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имени Героя Российской Федерации Е.В. Золотухина»**



**Методические рекомендации
по проведению практических работ
по английскому языку**

Самара, 2020 г

ОДОБРЕНА
Предметно-цикловой
комиссией

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Предлагаемый сборник методических материалов предназначен для студентов вторых курсов всех специальностей очной и заочной форм, обучающихся в Самарском колледже сервиса производственного оборудования. Данный сборник включает темы с которыми в процессе изучения английского языка сталкиваются студенты всех специальностей.

Структура тематического материала проста и эффективна, так как содержит не только тексты, но и задания к ним, что способствует их продуктивному усвоению. Задания к текстам ориентированы на активное использование лексико-грамматической информации и на закрепление данной темы. В текстах предлагается материал общей лексической направленности, который позволяет учащимся ознакомиться с основными сведениями по лексике и грамматике английского языка.

Методика преподавания иностранного языка предполагает как работу с преподавателем, так и самостоятельную практическую работу студентов как во время занятия так и в свободное время дома. Структура методических материалов позволяет успешно выполнять эти задачи.

*Данный сборник материалов может быть рекомендован к использованию в образовательном процессе.
МР предназначены для студентов 2 курса очной и заочной формы обучения.*

Unit 1 Mass Media

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1) media, mass media. | 16) to transmit. |
| 2) a viewer. | 17) to receive, a receiver. |
| 3) a stream, a steady stream. | 18) an advantage, a drawback. |
| 4) to entertain, entertainment. | 19) average, on average. |
| 5) a quiz. | 20) means. |
| 6) a feature film, a cartoon, a fictional serial. | 21) to compete. |
| 7) an affair, current affairs. | 22) forecast. |
| 8) to run. | 23) an ability. |
| 9) to advertise, advertising, advertisement, ad, advertiser. | 24) a tabloid. |
| 10) a profit, to make a profit. | 25) an editorial. |
| 11) to subscribe. | 26) either. |
| 12) a fee, to pay a fee. | 27) to reach. |
| 13) to deliver. | 28) to annoy, annoying. |
| 14) to broadcast. | 29) a consumer. |
| 15) a satellite. | 30) a poster. |

EXERCISE 2. Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1) with a TVset | 20) on average . |
| 2) at home | 21) for about 7 hours. |
| 3) about people, | 22) in the world . |
| 4) in faraway lands | 23) with one another . |
| 5) million of viewers | 24) from country to country. |
| 6) events of worldwide interest | 25) by telephoning . |
| 7) in fact | 26) about the topic. |
| 8) supported by the government | 27) for entertainment . |
| 9) on cultural subjects | 28) specialize in one kind of music. |
| 10) for most public TV stations | 29) by actors . |
| 11) run by private companies | 30) for entertainment . |
| 12) to pay for their operating cost | 31) specialize in one kind of music. |
| 13) to make a profit for the companies | 32) by actors. |
| 14) for this service | 33) for the widespread use of radios. |
| 15) delivered to home TVsets by cables | 34) in parks. |
| 16) in the largest urban areas | 35) at beaches. |
| 17) from a satellite. | 36) at beaches. |
| 18) in space . | 37) along the street. |
| 19) at least . | |

EX 3 Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions.

- 1) TV is one ... our most important means ... communication.
- 2) It brings pictures and sounds around the world ... millions... homes.
- 3) Communication satellites ... space transmit TV pictures ... oceans and continents.
- 4) ... the late 1970`s such devices as video cassette recorders, videodisc players, and personal computers have changed the way people use television ... their homes.

5)... example, TVsets may be used ... such purposes, as playing electronic games and receiving televised information services.

Theme 1 TELEVISION

EXERCISE 4. Read the text , try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph:

1) The Importance of Television 2) Satellite Television 3) Cable Television 4) TV is One of the Important mass Media 5) Different Kinds of programmes 6) Public and Commercial Stations

Text TELEVISION

Television, also called TV, is one of the most important mass media. People with a television set can sit at home and can see and learn about people, animals, and things in faraway lands. Millions of viewers around the world can watch sports events and other events of worldwide interest.

TV brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are designed to give information and to entertain. In fact, television provides more entertainment programmes than any other kind of mass media. The programmes include sports events, variety shows, quiz shows, feature films, cartoons, fictional serials called soap operas, etc.

There are two main kinds of television station: public stations and commercial stations. They usually broadcast more educational programmes and programmes on news and current affairs. News and current affairs programmes make up an important section of programmes for most public television stations. Commercial television stations are run by private companies. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating cost and to make a profit for the companies that run the stations.

People can also subscribe to cable television system. Viewers pay a fee for this service. Cable television signals are delivered to home TVsets of their customers by cables. Some cable systems carry more than one hundred channels—far more than can broadcast even in the largest urban areas.

Satellite broadcasting is another form of subscription television. The signals are transmitted to home TVsets from a direct broadcasting satellite in space. The viewer must have a dish-receiver aerial to receive the programmes.

We may speak about different advantages and drawbacks of television but almost every home has at least one TVset. On average, a TVset is in use for about 7 hours each day. Thus, television is the most effective means of mass communication known to mankind. It has become the people's eyes and ears on the world.

Theme 2 Radio

EXERCISE 5. Read and give a summary of the text.

Text RADIO

Radio is also one of the most important mass media. Radio broadcasts news, discussions, interviews, description of sport events, drama, religious programmes, music, and advertising.

There is at least one radio station in every country in the world, and altogether there are more than 25,000 stations all over the world. Radio stations compete with one another.

Radio programmes vary from country to country. But in all countries, programmes primarily provide information and entertainment. Programmes that provide information include news and current affairs, live broadcasts of sports events, weather forecasts, talk shows. Many talk shows allow listeners to take part in the programme by telephoning the radio station to ask questions or give their opinions about the topic. Such programmes are sometimes called phone-ins.

In most countries up to 90 per cent of all programmes are designed for entertainment. Music is a popular kind of radio entertainment. Most music stations specialize in one kind of music, such as pop, classical, jazz or folk music. Some stations broadcast several kinds of music. There are also comedy shows and plays performed «live» or recorded in the studio by actors.

A major reason for the widespread use of radios is their portability, which means the ability to be carried around easily. People listen to the radios almost everywhere – at home, in parks, at beaches and picnics, while driving a car, and even while walking along the street.

