации всех целей изучения языка и интенсификации процесса обучения.

Важнейшими условиями процесса обучения являются сочетание аудиторной и лабораторной (работа в видео- и компьютерных классах) с внеаудиторной работой студентов, постепенное увеличение удельного веса их самостоятельной работы, использование различных видов работы в аудитории (группового, парного, индивидуального), ситуативно-ролевое обучение и т.д. В соответствии с базовым и основным уровнями обучения и поставленными целями подбирается учебный материал – грамматический, лексический, тематический материалы, учебные пособия, раздаточный материал, газеты.

Особенности курса обучения, учитывающего как общеобразовательную роль иностранного языка, так и профессионально-ориентированную его направленность, вытекают из:

• концепции взаимосвязанного обучения всем видам речевой деятельности в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом:

- аудирование (Listening)
- чтение (Reading)
- письмо (Writing)
- говорение (Speaking)

• ситуативной обусловленности речевого общения;

• соотношения речевых систем родного и иностранного (английского) языков.

В процессе обучения английскому языку следует исходить из того, что чтение, аудирование, говорение и письмо являются как целью, так и средством обучения;

• обучение всем видам речевой деятельности ведется комплексно, но с признанием приоритетной значимости чтения. В зависимости от характера решаемых задач различают ознакомительное, изучающее и просмотровое чтение. Обучение чтению предполагает последовательный переход от «недифференцированного» к «дифференцированному» чтению посредством системы постепенно усложняющихся заданий. Профессиональная направленность в обучении чтению выражается в тематической ориентации чтения; обучение чтению, последовательно реализуемое на всех этапах, включает внеаудиторное (домашнее) чтение;

• устная речь рассматривается в терминах говорения (монологическая и диалогическая речь) и аудирования;

• учебный перевод служит целям адекватной передачи научной информации, базирующейся на комплексном подходе к решению грамматических, лексических и стилистических трудностей в тексте;

• письмо ориентировано на самостоятельную задачу по составлению писем личного характера и предусматривает целый комплекс упражнений. Развитие умений письма предполагает разграничение в обучении письму и письменной речи. Обучение письму - это обучение орфографии. Обучение письменной речи - это формирование умений излагать в письменной форме свои мысли логично, грамотно и последовательно. Целесообразно рассматривать письмо и письменную речь в единстве как письменную форму речевой деятельности;

• обучение произношению происходит в тесном контакте с овладением грамматическим и лексическим материалом;

• фонетика и грамматика предъявляются не в виде свода правил для заучивания, а в качестве языкового материала, в процессе работы над которым у студентов формируются *речевые умения и навыки*;

• овладение лексическим материалом происходит в процессе работы над текстами учебников, учебных пособий, общественно-политической литературы и литературы по профилю специальности, при этом работа над словом ведется, в основном, в связанном контексте;

• выполнение отдельных видов работы с текстом и ряде тренировочных упражнений (лексических, грамматических) рекомендуется перенести на самостоятельную работу для того, чтобы освободить время на занятиях для развития речевых умений и навыков;

• обучение краткому изложению на английском (русском) языке содержания прочитанного или прослушанного текста, а также составление плана, тезисов должно проводиться в процессе выполнения ряда специальных упражнений на протяжении всего курса обучения.

Целью всех видов коммуникативной деятельности (*чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо*) является развитие *речевой компетенции*.

Работа, направленная на *расширение активного словарного запаса*, на активизацию наиболее употребительных *словообразовательных моделей* и работа с *грамматикой* ставит целью развитие *языковой компетенции*.

Чтение. Студенты должны владеть всеми видами чтения, в первую очередь **быстрыми**, т.к. они наиболее важны для успешной профессиональной деятельности в любой области и обычно сформированы хуже, чем умение читать аналитически. Важно и то, что обучение быстрым видам чтения на английском языке развивает интеллектуальные способности студента в целом, поскольку умение читать в соответствии с поставленной целью и извлекать информацию является общим для родного и иностранного языков.

В каждый блок учебно-тематического плана включен текстовый материал для разных видов быстрого чтения: *ознакомительного*, предполагающего понимание 75% информации без пользования словарем, *просмотрового* для понимания общего смысла текста и *поискового* для извлечения определенной конкретной информации.

Обязательным условием обучения быстрым видам чтения является систематическое чтение текстов на скорость в аудитории. Программа дисциплины также включает тексты, специально предназначенные для *аналитического*, или *изучающего*, чтения со словарем с целью формирования умения анализировать прочитанный материал в соответствии с заданными параметрами. Это чтение, предусматривающее полное и точное понимание текста, целесообразно выполнять дома.

По усмотрению преподавателя тексты, предназначенные для быстрого чтения, можно также использовать для изучающего чтения в режиме самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы.

Предтекстовые вопросы и задания ко всем видам чтения целесообразно выполнять в аудитории, так как совместная работа студентов с преподавателем дает необходимые фоновые знания, развивает языковую догадку и умение прогнозировать содержание текста.

Для проверки понимания текстов для изучающего чтения служат вопросы после текста (*comprehension questions*), для ознакомительного чтения *true / false statements*. Для просмотрового и поискового видов чтения предусматриваются задания, ориентирующие студентов на то, что именно они должны понять из текста. Проверку понимания текстов для быстрого чтения целесообразно проводить сразу по прочтении.