EXERCISE 6. Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the texts:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) in faraway lands | 8) a dish-receiver aerial |
| 2) a steady stream | 9) at least |
| 3) soap operas | 10) compete |
| 4) by the newspapers | 11) weather forecasts |
| 5) current affairs | 12) phone-ins |
| 6) to make a profit | 13) widespread |
| 7) pay a fee | 14) at beaches |

EXERCISE 7. Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1) средства массовой информации | 22) составляют важную часть |
| 2) телевидение | 23) продавать рекламное время |
| 3) телевизор | 24) затраты |
| 4) дома | 25) приносить прибыль |
| 5) в далёких странах | 26) управлять станцией |
| 6) по всему миру | 27) кабельное телевидение |
| 7) спортивные новости | 28) вносить плату |
| 8) зрители | 29) намного больше |
| 9) постоянный поток | 30) спутниковое вещание |
| 10) фактически | 31) преимущества и недостатки |
| 11) развлекательные программы | 32) по крайней мере |
| 12) чем какой-либо другой | 33) в среднем |
| 13) развлекательные представления | 34) соревноваться друг с другом |
| 14) шоу-викторина | 35) трансляция в прямом эфире |
| 15) художественные фильмы | 36) прогнозы погоды |
| 16) мультфильмы | 37) принимать участие |
| 17) художественные сериалы | 38) задать вопросы |
| 18) мыльные оперы | 39) выразить мнение |
| 19) общественные телевизионные станции | 40) по теме |
| 20) транслировать | 41) фольклорная музыка |
| 21) текущие события | 42) главная причина |
| | 43) везде |
| | 44) на пляжах |

EXERCISE 8. Fill in gaps with the missing words in the following sentences, the first letter of each word has been given to help you.

- 1) One of the most important m... is TV.
- 2) There are a lot of e... programmes on TV.
- 3) I want to watch this new f... film.
- 4) The most important part of programming is news and c... affairs programmes.
- 5) Some private companies r... commercial TV stations.

- 6) You may s... to this newspaper.
- 7) C... deliver cable TV signals to home TVsets.
- 8) Radio b... different kinds kinds of programmes.
- 9) Commercial TV stations sell the a... time.
- 10) V... are brought a steady stream of programmes on TV.

EXERCISE 9 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story on the topic as a pattern.

1. Телевидение – одно из самых важных средств массовой информации.
2. Миллионы зрителей во всём мире могут сидеть дома и узнавать о людях, животных, о многом другом в далёких странах по телевидению .
3. Телевидение предоставляет своим зрителям много информационных и развлекательных программ.
4. Существует два главных вида телевизионных станций: Общественные и коммерческие.
5. Общественные телевизионные станции поддерживаются правительством.
6. Они обычно транслируют больше образовательных, информационных и культурных программ.
7. Коммерческие телевизионные станции управляются частными компаниями.
8. Они продают рекламное время, Чтобы оплатить расходы и принести прибыль своим компаниям.
9. Зрители могут подписаться на кабельное телевидение, но должны внести плату эту услугу.
10. Чтобы пользоваться спутниковым телевидением, необходимо иметь тарелкообразную приемную антенну
11. Радио – также одно из средств массовой информации.
12. Существует более 25 000 радиостанций во всём мире.
13. Главным образом, радиостанции транслируют информационные и развлекательные программы.
14. В большинстве стран до 90 % всех радиопрограмм – развлекательные.
15. Люди слушают радио почти везде: дома, на работе, на пляжах, На пикниках, в машине.

EXERSICE 10. Answer the following questions about different kinds of mass media.

- 1) What kinds of mass media do you know?
- 2) why is TV one of the important mass media?
- 3) What is the reason for the widespread use of radios?
- 4) What do newspapers provide?
- 5) What kinds of mass media do you prefer?
- 6) How many TVsets do you have at home?
- 7) How mach time a day do you watch TV?
- 8) What are your favorite TV programmes? Why?
- 9) Do you have a radio at home?
- 10)What is your favorite radio station ? Why?
- 11) Do you subscribe to any newspapers?
- 12) Do you buy newspapers? What kind of?
- 13) Do you have cable or satellite television at home? How much do you pay for for these services?
- 14) What films do you prefer to watch?
- 15) Do you like to watch ads?

- 16) sometimes advertisements are very annoying, aren't they?
- 17) Do you prefer to buy things according to the advertising or not
- 18) Do you watch educational programmes?
- 19) Do you use Internet? For what ?
- 20) Do you have your own computer?

EXERCISE 11. a) Read and translate the following dialogue;

b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue;

c) Act out a similar dialogue.

CONVERSATION ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

- A.** Alex, how many newspapers do you subscribe to?
- B.** I don't subscribe to any. I buy some papers every morning on my way to college. Newspapers provide an excellent means of keeping well informed on current events.
- A.** You are right. Newspapers can cover more new and in much great detail than television and radio new bulletins can.
- B.** And do you subscribe to any papers?
- A.** No, I don't, either. Once a week, I buy one of the weekly newspapers, usually a tabloid.
- B.** And what articles do you prefer to read in it?
- A.** As a rule, I don't read editorials I prefer feature articles and entertainment items. Weekly newspapers in general serve much smaller areas than daily papers. And what articles do you read in the newspapers you buy?
- B.** From the there main kinds of papers, daily, weekly, and special-interest newspapers, I usually buy daily newspapers because I live to read articles about world nation and local news.
- A.** By the way, have you ever read the British national daily papers?
- B.** No, I haven't. And what about you?
- A.** No I haven't, either. But I know that there are ten national daily papers in the UK: the Daily Express, the Daily mail, the Daily Mirror, the Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, the Independence, the Sun, the Times, the Financial Times, and Today.
- B.** Great! In the USA, there are also many daily papers, such as Washington Post, New York Time, Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Time, Philadelphia Inquirer and others. Once I even tried to read one of them, but is was very difficult to understand.
- A.** No doubt!

CONVERSATION ABOUT ADVERTISING

A delegation of American students has come to one of our colleges. Russian and American students have already discussed different problems. At the moment they are exchanging impressions of advertising (advertisements, adverts, or ads) in their countries.

- Oh yes, we do. Many kinds of advertising reach people almost everywhere while relaxing at home, shopping at a supermarket, traveling to and from work, on enjoying leisure activities. People some into contact with a large number of advertisements. It seems to me that there is a lot of advertising in your country too.

- Sure. It is very annoying sometimes. The purpose of most advertising is to sell products of services, to gain new customers and increase sales. Advertising plays a part in the competition among businesses for the consumer's money.

- Andrew, I have found the way out of it. The majority of TV commercials last from 30 to 60 seconds. The commercials are usually run in groups of three to six. And I use this interval for a glass of juice or a sandwich.

- Printed advertisements make up large part of newspapers and magazines. Poster ads appear in many buses, in shops, in public buildings, and even in the mailboxes.

- I agree with you.

EXERCISE 12. Discuss the following proverbs together with your friend and say if you agree with them.

- 1) Knowledge is power.
- 2) Time brings wisdom.
- 3) Lost time is never found again.

Unit 2 Different Kinds of Arts

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) a stage, to stage. | 10) painting, to paint. |
| 2) a script. | 11) to arrange. |
| 3) a playwright. | 12) fear, grief. |
| 4) makeup. | 13) reveal. |
| 5) a puppet, a puppet theatre. | 14) justice. |
| 6) as soon as. | 15) the plot. |
| 7) activities, social activities. | 16) film. |
| 8) to create. | 17) an award |
| 9) an awe, to awe. | 18) mood. |

EXERCISE 2. Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to prepositions:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1) comes from a Greek word | 26) for their own satisfaction |
| 2) a place for seeing | 27) in a choir |
| 3) in this sense | 28) in a band |
| 4) refers to the space | 29) provides with |
| 5) in a broad sense | 30) for many reasons |
| 6) in production | 31) first of all |
| 7) in addition | 32) on the surface |
| 8) a part of human culture | 33) interested in some paintings |
| 9) in ancient times | 34) at work |
| 10) forms of drama | 35) at rest |
| 11) for its creation | 36) a source of pleasure |
| 12) a director of the theatre | 37) about important events |
| 13) all aspects of production | 38) agree with you |
| 14) different kinds of theatres | 39) about the history |
| 15) around the world in Russia | 40) during which |
| 16) one of the oldest arts | 41) about the customs |
| 17) in religious ceremonies | 42) the people of past societies |
| 18) dates from about 2500 B. C. | 43) for me |
| 19) in other arts | 44) with you |
| 20) other forms of dancing | 45) based on the novel |
| 21) in all cultures | 46) written by a journalist |
| 22) in ceremonies | 47) gone with the wind |
| 23) in work | 48) search for two years |
| 24) a state of mystery | 49) for the best actress of the year |
| 25) a feeling of distance from the daily world | |

Theme 3 THEATRE

EXERCISE 3. Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

1) What is Theatre? 2) Theatres around the World 3) Theatre and Drama 4) Different Theatre Specialists 5) Different Kinds of Theatres

Text THEATRE

The word «theatre» comes from a Greek word meaning a place for seeing. In this sense, the word refers to the space where performances are staged. However in a broad sense, theatre includes everything that is involved in production, such as the script, the stage, the performing company, and the audience. In addition, theatre refers to a part of human culture that began in ancient times.

Theatre is not the same as drama, though the words are frequently used interchangeably. Drama refers to the literary part of a performance, that is the play. There are different forms of drama, such as tragedy, serious drama, melodrama, and comedy.

Theatre is one of the most complex arts. requires many kinds of artists for its creation. These specialists include a playwright, performers, a director, a scene designer, a costumier, a lighting designer, and various technicians. For many productions composers, musicians, and a choreographer (creator of dances) are needed. A director of the theatre integrates all aspects of production including scenery, costumes, makeup, lighting, sound effects, music, and dancing.

There are many people who love and visit different kinds of theatres: drama theatres, puppet theatres, opera and ballet houses. A successful theatrical event is a exciting and stimulating experience.

There are a lot of theatres around the world. The theatrical centre of the United Kingdom is London. There are more than 40 theatres in West End of London, such as the Royal National Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, which operate a repertory system and use a regular company. The best-know centre of professional theatre in the United States is New York City, though Chicago and Los Angeles have become major centres as well. Moscow and St. Petersburg are the two major theatre centres in Russia. The Maly and Bolshoi Theatre are known all over the world.

Theme 4 MUSIC IN OUR LIFE

EXERCISE 4. Read and give a summary of the text.

Text MUSIC IN OUR LIFE

Music is one of the oldest arts. People probably started singing as soon as language developed. Many ancient peoples, including the Egyptians, Chinese, Babylonians, and the people of India, used music in religious ceremonies. The first written music dates from about 2500 B. C.

Nowadays, music takes many forms around the world. There are two chief kinds of music: classical and popular. Classical music includes symphonies, operas, and ballets. Popular music includes country music, jazz, rock music. etc.

Music plays a major role in other arts. Opera combines singing and orchestral music with drama. Ballet and other forms of dancing need music to help the dancers. Film and TV dramas use music to help set mood and emphasize the action.

Music plays an important part in all cultures and social activities. Nearly all peoples use music in their religious services to create a state of mystery and awe, feeling of distance from the

daily world. Many people perform music for their own satisfaction. Singing in a choir or playing a musical instrument in a band can be very enjoyable. Music provides people with a way to express their feelings.

EXERCISE 5. Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the texts:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) comes from | 10) all over the world |
| 2) in a broad sense | 11) as soon as |
| 3) such as | 12) B. C. |
| 4) the same as | 13) nowadays |
| 5) that is | 14) etc. |
| 6) a lot of | 15) set mood |
| 7) Royal | 16) a state of mystery and awe |
| 8) repertory | 17) from the daily world |
| 9) as well | 18) in a choir |

EXERCISE 6. Finds in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) место для просмотра | 21) театры опера и балета |
| 2) в этом смысле | 22) успешное театральное событие |
| 3) однако | 23) по всему миру |
| 4) в широком смысле слова | 24) постоянная труппа |
| 5) где осуществляется постановка спектаклей | 25) также |
| 6) театральная группа | 26) главные театральные центры |
| 7) публика | 27) как только |
| 8) человеческая культура | 28) в религиозных церемониях |
| 9) в древние времена | 29) относится к |
| 10) хотя | 30) до нашей эры |
| 11) взаимозаменяемо | 31) в наши дни |
| 12) то есть | 32) принимает многие формы |
| 13) такие как | 33) музыка в стиле «кантри» |
| 14) один из самых сложных видов искусства | 34) фольклорная музыка |
| 15) различные технические работники | 35) создать настроение |
| 16) для многих спектаклей | 36) усилить действие |
| 17) объединяет | 37) в общественной деятельности |
| 18) грим | 38) почти все народы |
| 19) освещение | 39) состояние тайны и благоговейного страха |
| 20) кукольные театры | 40) повседневная жизнь |
| | 41) выражение чувств |

EXERCISE 7. Fill in the gaps with the missing words in the following sentences, the first letter or each word has been given to help you.

- 1) The performances are staged in staged in the t...
- 2) The words "theatre" and "d..." are used interchangeably.
- 3) Theatre requires many kinds of artists, such as performers, a lighting designer, a s... designer, etc.
- 4) There are different kinds of theatres, such as drama theatres, opera and ballet houses, p... theatres, etc.
- 5) A successful performance is always an e... experience.
- 6) The Royal Shakespeare Theatre operates a r... system.

- 7) Chicago and Los Angeles are m... theatrical centres as well.
- 8) Many peoples use m... in religious ceremonies.
- 9) Opera combines singing and o... music with drama.
- 10) Films use music to set the m...

EXERCISE 8. Fill in the banks with the articles a, an, the where necessary.

1) Theatre is ... live performance before ... audience. 2) It includes every form of ... entertainment from ... circus to ... play. 3) In ... more traditional terms, ... theatre is ... art form in which ... script is acted out by ... performers. ... performers usually with ... assistance of ... director, interpret ... characters, and situations created by ... playwright ... performance takes place before ... audience in ... space designed for ... purpose.

EXERCISE 9. a) Read and state the function of the verbs be, have.

b) Fill in the blanks with the verbs be, have.

1) Painting ... one of the oldest and important arts. 2) Since prehistoric time, artist ... arranged paints on the surface in ways that express their ideas about people and the world. 3) The paintings that artists create ... great value for humanity. 4) They ... providing people with both enjoyment and information.

EXERCISE 10. Mind the word order: a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets:

1. Theatre requires artists (many, for, kinds, its, creation, of).
2. Many people love theatres (visit, an, kinds, different, of).
3. Some theatres operate a repertory system (company, regular, and, use, a).
4. Moscow is a theatre centre (major, Russia, in).
5. Ancient peoples used music (many, religious, in, ceremonies).

b) Put the words in the following sentence in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.