Результатом работы с данным видом коммуникативной деятельности должно быть умение читать, используя разные виды чтения, оригинальную публицистическую, страноведческую и художественную литературу с целью извлечения информации заданного типа.

Материал, предлагаемый для **аудирования**, представляет собой аутентичную монологическую и диалогическую речь официального и неофициального характера, различной тематики, произносимой как преподавателем, так и носителями языка с различным тембром, темпом, особенностями дикции.

Для восприятия и понимания устной речи на слух студентам предлагается специальный текстовый материал, отображающий особенности устной речи и содержащий до 5% незнакомых слов.

Для предметного и логического понимания содержания речи на иностранном языке студентам необходимо:

- выделять факты, о которых идет речь в сообщении; отделять один эпизод от другого; воспринимать услышанное в последовательности происходящих действий;
- выделять идеи, высказанные в речи; уметь отделять основное от второстепенного;
- быть в состоянии предполагать возможное содержание высказывания: а) по экспозиции; б) по ситуации (для диалогической речи);
- понимать содержание речи независимо от отдельных непонятных мест.

Студенты должны понимать как общие идеи, так и конкретные детали, а также производить собственную оценку услышанного.

Говорение. Этот вид коммуникативной деятельности направлен на развитие подготовленной и неподготовленной устной речи, как монологической, так и диалогической. Для этого необходимо развивать умение четко, логично, последовательно и доказательно излагать свою точку зрения. Студенты должны понимать, что речь должна быть не только беглой и чистой с точки зрения языка, но и осмысленной, т.е. служить определенной цели: передать информацию, обосновать свою точку зрения, убедить собеседника и т.д. Обучение такой устной речи дело долгое и кропотливое, требующее систематической работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя.

Большинство текстов соответствуют тематике определенного урока. К текстам предлагаются вопросы для обсуждения. Эти материалы можно использовать как для подготовленной, так и для неподготовленной речи. На начальном этапе целесообразно задавать на дом тексты для самостоятельного изучения и продумывания своих ответов на вопросы. Для студентов полезно проговаривать свой ответ вслух и записывать на магнитофон, что позволит затем послушать и оценить его со стороны. В аудитории целесообразно организовывать обсуждение в парах или фронтальную работу. Для большей ее эффективности рекомендуется дополнительно давать студентам задания, побуждающие их быть постоянно «включенными», например, «внимательно выслушайте всех собеседников и определите, чьи точки зрения совпадают».

Особое место в устной речевой деятельности занимают презентации докладов и проведение ролевых игр (см. п. 4.1. и 4.2.)

Работа в рамках устной речевой деятельности должна сделать речь студентов лексически богатой, правильной с точки зрения грамматики и использования свободных словосочетаний, логичной, содержательной и выдержанной стилистически.

Письмо. Цель данного вида коммуникативной деятельности – научить студентов писать краткое письменное высказывание (paragraph), эссе (“forandagainst” essay и essayexpressingopinion), аналитический обзор (survey report), официальные и неофициальные письма. Тематически данный вид коммуникативной деятельности должен входить в контекст каждого блока-урока, а логически и методически быть связанным с устной речевой деятельностью (Speaking), так как обучение устной и письменной речи более эффективно, если оно опирается на фундамент общих интеллектуальных умений: выделить главное, ясно, логично и аргументировано выразить свою мысль.

Таким образом, значительную часть заданий необходимо направить на обучение логичному, последовательному и доказательному изложению своих мыслей в письменной форме. Их эффективность во многом зависит от того, на сколько подробно обсуждаются вопросы в этих заданиях на занятии и от участия каждого студента в этой работе.

Методические рекомендации по написанию эссе см. в п. 4.3.

Работа в рамках письменной речевой деятельности должна сформировать у студентов базовые умения письменной речи и научить их самостоятельно создавать правильно оформленные и понятные адресату указанные виды письменных произведений.

Расширение словарного запаса. Активизация словообразовательных моделей.

Работа над расширением активного словарного запаса является обязательным условием освоения лексики и включена во все блоки-уроки. Работа над лексикой должна включать систему упражнений на ее введение и закрепление, которая обеспечивает выполнение стандартного варианта домашнего задания «выучите слова». На первом этапе можно использовать различного рода подстановочные упражнения с опорой на списки слов. Упражнения на парафраз и подстановку слов в связном тексте без опоры на списки слов – этап закрепления лексики.

Особое место должны занимать упражнения на перевод предложения с английского языка на русский язык, с русского языка на английский и так называемый свободный перевод связного текста, который предполагает передачу основного содержания с использованием активной лексики, но без жесткого требования переводить все слово в слово. Эти упражнения не только закрепляют лексику, но и развивают первичные умения перевода. При составлении упражнений на перевод с русского языка необходимо учитывать следующие требования: естественность русских предложений и очевидность того, какую лексику ждать от студента при переводе. Осознание различий в способах передачи смысла в русском и английском языках представляется важной частью языковой подготовки студентов.