1. *in*, cultures, Music, all, plays, part, an important.
2. *all*, Nearly, use, religious, peoples, music, in, their, services.
3. *perform*, music, own, their, satisfaction, Many, people, for.
4. *is*, drama, Theatre, the same, not, as.
5. *interchangeably*, The words, often, used, are.

c) Give possible beginnings of sentences:

1. ... from a Greek word.
2. ... in ancient times.
3. ... that is the play.
4. ... and comedy.
5. ... and dancing.

d) Complete the following sentences in a logical way:

1. The word <<theatre>> comes from a Greek word meaning ...
2. Theatre includes everything that is involved in production,
3. Theatre refers to a part of human culture that ...
4. Theatre is not the same as drama though ...
5. Theatre requires many kinds of artists for ...
6. A director of the theatre integrates all aspects of ...
7. Many people love and visit different kinds of theatres: ...
8. In the UK, there are more than ...
9. In the USA, the best-known theatre centre is ...
10. In Russia, the two major theatre centres are ...
11. Music combines singing and ...

12. Opera combines singing and ...
13. Ballet needs music ...
14. Film and TV dramas use music to help ...
15. Music proved people with a way...

EXERCISE 11. Translate the following sentences from Russian onto English. You will have a story on the topic as a pattern.

1. Слово ‘‘theatre’’ происходит от греческого слова, которое обозначает ‘‘место для просмотра’’.
2. В широком смысле слова театр включает в себя сценарий, сцену, театральную труппу, публику.
3. Театр – одно из самых сложных видов искусства.
4. Театру необходимы различные специалисты: драматург, актеры, режиссер, костюмер, музыканты, хореографы и многие другие.
5. Директор театра объединяют все аспекты постановки спектакля: декорации, костюмы, грим, освещение, звук, музыка, танцы.
6. Музыка играет огромную роль в театре.
7. Она помогает создать настроение и усиливает действие спектакля.
8. Существуют различные виды театров. такие как драматические театры, музыкальные театры, театры кукол, театры оперы и балета.
9. В мире очень много театров.
10. Театральный центр Соединенного Королевства – Лондон, в Вест Энде – более 40 театров .
11. Самый известный театральный центр Соединенных Штатов Нью Йорк Сити, хотя Чикаго и Лос-Анджелес стали также театральными городами.
12. Москва и Санкт-Петербург – два самых больших театральных центра в России.
13. Большой театр известен во всем мире.
14. Многие люди любят театры и часто их посещают.
15. Удачная театральная постановка – это всегда волнующее и стимулирующее зрелище.

EXERCISE 12. Answer the following questions about theatre and music

- 1) What does the word ‘‘theatre’’ come from?
- 2) What does theatre include?
- 3) In theatre the same as drama?
- 4) What does drama do you know?
- 5) What forms of drama do you know?
- 6) What does theatre require?
- 7) Who integrates all aspects of productions in the theatre?
- 8) What kinds of theatres do you know?
- 9) Where is the theatrical centre in the UK?
- 10) How many theatres are there in West End of London?
- 11) Where are the theatre centres in the USA?
- 12) What theatre centres In Russia do you know?
- 13) Have you ever been to Bolshoi Theatre?
- 14) Do you often visit theatres?
- 15) What kind of theatre do you prefer?
- 16) What kin of music do you like?
- 17) What kind of classical music do you know?
- 18) What kind of popular music do you know?
- 19) Why does music play a major role in other arts?
- 20) What does music provide people with?

- EXERCISE 13** a) *Read and translate the following dialogue;*
 b) *Memorize and dramatize the dialogue;*
 c) *Act out a similar dialogue.*

CONVERSATION ABOUT PAINTING

- A. Bob, do you enjoy painting?
 B. Yes, I do.
 A. And why do you like it?
 B. You see, I enjoy painting for many reasons. First of all, I like the colours and the way different artists arrange the paint on the surface.
 A. Sorry for interrupting you ... As to me, I am interested in some painting because of the way the artists express some human emotions, such as fear, grief, happiness, or love.
 B. You are absolutely right. Even painting of such everyday scenes as people at work or at rest, and of such common objects as food and flowers can be a source of pleasure.
 A. And besides, painting also teaches. Some pictures reveal what the artists felt about important events, including death, love, religion, and social justice.
 B. I agree with you. And you know that some provide information about the history of the period during which they were created.
 A. Yes about the customs and different painting styles. Do you know any?
 B. Certainly, such as romanticism, realism, impressionism and many others.
 A. Have you ever visited any picture galleries?
 B. Of course. I have been twice to the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.
 A. That's fine. It was a real pleasure for me to talk with you.
 B. You are welcome.

EXERCISE 14. Act as an interpreter.

CONVERSATION ABOUT FILM INDUSTRY .

- Richard Stilman, an American film producer from Hollywood has come on a visit to Russia. Now our Russian film producer is talking with him.
- David O. Selznick, a Hollywood film producer decided to make a film, based on the novel written by a journalist from Atlanta Margaret Mitchell, "Gone with the Wind".
 - By the way, do you remember the plot?
 - Absolutely right. So, David O. Selznick chose a famous film star of the time Clark Gable for the part of the tall and handsome hero Rhett Butler, but he couldn't find anyone for the part Scarlett. He was searching for more than two years.
 - Yes, when Selznick saw the beautiful face of Vivien Leigh, he decided at once: "She will be Scarlett O'Hara!"
 - Well, as far as I remember, the picture took three years, half a million feet of film and 4.25 million dollars to produce. Don't forget it was 1933.
 - Surely. This film won eight Academy Awards, including an award for the best actress of the year and the best direction. It is considered to be one of the year and the greatest motion pictures of all times.
 - You are welcome.

EXERCISE 15. Discuss the following proverb together with your friend, and say if you agree with it:

Art is long, life is short.

Unit 3 Problems of Our Planet

EXERCISE 1. a) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1) to pollute, environmental pollution. | 22) gradually. |
| 2) smoke. | 23) to lessen. |
| 3) to poison. | 24) to enforce. |
| 4) to damage | 25) invisible. |
| 5) fertilizer, pesticide | 26) waste. |
| 6) to scatter rubbish and litter. | 27) weapons, nuclear weapons. |
| 7) a vehicle, a motor vehicle. | 28) X-ray machines. |
| 8) noise. | 29) to determine, to influence. |
| 9) to cause. | 30) cancer. |
| 10) disastrous. | 31) exposure. |
| 11) to harm. | 32) a cell. |
| 12) the survival. | 33) to ban. |
| 13) an illness. | 34) to eliminate. |
| 14) to reduce. | 35) to devote. |
| 15) ugliness. | 36) drugs, drugs addiction. |
| 16) to benefit. | 37) except. |
| 17) exhaust. | 38) perception. |
| 18) a percentage. | 39) crime. |
| 19) to discharge. | 40) abuse. |
| 20) a crop. | 41) unemployment |
| 21) immediately. | |

EXERCISE 2. a) Translate the following word combinations.

Pay attention to the prepositions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) to dirty the air with gases | 11) job for people |
| 2) to poison the water with chemicals | 12) for the growing of crops |
| 3) in various ways, on the land, in the water | 13) the amount of pollution |
| 4) to fill the air with noise | 14) from radioactive substances |
| 5) one of the problems | 15) from nuclear weapons |
| 6) destruction of the ozone layer | 16) are produced by a variety of electronic devices |
| 7) harmed by pollution of soil | 17) exposure to large amounts |
| 8) brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world | 18) in reproductive cells |
| 9) from cars | 19) in the atmosphere. |
| 10) for millions of people | |

b) Fill in the gaps with the proper preposition.

Spring is green. ... spring nature awakens ... its long winter sleep. The trees are filled ... new life, the earth is warmed ... the rays ... the sun. The weather becomes gradually milder The field are covered ... fresh green grass. The forests are filled ... the songs ... the birds. The sky is blue and cloudless. It sometimes rains, but the rain is warm and pleasant, Spring is a hard time ... farmers.

Theme 5 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

EXERCISE 3. Read the text, try to focus in its essential facts, and chose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

- 1) Environmental Pollution is a Complicated Problem.
- 2) What is Environmental Pollution?
- 3) How to Reduce Environmental Pollution.
- 4) Environmental Pollution is a Serious Problem.

Text ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute their surroundings., People dirty the air with gases and smoke, poison the water with chemicals and other substances, and damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. People also pollute their surrounding in various other ways. They ruin natural beauty by scattering rubbish and litter on the land and in the water. They operate motor vehicles that fill the air with the noise.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today. It causes global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and other disastrous processes. Air, water, and soil – all harmed by pollution – are necessary to the survival of the all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land available for growing crops. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world.

The pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution, but the car provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories provide jobs for people and produce goods that people want. Too many fertilizers or pesticides can ruin soil, but they are important aids for the growing of crops.

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. But pollution can be gradually reduced. Scientists and engineers should work hard to find the ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as cars and factories cause. Governments should enforce laws that require enterprise or individuals to stop or to reduce certain polluting activities.

Theme 6 RADIATION

EXERCISE 4. Read and give a summary of the text.

Text RADIATION

Radiation is an invisible that can be highly dangerous. Nuclear radiation comes from radioactive substances including waste from nuclear weapons testing and from nuclear power plants. Small amounts of electromagnetic radiation are produced by a variety of electronic devices including computers, lasers, microwave ovens, TVsets, and X-ray machines.

Scientists have not determined exactly wheat effects small amounts of radiation influence people. But exposure to large amounts can cause cancer and harmful changes in reproductive cells.

International have agreements ban most testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere .Such regulation have helped to eliminate the major sources of radiation. However, the amount of radioactive waste is constantly increasing .Scientists are studying the ways to eliminate these wastes safely and permanently.

EXERCISE 5 .Quote the sentences in which these words and words combinations are used in the texts:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Refers to | 9) an invisible pollutant |
| 2) by which | 10) waste |
| 3) by scattering | 11) a variety of |
| 4) the survival | 12) in reproductive cells |
| 5) available | 13) ban |
| 6) exhaust | 14) however |
| 7) thus | 15) safely |
| 8) would | |

EXERCISE 6.Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) загрязнение окружающей среды | 23) приносить пользу |
| 2) который относиться | 24) выхлопные газы |
| 3) окружение (окружающие места) | 25) проценты содержание |
| 4) газами и дымом | 26) производить товары |
| 5) отравлять воду химикатами | 27) слишком много |
| 6) слишком много удобрений и пестицидов | 28) важные средства |
| 7) разными другими способами | 29) таким образом |
| 8) естественная красота | 30) немедленно |
| 9) мусор отбросы | 31) вынуждены были остановить |
| 10) шумом | 32) постепенно |
| 11) с которой сталкивается человечество | 33) должны упорно работать |
| 12) оно является причиной | 34) вводить силу закон |
| 13) разрешения озонового слоя | 35) невидимый загрязнитель |
| 14) разрушительные (гибельные)процессы | 36) очень опасный |
| 15) выживание всех живых существ | 37) отходы от испытания ядерного оружия |
| 16) сильно загрязненный воздух | 38) атомные электростанции |
| 17) даже смерть | 39) микроволновые печи |
| 18) загрязненная вода | 40) точно не определили |
| 19) загрязнение почвы | 41) большие количества |
| 20) имеющая в распоряжении для выращивания урожая | 42) вредные изменения |
| 21) первоначально красивый мир | 43) репродуктивные клетки |
| 22) сложный | 44) соглашения запрещают |
| | 45) однако |
| | 46) постоянно |
| | 47) надежно |

EXERCISE 7:Fill in gaps with the missing words in the following sentences ,the first letter of each word has been given to help you .

- 1) People often p...their surroundings
- 2) People ... the soil with too many f...
- 3) People s... rubbish and litter on the land.
- 4) Cars fill the air with the n...
- 5) Environmental pollution c... disastrous processes.
- 6) The pollution problem is c...

- 7) Factories d... much of the material that polluters air and water.
- 8) Pollution can be r...
- 9) E... to large amounts of radiation can cause cancer.
- 10) International agreements b... most testing of nuclear weapons.

EXERCISE 8: Fill in the blanks with the articles a , an, the where necessary.

b) Fill in the blanks with the verbs be, have.

Illegal drugs... considered to ... a serious problem in both the US and the UK. Drugs like heroin, cocaine... often described as hard drugs. Hard drugs cause a lot of crime because their users become very dependent on them and constantly need money to buy more drugs. Drugs like cannabis, ecstasy, and LSD... often described as soft drugs because many young people believe that they... not seriously harmful. But they... mistaken . To... such drugs ... considered to... a crime.

EXERCISE 9: Mind the word order.

a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets.

1. Polluted air can cause illness (and , death, even, badly).
2. They ruin beauty (rubbish, natural, scattering, by).
3. People damage the soil (fertilizers, with, many, too).
4. Factories provide jobs (people, for, goods, and, produce).
5. Fertilizers can ruin soil (pesticides, or, much, too).

b) Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first words in each sentence is in italics.

1. *can*, highly, be, radiation, dangerous.
2. *can*, gradually, be, pollution, reduced.
3. *should*, government, laws, enforce.
4. *should*, enterprises, activities, polluting, certain, reduce.
5. *can*, exposure, cause, large, to, amounts, cells, in, changes, harmful, reproductive.

c) Give possible beginnings of the sentences:

- 1.... beautiful world.
- 2.... benefit people.
- 3.... in the atmosphere.
- 4.... highly dangerous.
- 5... X-ray machines.

d) Complete the following sentences in a logical way.

1. People dirty the air with...
2. People poison the water with...
3. People damage the soil with...
4. People also pollute their surroundings in...
5. They ruin natural beauty by...
6. Motor vehicles fill the air with...
7. Environmental pollution causes global...
8. Polluted air can cause...
9. Polluted water kills fish and...
10. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of...
11. Radiation is an invisible pollutant that...
12. Nuclear radiation comes from...
13. Exposure to large amounts can cause...

14. International agreements ban most testing of...
15. Government should enforce laws that..

EXERCISE 10: Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story on the topic as a pattern.