Такие упражнения целесообразно задавать на дом для письменного выполнения, с последующим анализом в аудитории. Упражнения же на свободный перевод целесообразнее выполнять устно в аудитории совместно с преподавателем, по крайней мере на первых этапах. Эта работа должна носить исключительно обучающий характер, что позволит избежать грубых ошибок, свойственных дословному переводу, который свойственен большинству студентов, и сформирует правильный подход к выполнению такого перевода.

Активизация наиболее употребительных словообразовательных моделей, характерных для изучаемого слоя лексики, также направлена на расширение словарного запаса. Систематическая самостоятельная работа в рамках этого вида деятельности формирует устойчивый навык работы со словарем.

Грамматика. В презентации грамматического материала и системе упражнений для его усвоения целесообразно делать акцент на практическом использовании этого материала для решения коммуникативных задач. Поэтому необходимо излагать теоретическую часть в максимально доступной и краткой форме с использованием таблиц, моделей и пояснений к ним.

Грамматический материал необходимо разбирать совместно со студентами в аудитории, так как у большинства из них нет привычки к вдумчивому и внимательному чтению пояснений. Особое внимание студентов надо обратить на то, что все комментарии содержат важный материал, и что внимательное изучение примеров позволит правильно выполнить упражнения.

Систематические упражнения обеспечивают отработку данной грамматической формы, усвоение ее синтаксической функции, выявление особенностей ее перевода на русский язык. Упражнения на перевод с русского на английский обязательно делать письменно с последующей проверкой преподавателем и разбором типичных ошибок в аудитории.

Методические рекомендации для студентов.

Современные требования к обучению иностранным языкам предусматривают формирование специалиста нового типа – личности, обладающей высокой профессиональной квалификацией и способностью к творческой самостоятельной деятельности.

Выполнение указанной задачи требует ориентации учебного процесса на активную самостоятельную деятельность студентов. Самостоятельную работу следует рассматривать как обязательный вид учебной деятельности студентов и как эффективный способ обучения, начиная с базового этапа обучения иностранному языку на 1 курсе. При определении понятия «самостоятельная работа» мы исходим не только из характера деятельности студентов. Последняя всегда самостоятельна в широком смысле этого слова: весь учебный процесс – это работа механизмов памяти, мышления, слухового и речевого аппарата самого обучаемого. Самостоятельная работа определяется при обучении иностранному языку также характером управления этим процессом, а

именно тем, управляет ли преподаватель этой деятельностью непосредственно или опосредованно, через учебные материалы. Под непосредственным управлением понимаются такие виды взаимодействия преподавателя и студента, при которых преподаватель является активным партнером в учебном процессе, участвует в учебных действиях обучаемых, контролируя их. Непосредственный характер управления систематически осуществляется на практических занятиях по английскому языку. Учебные действия, которые осуществляются без непосредственного контакта с преподавателем, классифицируются как опосредованная самостоятельная работа.

Настоящие учебно-методические указания могут быть использованы как для непосредственного (при участии преподавателя), так и для опосредованного видов контроля самостоятельной работы студентов (самоконтроля).

Целью настоящих учебно-методических указаний является закрепление сформированных на занятиях навыков владения грамматикой, а также расширение лексического запаса.

Учебно-методические указания включают тестовые задания по двум разделам грамматики современного английского языка: морфологии и синтаксису, а также тестовые задания лексического характера (на синонимию, антонимию, многозначность) и ключи к этим заданиям.

Одним из универсальных видов контроля, признанным европейским стандартом образования, является тестирование. Составление текстов основано в данных учебно-методических указаниях на следующих принципах: множественного выбора, соответствия, завершения, двойного (альтернативного) выбора, сопоставления, группировки, перифразы, компрессии. Типы заданий даны по степени нарастания трудности.

Студентам рекомендуется работать с материалами следующим образом:

- прежде всего, Вам необходимо убедиться в своем знании основных разделов грамматики (морфологии и синтаксиса), помещенных в учебниках по немецкому языку или проработанных на занятиях;

- следующий этап предусматривает выполнение тестов, предполагающих тренировку и закрепление грамматических навыков на базе тем бытового и страноведческого характера, т.е. предполагает также владение необходимым количеством лексических единиц (слов и словосочетаний);

- после выполнения тестов осуществляется проверка выполненных тестовых заданий по ключам в конце пособия и при необходимости (большое количество ошибок или неправильно выполненный тест) – возвращение к соответствующему параграфу учебника по английскому языку.

Если работа по тестам осуществляется под непосредственным контролем преподавателя, то в этом случае преподавателю рекомендуется разнообразить задания по тому или иному тесту за счет введения заданий трансформирующего характера или заданий на перевод, что будет способствовать повторению и закреплению уже пройденного лексического и грамматического материала.

В качестве подобных дополнительных заданий к тестам можно предложить следующие:

1. Заменить подлежащее в предложении личным местоимением в соответствующем числе.
2. Заменить существительное, стоящее в косвенном падеже, личным местоимением в соответствующем падеже.
3. Заменить прилагательное, стоящее в единственном числе, на прилагательное во множественном числе.
4. Заменить сравнительную степень прилагательного или наречия на превосходную или наоборот.
5. Заменить единственное число сказуемого или подлежащего на множественное число или наоборот.

6. Поставить сказуемое в другом времени, залоге или наклонении.
7. Поменять порядок слов (прямой на обратный и наоборот).
8. Составить все возможные виды вопросов к данному предложению.
9. Преобразовать причастную группу или распространенное определение в придаточное предложение и наоборот.
10. Заменить определенный артикль притяжательным или указательным местоимениями в нужном числе и падеже.
11. Поменять местами главное и придаточное предложения, обращая внимание на порядок слов.

Данные учебно-методические указания предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов 1-2 курса с целью самоконтроля, но также могут быть использованы на старших курсах при повторении грамматического материала.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению устных и письменных работ

Методические рекомендации по составлению и презентации докладов

Составление и презентация доклада является частью профессиональной подготовки студентов и требуют основательной предварительной работы. Презентация доклада не есть чтение написанного текста. Доклад подготавливается заранее, но его подача, взаимодействие докладчика с аудиторией во многом определяется в момент выступления, что характерно для неподготовленной речи, в чем и состоит особенность этого вида устной речи.

Студент делает доклад (сообщение), руководствуясь четкими требованиями, предъявляемыми к его презентации:

- 1) использование приемов, облегчающих восприятие (см. приложение 2);
- 2) отбор материала и его структурирование (деление на главный и второстепенный, последовательное и логичное изложение);
- 3) использование языковых средств, обеспечивающих связность и последовательность изложения (см. приложение 2);
- 4) доступность материала с точки зрения языка;
- 5) соблюдение очевидного, но часто нарушаемого правила: доклад **нельзя читать**, можно пользоваться планом, краткими записями, но не злоупотреблять этим!
- 6) незнакомые самому докладчику слова должны быть заменены на понятные синонимы или вынесены на доску с переводом или объяснением! Можно подготовить раздаточный материал, в котором указывается тема, план доклада и трудные слова из доклада с переводом (или толкованием) и примерами.

Целесообразно предварительно познакомить студентов с критериями оценки выступления. К занятию, на котором делаются презентации докладов, необходимо подготовить копии оценочных листов (см. приложение 3) и раздать их аудитории для оценки выступлений, предоставив варианты оценок.

Преподавателю следует предупредить студентов, что завышение оценок окажет всем плохую услугу, так как в этой ситуации важна не оценка сама по себе, а четкое понимание своих сильных и слабых сторон как докладчика.

После докладов необходимо сделать анализ выступлений, но во время докладов **не следует** прерывать студентов, даже если они делают грубые ошибки. Языковые ошибки, за исключением типичных, целесообразно разбирать отдельно, возможно, после занятий или записать их (незаметно) на отдельном листе и отдать студенту.

Методические рекомендации по организации ролевых игр

Ролевая игра, как и презентация доклада, является составляющей профессиональной подготовки студентов. Также как и презентация доклада, ролевая игра является синтезом подготовленной и неподготовленной речи и требует тщательной подготовки как с преподавателем на уроке, так и самостоятельной.

В ролевой игре активизируются все умения устной речи, которые отрабатывались на предыдущих этапах: умение сделать сообщение, выслушать собеседников/оппонентов, согласиться или не согласиться с ними, выработать совместное решение.

Хорошо подготовленная ролевая игра позволяет студенту наиболее полно реализовать свою речевую компетенцию в условиях, имитирующих реальное общение на официальном/неофициальном уровне.

Ролевая игра включает в себя три этапа: подготовительный этап, этап проведения игры, этап анализа.

Подготовительный этап в аудитории включает:

- распределение ролей;
- определение стиля общения;
- обсуждение сценария и круга предполагаемых вопросов;
- уточнение основных моментов, студенты должны иметь **единое** представление о формате ролевой игры

Этап проведения игры:

- Преподавателю необходимо запланировать достаточно времени на проведение игры и не вмешиваться в ход игры без острой на то необходимости.
- Если группа слабая и инсценировка заданной темы «не идет», можно попробовать перевести ее в режим генеральной репетиции, но на английском языке, а «премьеру» перенести на следующее занятие.

Этап анализа:

- Вспомните, из каких основных моментов состояла инсценировка заданной темы и проанализируйте игру с этой точки зрения. Первыми высказывают свое мнение студенты.
- Анализируйте игру как ситуацию **реального** общения, т.е. с точки зрения достижения целей ее участников.
- Из языковых ошибок фронтально обсудите только типичные, остальные – в индивидуальном режиме.

Методические рекомендации по написанию эссе

Цель обучения написанию эссе – формирование и совершенствование навыков и умений логично, последовательно и доказательно излагать свои мысли в письменной форме.

Проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются студенты при написании эссе, условно можно разделить на три группы: 1) соответствия содержания эссе его теме и цели, 2) выбор языковых средств, 3) использование адекватной формы изложения.

(1) В качестве **параметров** определения правильности написания эссе с точки зрения соответствия содержания эссе его теме и цели предлагаются следующие вопросы:

- а) Соответствует ли содержание теме?
- б) Содержит ли введение тезис (мысль, которую автор стремится доказать) и может ли введение заинтересовать читателя?

в) Развивает ли автор свой тезис в основной части (доказывает ли автор основную мысль каждого абзаца системой аргументов, подкрепленных фактами, примерами и т.п.)?

г) Содержит ли заключение (последний абзац) выводы, соответствующие тезису и основной части работы?