1. Загрязнение окружающей среды – одна из самых серьёзных проблем, с которой сталкивается человечество в наши дни.
2. Люди разрушают воздух газами и дымом.
3. Они отравляют воду и почву разными вредными веществами.
4. Люди разрушают естественную красоту окружающей среды, разбрасывая мусор и отходы на земле и в воде.
5. Загрязнение окружающей среды является причиной глобального потепления, разрушения озонового слоя и других губительных процессов.
6. Сильно загрязнённый воздух может быть причиной болезни и даже смерти.
7. Загрязнённая вода убивает рыбу и других обитателей морей.
8. Загрязнение почвы уменьшает количество пригодной земли для выращивания урожаев.
9. Радиация – это невидимый загрязнитель, который может быть очень опасным.
10. Маленькие количества вещества электромагнитной радиации производят различные электронные приборы, такие как компьютеры, лазеры, микроволновые печи, телевизоры, рентгеновские аппараты.
11. Ученые ещё точно не определили, какое влияние оказывает на людей маленькое количество радиации.
12. Облучение большим количеством радиации может явиться причиной рака и других вредных изменений в репродуктивных клетках.
13. Загрязнение окружающей среды – очень сложная проблема.
14. Ученые, инженеры должны упорно работать, чтобы найти пути уменьшения загрязнения окружающей среды.
15. Правительства различных стран должны вводить в силу законы о сохранении чистоты окружающей среды.

EXERCISE 11. Answer the following questions about environmental pollution.

1. What does the term «environmental pollution» mean?
2. How do people pollute the surroundings?
3. What does environmental pollution cause?
4. What can badly polluted air cause?
5. What does polluted water cause?
6. Why is the pollution problem complicated?
7. Where does nuclear radiation come from?
8. Have you a computer of your own? How much time do you spend before the display?
9. Do you often watch TV?
10. Does your family prepare food with the help of a microwave oven?
11. Do you know the influence on people of the small amounts of radiation?
12. Do you often go to the seaside? How much time do you spend there?
13. Do you smoke? And what about your friends?
14. Where do you live? Are your surroundings clean?
15. How can we reduce the pollution of the surroundings?

EXERCIZE 12. a) Read and translate the following dialogue. b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue. c) Act out a similar dialogue.

CONVERSATION ABOUT DRUGS ADDICTION

A. All evening yesterday I was watching TV and one of the TV programmes was devoted to drugs addiction of the people, how it can ruin the lives of the people.

B. I do know about it. Many harmful effects often accompany drug use.

A. Yes, you are right! Just fancy! They include not only failure to achieve personal aims, physical illness but also death...

B. Yes, unfortunately ... even death. I have read a lot about it. After the constant use of certain drugs, some people develop a condition called drug dependence. The need for a drug may become so great that nothing matters except getting more drugs...

A. And as a rule, many people begin and continue to use drugs because they want a pleasurable change in their state and mind...

B. Sorry for interrupting you... But drugs only change the brain's perception of difficulties and problems, the user's real problems always remain.

A. Certainly! Besides, many drug users turn to crime to support their habit. Drug abuse also damages families and other personal relationships.

B. Drugs abuse is one of the problems of the humanity nowadays. But still let's change the topic of our conversation.

A. Yes, you are right.

EXERCIZE 13. Act as an interpreter.

CONVERSATION ABOUT YOUTH PROBLEMS

- There are a lot of them. First of all, the students, most of them, have to work to pay for their education, because the education at the universities is very expensive. Second, it is the problem to get the job after graduating from the higher school.
- Yes, there is. There is a problem of unemployment. Sometimes, the size of it is great.
- Students like to go to the disco clubs to listen to music and to dance.
- Unfortunately, there is such a problem, but we are studying the ways how to reduce it. There is a lot of advertising against addiction on radio and TV. There is a course of lectures on this topic at our university.
- To tell the truth, it is rather high. Drug users very often turn to crime to support their habit.
- I agree with you. International meetings of young people fighting for peace, national independence and democracy should be traditional.

EXERCIZE 14. Discuss the following proverbs together with your friend and say if you agree with them.

- 1) Easier said than done.
- 2) Knowledge is power.
- 3) Good health is above wealth.

Unit 4 Famous People

EXERCISE 1. a) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) the Commonwealth | 11) a battle |
| 2) to christen | 12) to link |
| 3) a heir, a heiress | 13) a vote |
| 4) royal | 14) to inaugurate |
| 5) to assume | 15) a trip |
| 6) to marry | 16) an adventure |
| 7) a descendant | 17) to be tired |
| 8) annually | 18) to reject |
| 9) to elect, an election | 19) landscape |
| 10) to prepare a speech | |

EXERCISE 2. a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) The head of the Commonwealth of Nations | 12) for her |
| 2) at the age | 13) prepared by Prime Minister |
| 3) the death of her father | 14) an addition |
| 4) the heiress to the throne | 15) a set of powers |
| 5) from early childhood | 16) the defenders of the monarchy |
| 6) for the royal duties | 17) the great value of the work in March |
| 7) among many duties | 18) by the time |
| 8) visits to foreign countries | 20) battles of American Revolution |
| 9) important to her | 21) at the Constitutional Convention |
| 10) one of the most important duties the State Opening of the Parliament | 22) in the country |
| 11) after a general election | 23) number of votes |
| | 24) at that time |
| | 25) with public affairs |

EXERCISE 2a. Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions:

- 1) Arthur Conan Doyle was born ... the capital ... Scotland.
- 2) His father was an artist ... profession.
- 3) Arthur inherited the talent ... story-telling ... his mother and it helped him as writer.
- 4) ... graduating ... the medical faculty ... Edinburgh University A.
- 5) Conan Doyle went as a ship`s doctor ... the Arctic and later ... West Africa.
- 6) He began his medical practice ... a small English town South sea.
- 7) Here, he published his first detective story.

EXERCISE 3. Analyze the following sentences:

- 1) We know that time brings wisdom
- 2) We suppose that he was born with a silver in his mouth.
- 3) You should not promise much, but you should better do much

Theme 7 ELIZABETH II

EXERCISE 4. Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

- 1) The royal Family
- 2) The importance of the royal Family
- 3) Elizabeth II and Her Parents
- 4) Queen Elizabeth's Deities
- 5) Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK

Text ELIZABETH II

Elizabeth II is the queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the head of the Commonwealth of Nations. She became the queen at the age of 25 after the death of her father, George VI.

Elizabeth was born in London on April 21, 1926, when her parents were the duke and duchess of York. She was christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary. Her father became the heir to the throne. Elizabeth was trained from early childhood for the royal duties she would some day assume.

Elizabeth married Philip Mountbatten, formerly Prince Philip of Greece, in 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Their first son, Charles Philip Arthur George, was born in 1948. Then two more sons and a daughter were born. Prince Charles became the heir to the throne when his mother became the queen. Philip was made a prince in 1957. Queen Elizabeth and her husband, children and other close relatives make up the United Kingdom's royal family. The royal family's name Windsor. But in 1960, Queen Elizabeth announced that her descendants would have the name Mountbatten-Windsor.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests are very important to her. One of the most important official duties is the State Opening of the Parliament. This ceremony is performed annually after a general election. The Queen reads a speech prepared for her by the Prime Minister. In addition, the queen still has a set of powers known as Royal Prerogative. The most important is the right to appoint the Prime Minister.