(2) Выбор языковых средств для написания эссе должен предусматривать синтаксически различные предложения и вариативное использование лексических оборотов, что позволяет избежать повторов. Для формирования этого навыка обязательным элементом обучения должна быть взаимная проверка работ по заранее заданным параметрам. При этом число **параметров**, особенно на начальном этапе, должно быть ограничено. Например, при проверке студент должен ответить на три вопроса:

1. Используются ли разные грамматические структуры (действительный/страдательный залог и т.п.)?

2. Используются ли разные варианты начала предложений (обстоятельство места/времени, подлежащее одушевленное/неодушевленное и т.п.)?

3. Используются ли синонимы (часто ли повторяются одни и те слова)?

После взаимной проверки студенты пишут исправленный вариант, который сдается преподавателю. Если работа требует дальнейшей переработки, пишется третий итоговый вариант. Этот путь, трудоемкий и требующий от студентов и преподавателей времени и терпения, формирует прочные умения письменной речи в отличие от написания одного варианта работы с последующей проверкой преподавателем.

Что касается языковых средств связи (linking words/devices), как правило, студенты или игнорируют их, или, что бывает чаще, злоупотребляют ими в своих письменных сочинениях. Задача преподавателя – объяснить, что избыточность таких слов в тексте делает его искусственным и трудным для восприятия.

(3) Выбор адекватной формы изложения, как правило, не представляет сложности для большинства студентов, после изучения и анализа соответствующих образцов и схем. Целесообразно разбирать особенности каждого вида письменного произведения вместе со студентами на занятиях. Трудность представляет осмысленное «наполнение» выбранной формы, например, формулировка тезиса и вывода при написании эссе.

Методические указания для студентов по работе с текстом.

Чтение как рецептивная форма речевого общения имеет целью получение новой информации. Чтение помогает высококвалифицированному специалисту ориентироваться в огромном потоке информации.

Поскольку чтение – процесс познавательный, то большое значение имеет выбор текстов, они должны быть интересными для обучающихся и содержать новую информацию. Тексты УМК расширяют кругозор студентов, повышая их профессионально-гуманитарную культуру.

1. Для самостоятельной работы по изучению иностранного языка необходимо прежде всего ориентироваться в структуре языка и научиться правильно пользоваться словарем. Для этого следует внимательно ознакомиться с предисловием к словарю, правилами пользования им, а также усвоить принятую в нем систему условных сокращений и знаков.

2. Работая над текстом, выписывайте и запоминайте в первую очередь строевые слова (артикли, предлоги, местоимения и т. д.).

3. Перед тем, как выписывать немецкое слово и искать его значение в словаре, установите, какой частью речи оно является.

4. Выписывая слово, находите его исходную (словарную) форму. Для имен существительных — форму именительного падежа единственного числа; для прилагатель-

ных и наречий — форму положительной степени; для глаголов — неопределенную форму.

5. Помните, что в каждом языке слово может иметь несколько значений. Отбирайте в словаре подходящее по значению слово родного языка, исходя из его грамматической функции и в соответствии с контекстом.

Регламент проведения и оценивание практических работ

В целях закрепления практического материала и углубления теоретических знаний по разделам дисциплины «Иностранный язык» предполагается выполнение практических работ, что позволяет углубить процесс познания, раскрыть понимание прикладной значимости осваиваемой дисциплины.

Регламент проведения мероприятия

№	Вид работы	Продолжительность
1.	Предел длительности практической работы	80 мин.
2.	Защита отчета	10 мин.
	Итого (в расчете на одну практическую работу)	90 мин.

Критерии оценки практических работ

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
5 баллов	Задание выполнено полностью, в представленном отчете обоснованно получено правильное выполненное задание.
4 балла	Задание выполнено полностью, но нет достаточного обоснования или при верном решении допущена незначительная ошибка, не влияющая на правильную последовательность рассуждений.
2 балла	Задания выполнены частично.
0 баллов	Задание не выполнено.

Показатели, критерии и шкала оценивания компетенций промежуточной аттестации знаний по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Итоговый тест в форме дифференцированного зачета, результаты которого оцениваются по шкале:

Оценка в баллах	Оценка по шкале	Обоснование
Более 80	«Отлично»	Содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения высокое
66-80	«Хорошо»	Содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения хорошее, однако некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками
50-65	«Удовлетворительно»	Содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки
Менее 50	«Неудовлетворительно»	Содержание курса не освоено, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

Итоговый тест

1. He was so tired that he ... asleep in the chair.

- A) fell
- B) felt
- C) went
- D) became
- E) lost

2. Before we start the lesson, I'd like to ... what we did yesterday.

- A) run along
- B) run through
- C) run up
- D) run into
- E) run across

3. The company has had a bad year and will therefore not be ... any new workers.

- A) taking to
- B) taking up
- C) taking after
- D) taking off
- E) taking on

4. The estate agent spent a ... deal of time trying to persuade me to buy the house.

- A) large
- B) big
- C) wide
- D) great
- E) numerous

5. The organizers decided to go ahead with the match ... the bad weather.

- A) although
- B) despite
- C) unless
- D) in spite of
- E) in order

6. I'm not sure ... the green coat is.

- A) whom
- B) whose
- C) who
- D) who's
- E) which

7. If you have any ... concerning this report, please phone the Office.

- A) wishes
- B) requests
- C) investigations
- D) queries

E) sayings

8. He`s intelligent but he ... common sense.

- A) misses
- B) lacks
- C) fails
- D) wants
- E) needs

9. The hall was very ... with over fifty people stuck into it.

- A) empty
- B) crowded
- C) painted
- D) decorated
- E) designed

10. The Finance Minister will be making a ... today about new rates of income tax.

- A) notice
- B) talk
- C) statement
- D) declaration
- E) decision

11. Поставьте существительные во множественное число, сделав все необходимые преобразования в предложении.

- A) A dog is an animal.
- B) A potato is a vegetable.
- C) A pencil is like a pen.
- D) A ruler is a thin rectangular wooden or plastic strip.
- E) A test-tube is a hollow glass tube.
- F) A writer writes a book.
- G) The man who is sitting there is my friend.
- H) The girl in that room is my sister.
- I) The boy does his work well.

12. Выберите правильный вариант употребления артикля **the**.

- A) **Potatoes / The potatoes** are not expensive.
- B) This is a good meal. **Potatoes / The potatoes** are very nice.
- C) Everybody needs **friends / the friends**.
- D) Jan doesn't go to **parties / the parties** very often.
- E) **Children / The children** learn **things / the things** very quickly.
- F) I enjoy eating in **restaurants / the restaurants**.
- G) I enjoy taking **photographs / the photographs**. It's my hobby.
- H) I must show you **photographs / the photographs** I took when I was on holiday.

13. В выделенных словах укажите правильные варианты употребления артикля **the**.

- A) "Where's **coffee / the coffee**?" It's in the cupboard.
- B) **Tennis / The tennis** is a very popular sport
- C) We went for a swim in the river. **Water / The water** was very cold.
- D) I don't like swimming in **cold water / the cold water**.
- E) You must visit the art gallery. **Paintings / The paintings** are very beautiful.

- F) **Money** / **The money** doesn't always bring **happiness** / **the happiness**.
 G) **English** / **The English** is the language of international business.
 H) **Women** / **The women** are often better teachers than **men** / **the men**.
 I) In Britain **coffee** / **the coffee** is more expensive than **tea** / **the tea**.
 J) We had a very nice meal in that restaurant. **Cheese** / **The cheese** was especially good.
 K) **Most people** / **The most people** still believe that **marriage** / **the marriage** and **family life** / **the family life** are the basis of our society.
 L) They got married but **marriage** / **the marriage** wasn't successful.
 M) I know someone who wrote a book about **life** / **the life** of Gandhi.
 N) **Life** / **the life** would be very difficult without **electricity** / **the electricity**.
 O) Do you know **people** / **the people** who live next door?
 P) Are you interested in **art** / **the art** or **architecture** / **the architecture**?
 Q) Two of the biggest problems facing our society are **crime** / **the crime** and **unemployment** / **the unemployment**.
 R) I hate **violence** / **the violence**.

14. Поставьте артикли **a, an и the** где необходимо.

- A) _____ Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from _____ France to _____ United States.
 B) No one in _____ Spanish class knew _____ correct answer to _____ Mrs Perez's question.
 C) _____ Lake Erie is one of _____ five Great Lakes in _____ North America.
 D) On our trip to _____ Spain, we crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean.
 E) While we were in _____ Alaska, we saw _____ Eskimo village.
 F) David attended _____ Princeton University.
 G) Harry has been admitted to _____ School of Medicine at _____ midwestern university.
 H) _____ Queen Elizabeth II is _____ monarch of _____ Great Britain.
 I) _____ Declaration of Independence was drawn up in 1776.
 J) _____ Florida State University is smaller than _____ University of Florida.
 K) _____ Heathrow is _____ busiest airport in Europe.
 L) We arrived in _____ Paris on _____ third of August.

15. Поставьте артикли, где необходимо.

I. _____ (1) King Juan Carlos of _____ (2) Spain arrived in _____ (3) London today for _____ (4) three day visit to _____ (5) United Kingdom. He was met by _____ (6) Queen and drove with her to _____ (7) Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow he will have lunch with _____ (8) Governor of _____ (9) Bank of England and in the evening he will have talks with business-men.

II. On the first morning we went to _____ (1) British Museum and had lunch at _____ (2) MacDonalds in _____ (3) Church Street. We looked in _____ (4) Evening Standard newspaper and found there was a good film at _____ (5) Odeon (cinema) near _____ (6) Piccadilly Circus.

16. Определите предложения, в которых местоимения употреблены в правильной форме.

- A) It was I whom called you last night.
 B) It is true that I am taller than he.
 C) It must have been he whom the police arrested.
 D) If you were me would you lend him money?
 E) My teacher thinks that I am more intelligent than him.

17. Определите предложения, в которых местоимения употреблены в правильной форме.

- A) The students whom live across the street make a lot of noise .
- B) No one knows what happened except you, Flassy, and I.
- C) It must have been he whom we saw at the movie.
- D) This is a good picture of him.
- E) I think that the teacher knows whom took these photographs.