The defenders of the monarchy emphasize the unique historical character and great value of the work which it regularly fulfills for both government and nation.

Theme 8 GEORGE WASHINGTON

EXERCISE 5. Read and give a summary of the text.

Text GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington, known as the <<Father of his Country>>, was the first president of the United States. He was born on February 22, 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, then a British colony.

In March 1775, Washington was elected to the Second Continental Congress. By the time he attended the Congress, the opening battles of the American Revolution had already been fought in Massachusetts. In June, G. Washington was elected to be the commander-in-chief of the colonial army.

In 1787 Washington was elected to head the Virginia delegation at the Constitution Convention. In the country, people linked his name directly to the new Constitution. Washington was elected

the president in February 1789 with the largest possible number of votes. He was inaugurated in New York City, at that time the capital of the United States.

George Washington was 65 when he left the presidency, but he did not lose connections with public affairs. He also made trips to watch constructions of the new city Washington, D.C., which was then called the Federal City. At the time of his death, he had the rank of lieutenant general. In 1976, the U.S. Congress gave him the title of general of the armies of the United States.

EXERCISE 6. Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the texts:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1) at the age | 8) the great value |
| 2) from early childhood | 9) both ... and ... |
| 3) make up | 10) a British colony |
| 4) foreign countries | 11) be the time |
| 5) one of the most important official duties | 12) the commander-in-chief |
| 6) a general election | 13) of that time |
| 7) in addition | 14) the rank of lieutenant |

EXERCISE 7. Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) глава Содружества наций | 25) подготовленную для нее |
| 2) в возрасте 25 лет | 26) более того |
| 3) после смерти отца | 27) все еще |
| 4) родилась | 28) королевская прерогатива |
| 5) стала наследницей | 29) исключительное право |
| 6) с раннего детства | 30) назначать |
| 7) королевские обязанности | 31) защитники монархии |
| 8) когда-нибудь | 32) подчеркивают |
| 9) вышла замуж | 33) уникальный исторический характер |
| 10) раньше | 34) огромная популярность |
| 11) Вестминстерское Аббатство | 35) огромное значение |
| 12) их первый сын | 36) был избран |
| 13) затем | 37) начинающиеся битвы уже велись |
| 14) наследник престола | 38) главнокомандующий |
| 15) другие близкие родственники | 39) связывали его имя непосредственно с новой Конституцией |
| 16) составляют | 40) с максимально возможным количеством голосов |
| 17) королевская семья | 41) оставил президентский пост |
| 18) объявила | 42) не потерял связи |
| 19) среди многочисленных обязанностей | 43) общественные дела |
| 20) постоянные визиты | 44) совершал поездки |
| 21) зарубежные страны | 45) звание генерала-лейтенанта |
| 22) особенно | |
| 23) происходит ежегодно | |
| 24) после общих выборов | |

EXERCISE 8. Fill in gaps with the missing words in the following sentences, the first letter of each word has been given to help you.

- 1) Their child was c... in this church .
- 2) She was the h... of all that property.
- 3) She was going to a... the royal duties.
- 4) He was the member of the r... family.

- 5) He got a great number of v... at the election.
- 6) George Washington was i... in New York City.
- 7) She made a lot of t... to foreign countries.
- 8) He has read a book about different a...
- 9) She was t... of her job.
- 10) She r... his help.

EXERCISE 9. Fill in the blanks with the articles a, an, the where necessary:

- 1) Arthur Conan Doyle is among my favorite writers.
- 2) He is ... famous for his ... detective stories.
- 3) He started ... fashion of ... detective stories.
- 4) His character, Sherlock Holmes, is known all over ... world as ... most famous detective of all ... times.
- 5) ... collection of ... detective stories under ... title «Adventure of Sherlock Holmes» made A.C. Doyle ... famous.

EXERCISE 10. a) Read and state the function of the verbs be, have.

- 1) No doubt, all the stories with Sh. Holmes *are* the most popular.
- 2) What sort of man *is* Sh. Holmes?
- 3) *We are* learning a lot about him from the stories in which he appears.
- 4) He *has* a thin face and intelligent eyes.
- 5) He *is* smoking a pipe all the time.
- 6) Sometimes he plays the violin.
- 7) He speaks when he *has* something to say.
- 8) He *is* living at 222 «B» Baker Street in London.
- 9) With the words «*It is* elementary, my dear Watson ...» Sh. Holmes always starts to explain a crime to his friend Dr. Watson.

b) Fill in the blanks with the verbs be, have.

- 1) Prince Charles ... the first son of the British queen, Elizabeth II.
- 2) He ... expected to become the next British king.
- 3) His official royal title ... the Prince of Wales.
- 4) Charles married Diana Spencer in 1981 and they ... two sons, Prince William and Prince Harry.
- 5) Charles ... known for his interest in architecture and environment.
- 6) His speeches on these subjects ... caused a lot of discussion and disagreement.

EXERCISE 11. a) Translate the sentences.

b) Fill in the blanks with the proper conjunctions.

- 1) ... Elizabeth was a child, she was trained for the royal duties.
- 2) G. Washington was inaugurated in the New York City, ... at that time it was the capital of the US.
- 3) G. Washington left the presidency ... he did not lose connections with public affairs.
- 4) In 1787, Washington was elected to head the Virginia delegation at the Constitutional Convention, ... in 1789, he was elected the president.
- 5) G. Washington made trips to the new Federal City, ... he wanted to watch its construction.

EXERCISE 12. Mind the word order.

a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets.

1. Elizabeth became the queen (her, the death, father, after, of).
2. Elizabeth II reads a speech (State, Parliament, Opening, at, the, of, the).
3. G. Washington was elected the president (votes, of, the, possible, largest, with, number).
4. G. Washington had the rank of lieutenant general (his, time, at, death, the, of).
5. The U. S. Congress gave him the title (of, of, of, the, the, general, armies, States, United).

b) Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first words in each sentence is in italics.

1. parents, *Elizabeth*, the Duke, and, the Duchess, York, of, were.
2. became, at, the, the, twenty-five, *She*, queen, age, of.
3. *Philip Mountbatten*, Abbey, in, Westminster, married, and, Elizabeth.
4. have, sons, three, *They*, daughter, and, one.
5. her, children, husband, relatives, make up, *Queen*, and, Elizabeth, and, close, other, family, royal, the, Kingdom`s, United.

c) Give possible beginnings of the sentences:

1. ... the head of the Commonwealth of Nations.
2. ... Elizabeth Alexandra Mary.
3. ... in 1948.
4. ... in 1957.
5. ... after a general election.

d) Complete the following sentences in a logical way.

1. Elizabeth II is the queen of the United Kingdom of ...
2. Elizabeth II is the head of ...
3. She became the queen at the age of ...
4. She was trained for the royal duties from ...
5. Elizabeth married Philip Mountbatten in ...
6. They had three sons and ...
7. Prince Charles became the heir to the throne when ...
8. The royal family is made up of ...
9. The royal family`s name is ...
10. But Queen Elizabeth announced that ...
11. Queen Elizabeth has many ...
12. One of the most important official duties is ...
13. The queen reads a speech prepared for her by ...
14. The queen also appoints ...
15. The defenders of the monarchy emphasize ...