18. Заполните пропуски нужным возвратным местоимением

- A) He knows it _____ .
- B) I understand your interest for this work. I'm so much interested in it _____ .
- C) Jane is able to do it _____ .
- D) Bring back the textbook. I need it _____ .
- E) She has a habit of checking everything for _____ .
- F) Boys, I'm leaving. Finish the work by _____ .
- G) She'll understand the situation _____ .
- H) We shall do everything _____ .
- I) Don't take any medicine. Your headache will pass by _____ .
- J) Go there and you'll see everything for _____ .
- K) He'll get a ticket only for _____ .
- L) John is making a mistake, I suppose. Later on he'll be angry with _____ .
- M) We prefer living by _____ .
- N) The governor _____ will speak at the university.
- O) That woman has put _____ in a difficult position.

19. Заполните пропуски местоимениями, образованными комбинацией **some, any, no, every + one, body, thing, where.**

- A) Put the picture _____ . I don't mind where.
- B) Does _____ want a game of tennis?
- C) What's the noise? Can you hear _____ screaming?
- D) I'm going to the shops. Do you want _____ ?
- E) You look familiar. Haven't I seen you _____ before?
- F) She left the room without saying _____ .
- G) Is there _____ quiet we can go to talk in private?
- H) This doesn't look a very nice restaurant. Can't we go _____ else?
- I) I must have asked fifteen people, but _____ knows the answer.
- J) Midas was a king in Greek mythology. _____ he touched turned to gold.

20. Перепишите предложения, используя слова **a few, a few, little, a little.** Сделайте необходимые изменения.

- A) Help yourself to a biscuit. There are one or two left in the tin.
- B) My days are so busy that I don't have much time for relaxation.
- C) She's exceptionally generous. Hardly anyone gives more money to charity than she does.
- D) There's a tiny bit of butter left, but not much.
- E) He keeps trying, although he doesn't have much chance of success.
- F) "I'm afraid you need three or four fillings," said the dentist.
- G) He must have made a hundred clocks in his life, but only one or two of them ever worked properly.
- H) She wasn't very hungry. She just had one or two spoonfuls of soup.

21. Употребите подходящие предлоги.

_____ February; _____ Monday; _____ 11 o'clock; _____ night; _____ the daytime; _____ March; _____ an autumn day; _____ what time? late _____ the evening; _____ Friday; _____ the XVIII century; _____ June; _____ the afternoon; _____ 2 o'clock p.m.; _____ the 1st Sunday; _____ a fine September day; _____ Friday evening; _____ noon; (через) _____ a fortnight; _____ the 2nd _____ December; _____ midnight; _____ sunny summer morning.

22. Заполните пропуски словами **while** (1), **during** (2) или **for** (3).

- A) I fell and hurt myself _____ I was playing tennis.
- B) It started to rain _____ the match.
- C) We played tennis _____ two hours.
- D) I worked in Italy _____ three years.
- E) _____ the summer I stayed on a farm in Tuscany.
- F) I learned Italian _____ I was there.
- G) We went on holiday to Florida _____ three weeks.
- H) _____ the day it was very hot, but it was cool at night.
- I) We went to Disneyland _____ we were there.
- J) We had a lovely meal yesterday. We sat at the table _____ three hours.
- K) _____ the meal we exchanged news.
- L) _____ I was talking to Barbara, I learned that Tony was in hospital.

23. В рассказе о Mrs Gibbs заполните пропуски одним из следующих слов:

for during ago while

Mrs Gibb's husband died about fifteen years (a) _____ and to help her get over his death she decided to go abroad. She went to the Far East (b) _____ six months, found she liked travelling and so planned to travel more on her own. (c) _____ the winter of 1976 she bought and equipped a small camping van. Next summer she set off for Australia where she stayed (d) _____ two years. She went to America for the first time five years (e) _____, and is going back this year. She plans to travel round Canada and America (f) _____ the next eighteen months. She says she has never been frightened, but once, seven years (g) _____, someone came into her van and stole some papers. It happened (h) _____ she was driving through Zimbabwe. She heard a noise (i) _____ the night, but paid no attention.

24. Поставьте правильные предлоги места.

_____ the South; _____ the stadium; _____ the corner; _____ the post-office; _____ the factory; _____ the meeting; _____ the sky; _____ the hostel; _____ the station; _____ the fifth floor; _____ the concert; _____ the picture; _____ the apple-tree; _____ the forest; _____ the newspaper; _____ Ottawa; _____ the chemist's; _____ the USA; _____ the air.

25. Определите, с какими указателями времени следует употребить Past Simple, а с какими - Present Perfect.

1. the day before yesterday; 2. a week ago; 3. in the past; 4. at that time; 5. lately; 6. today; 7. a minute ago; 8. just; 9. since; 10. never; 11. this year; 12. so far; 13. yesterday; 14. just now; 15. ever; 16. last Wednesday; 17. last night; 18. not yet; 19. up to now; 20. last century; 21. this century.

26. Употребите а) Past Simple или б) Present Perfect

1. ... you ever (to visit) ... Hungary? 2. Our group ... (to tour) Yugoslavia this month.
3. The film ... (to produce) a good impression on me. 4. A fortnight ago the theatre ... (to produce) a new play.

5. When ... you (to finish) ... school? 6. I ... (to happen) to see John the other day. 7. I ... (to start) writing my book two years ago. 8. I ... (to write) half of it since. 9. We ... (to witness) great progress in space research this century.

27. Соедините следующие предложения, используя слова в скобках.

Пример: She'll pay me back. She'll get some money. (as soon as)

She'll pay me back, as soon as she gets some money.

- A) I'll wait here. You'll get back. (until)
- B) Give me a ring. You'll hear some news. (when)
- C) The TV programme will end. I'll do my homework. (after)
- D) I'll go to work. I'll have a bath. (before)
- E) She'll be in Paris. She'll visit friends. (while)
- F) The lesson will end. I'll go home. (as soon as)
- G) I won't leave the house. The postman will call. (until)
- H) Can you feed the cats? I'll be away. (while)
- I) I'll tell you about the holiday. I'll get back. (when)
- J) I'll study English. I'll speak it perfectly. (until)

28. Переделайте предложения так, чтобы они содержали сказуемое в страдательном залоге, начав предложения с указанных слов.

- A) You have sent us the wrong items again. (The wrong)
- B) You should have delivered this consignment last week. (This consignment ...)
- C) Someone broke two of the VDUs during transportation. (Two)
- D) You should have sent the documents by registered post. (The documents)
- E) A faulty connection could have caused the problems with the hard disk. (The problems)
- F) You omitted the manuals from the order. (The manuals)
- G) You delivered the printers over three weeks late. (The printers)
- H) We will not pay the invoice until this problem is rectified. (The invoice)

29. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в газетных сообщениях:

Castle fire.

Winton Castle (a) _____ (damage) in a fire last night. The fire, which (b) _____ (discover) at about 9 o'clock, spread very quickly. Nobody (c) _____ (injure) but two people had to (d) _____ (rescue) from an upstairs room. A number of paintings (e) _____ (believe/destroy). It (f) _____ (not/know) how the fire started.

Shop robbery.

In Paxham yesterday a shop assistant (a) _____ (force) to hand over \$500 after (b) _____ (threaten) by a man with a knife. The man escaped in a car which (c) _____ (steal) earlier in the day. The car (d) _____ (later/find) in a car park where it (e) _____ (abandon) by the thief. A man (f) _____ (arrest) in connection with the robbery and (g) _____ (still/question) by the police.

Road delays.

Repair work started yesterday on the Paxham-Longworth road. The road (a) _____ (resurface) and there will be long delays. Drivers (b) _____ (ask) to use an alternative route if possible. The work (c) _____ (expect) to last two weeks. Next Sunday the road (d) _____ (close) and traffic (e) _____ (divert).

30. Словосочетание **had better** + инфинитив без **to** выражает совет, пожелание. Дайте подходящий совет, употребляя **had better (not)**.

Пример: It's too late. You had better go home now.

A) John has a bad toothache. He _____.

B) The undergraduates are having a test today. They _____.

C) It's raining cats and dogs (идет проливной дождь). You _____.

D) Bob wants to study German but he doesn't know what to begin with. Bob, _____.

E) Olga's English pronunciation isn't too good, she has a thick accent. What to do about it? _____.

31. Заполните пропуски положительной или отрицательной формами **can, could, to be able to**. Имейте в виду, что когда речь идет об успешной одиночной попытке сделать что-либо в прошлом, глагол **could** не используется. Вместо него используются формы **was able to** и **managed to**. **Can** и **could** наравне с **may** употребляются для выражения разрешения, позволения что-либо сделать. Причем **may** относят к более формальному стилю.

A) In my country you _____ get married when you are 16.

B) Women _____ vote in England until 1922.

C) Last night I _____ get into my house because I had forgotten my key.

D) I phoned the Gas Board because I thought I _____ smell gas, which is very dangerous.

E) "Hello. Is that the dentist? _____ I make an appointment to see you, please?"

F) I'm learning car mechanics because I want _____ to service my own car. It costs a fortune if you send it to the garage.

G) Many night animals _____ see very well, but they have a highly developed sense of smell.

H) If you _____ do this exercise, you're very clever!

32. Заполните пропуски словами из списка. Каждое слово можно использовать только один раз.

can may might must don't have to needn't ought rather want

Foreign students in Britain (1) _____ usually stay with family or they (2) _____ be able to find a cheap hotel if they'd (3) _____ be on their own. Those who (4) _____ to improve their English very quickly normally stay with a family. Students who come to Britain for more than three months (5) _____ register with the police. If you stay for less than three months, you (6) _____ register at the police station. All foreign students (7) _____ to register with a doctor although it is not compulsory. You (8) _____ need medical help during your stay. If you fall ill, you (9) _____ go directly to a hospital unless it is a serious emergency. Phone your doctor first.

33. Найдите слово или фразу, которую надо заменить, чтобы предложение было правильным.

A) "Black box" is a device whose (A) internal workings (B) are immaterial: its (C) behavior must (D) be examined only at its input and output terminals.

B) Whoever (A) inspected this (B) radio should have put (C) their (D) identification number on the box.

C) When a patient's blood pressure is much (A) higher than (B) it should be (C), a doctor usually insists that he will not (D) smoke.

D) The more (A) profits US corporation earn in another (B) countries, the less (C) they need to care (D) about infrastructure and education in their country.