EXERCISE 13. Make up general and disjunctive questions:

a) about Elizabeth II:

1. Elizabeth is the queen of the UK.
2. Elizabeth was born in London.
3. Elizabeth married Philip in 1947.
4. The royal family`s name is Windsor.
5. Elizabeth`s descendants will have the name Mountbatter-Windsor.

b) about George Washington:

1. George Washington is the first president of the United States.
2. He was inaugurated in New York City.
3. G. Washington left the presidency at the age of 65.
4. Washington, D. C. was called then the Federal City.
5. G. Washington had the rank of lieutenant general at the time of his death.

EXERCISE 14. Make up special questions (with «when»):

a) about Elizabeth II:

1. Elizabeth was born in London on April 21, 1926.
2. Her father became King George VI in 1936.
3. Her first son was born in 1948.
4. Philip was made a prince in 1957.
5. Elizabeth became the queen in 1952.

b) about George Washington:

1. George Washington was born on February 22, 1732.
2. G. Washington was elected to the Second Continents Congress in March 1775.
3. He was elected to head the Virginia delegation at the Constitutional Convention in 1787.
4. He was elected the president in February 1789.
5. G. Washington left the presidency at the age of 65.

EXERCISE 15. Make up questions the answers to which will be words in italics. The words in brackets will help you.

1. Elizabeth was born *in London* (where).
2. Her *father* became King George VI (who).
3. *The royal family`s* name is Windsor (whose).
4. George Washington was inaugurated *in New York City* (where).
5. G. Washington watched *construction of the new city of Washington, D. C.* (what).

EXERCISE 16. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Add some more information:

1. Prince Andrew became the heir to the throne.
2. Queen Elizabeth has many duties.
3. George Washington is known as the «Father of his Country».
4. G. Washington didn`t take part in the battles of American Revolution.
5. G. Washington lost connections with public affairs leaving the presidency.

EXERCISE 17. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story:

a) about Elizabeth II

1. Елизавета II – королева Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.
2. Она также возглавляет Содружество наций.
3. Елизавета родилась 21 апреля 1926 года в Лондоне.
4. Ее отец стал королем Георгом VI в 1936 году, и она стала наследницей престола.
5. С раннего детства Елизавету обучали королевским обязанностям.
6. Она стала королевой в возрасте 25 лет после смерти своего отца.
7. Елизавета вышла замуж за Филиппа Мунтбаттена в 1947 году.

8. Их первый сын Чарльз стал наследником престола.
9. королева Елизавета, ее муж, их дети, другие близкие родственники составляют королевскую семью Соединенного Королевства.
10. Защитники монархии подчеркивают уникальный исторический характер и огромную популярность королевской семьи.

b) about George Washington

1. Джордж Вашингтон – первый президент Соединенных Штатов.
2. Он родился 22 февраля 1732 года в Вирджинии, британской колонии.
3. В марте 1775 года он был избран во Второй Континентальный Конгресс.
4. В это время началась Американская революция.
5. Джордж Вашингтон был избран главнокомандующим колониальной армии.
6. В 1787 году Д. Вашингтон был избран главой делегации Вирджинии на Конституционный Съезд.
7. В стране люди связывали его имя непосредственно с Конституцией.
8. Джордж Вашингтон был избран президентом Соединенных Штатов с максимальным возможным количеством голосов.
9. Его инаугурация (торжественное введение в должность) прошла в Нью-Йорк Сити, тогда столица Соединенных Штатов.
10. Д. Вашингтон оставил президентство в возрасте 65 лет, но продолжал заниматься общественными делами.

EXERCISE 18. Answer the following questions about Royal Family of the UK:

1. Which member of the Royal Family opened a building with the words: «I declare this thing open, whatever it is»?
2. What relation is Viscount Althorp to Princess Diana?
3. Which of the present Royals said: «There are lots of new stars to fill the centre stage. I'm in the back row of the chorus»?
4. Which regiment did Prince Edward join up with when he was 18?
5. In a TV interview, she was asked what she would like to be in another life, she answered: «A long distance lorry driver». Who was it who said this?
6. Which member of the Royal Family said: «If men had to have babies, they would only have one»?
7. Who gave this unforgettable piece of gardening advice: «To get the best result, you must talk to your vegetables»?
8. What was original about the birth of Prince William?
9. Whose favourite dogs are corgis (порода декоративных собак)?
10. Who is the author of Budgie`s children books?

Answers:

1. Prince Philip; 2. He is her brother; 3. Princess Alexandra; 4. The Royal Marines; 5. The Princess Royal; 6. Princess Diana; 7. Prince Charles; 8. First heir to the throne to be born in a hospital than a palace; 9. Queen Elizabeth; 10. Duchess of York («Best»).

- EXERCISE 19. a) Read and translate the following dialogue.**
b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue.
c) Act out a similar dialogue.

CONVERSATION ABOUT A.C. DOYLE

- A. What's your hobby?
 B. I am fond of reading books.
 A. And who is your favourite writer?
 B. I like to read books of many authors and Arthur Conan Doyle is among them.
 A. And what is your favourite story or novel written by Conan Doyle?
 B. I like almost all his stories and novels, but prefer to read a collection of detective stories under the title «The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes».
 A. Oh, Sherlock Holmes is known all over the world as the most famous detective of all times.
 B. Yes, you are right. All the stories with Sh. Holmes are the most popular...
 A. Sorry for interrupting you. As far as I remember, in one of his stories, Conan Doyle «killed» Holmes.
 B. It was then when he was tired of writing detective stories. But the public didn't like it. Conan Doyle had to write another story in which Holmes came back.
 A. Did Conan Doyle write only detective stories?
 B. Besides detective stories, Doyle also wrote historical novels, war books. Don't you remember his fantastic stories «The Lost World», «The Poisoned Belt»?
 A. Not quite. I would like to read them once again.
 B. I have one of them, «The Poisoned Belt», at home. Come to me, and I'll give it to you.
 A. With pleasure!

EXERCISE 20. Act as an interpreter.

CONVERSATION ABOUT THE ENGLISH ARTISTS

Russian students are asking questions an Englishman from London, who is fond of painting, about the English painting.

- England, didn't have its own school of painting up to the XVII century. William Hogarth was the first artist who rejected foreign influence and created English national school of painting.
- He created a set of satirical picture called «Marriage a la Mode» («Модный брак») and many others.
- Another famous artist is Joshua Reynolds, a brilliant portrait painter of his time, the main painter of the king...
- Thomas Gainsborough is also a portrait painter. But he also the first to create the English school of landscape painting. His total number of paintings is above 300.
- John Constable is a very famous painter. I like his paintings of the countryside, too. But my favourite artist is William Turner. I like to visit the Tate Gallery in London to enjoy his pictures of the countryside, the sea, and the sky.
- You are welcome!

EXERCISE 21. Discuss the following proverbs together with your friend and say if you agree with them.

- 1) A good name is better than riches.
- 2) To be born with a silver in one's mouth.

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