**Темы для изучения по дисциплине:**

Иностранный язык для студентов группы 63-64 «Электромонтер по ремонту и обслуживанию электрооборудования»

За период с 11.05.2020 по 16.05.2020

**Темы для изучения:**

* Особенности городской и сельской жизни в России и странах изучаемого языка.
* Мой рабочий день. Изучающее чтение “My working day”.
* Составление монологического высказывания по теме. Развитие умения запрашивать необходимую информацию по теме «Распорядок дня студента колледжа». Составление расписания рабочего дня студента.
* Составление коротких рассказов на темы “My last Day off”, “How I usually Spend the Week-end”, Yesterday (Tomorrow) Morning”.
* Имена прилагательные. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Употребление в речи имен прилагательных в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, и исключения. Основные правила образования и определение временных форм английского глагола.
* Составление высказывания по теме Как провести выходные? Организация обмена мнением по прочитанному.
* Объектный падеж местоимений. Словаmuch/little, неопределенные местоимения many/few.
* Поддержание общения на английском языке(составление социально-бытовых диалогов по теме.
* Образование и употребление в речи глаголов группы Сontinuous.Ознакомительное чтение по теме “AData”

**Информационное обеспечение:**

1. А.П.Голубев, А.П.Коржавый, И.Б.Смирнова. Английский язык.- М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2015.-208 с.
2. Тимофеев В.Г., Вильнер А.Б., Колесникова И.Л. и др. Учебник английского языка для 10 класса (базовый уровень) / под ред. В.Г. Тимофеева. - М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014. - 261 с.
3. Платформа «Юрайт» (https://urait.ru/)

**Практические задания:**

**Задание № 1 Дополните диалоги, используя нужные формы глагола:**

1 A: Look at Steve! He is soaking wet.

B: I know. He ...... (wash) the car.

2 A:Why ...........(make) so much food?

B: Well, I ............(expect) guests, but they phoned to say they couldn't come.

3 A: Julia performed well at the concert.

B: Yes. She............(practise) for months beforehand.

4 A: ........(you/ever/be) to Spain?

B:Yes. I ...............(go) last year.

5 A: I like your new coat.

B:Thank you. I ......(wear) my old coat for years, so I decided to buy a new one.

6 A: Do you know this town well?

B: Of course. I .......... (live) here for six years.

**Задание № 2Прочитайте и выучите скороговорку**

Whether the weather is cold.

Whether the weather is hot.

We'll weather the weather,

whatever the weather,

whether we like it or not

**Задание № 3 Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Объясните значение слов на английском языке**

British Homes

There are 22 million homes in Britain — big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. (Americans say "apartment" but British people say "flat"). Many British people love old houses and these are often more expensive than modern ones. They also love gardening and you will see gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country.

Some are very small with just one tree and a few flowers. Others are enormous with plenty of flowers and enough vegetables and fruit trees. Two third of the families in Britain own their houses.

Millions of these houses are the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining-room and kitchen downstairs. To pay for their house, home owners borrow money from a "building society" and pay back a little every month.

There are a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there are not enough! It is often very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a family. British homes are usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans old people, young families and unmarried people do not usually live together.

**Questions:**

1. How many homes are there in Britain?

2. Two thirds of families own their own houses, don't they?

3. What do these families do to pay for houses?

4. Is it difficult or easy for young people to find a home?

5. What can you tell about British homes?

**Задание № 4. Прочтите текст и переведите.**

My Working Day

As you already know, I am a first-year student of the Faculty of Economics of the State Univer­sity. My parents live in Sochi and I study in Rostov-on- Don so I need some housing. There are two opportuni­ties for me: I can live in a dormitory (a students hostel), or to rent a flat (an apartment).

I decided to rent a room. To make the rent smaller, I also decided to share my room with another girl — Olya Alyokhina. She studies at the University, too, and she is my best friend now.

Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at 8:30. So on week-days I have to get up at 7:15. I don’t have an alarm clock and usually my roommate wakes me up and my working day begins. I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises while Olya takes a shower. I don’t take a bath in the morning because I don’t have enough time for it. I take a cool shower (that’s when I completely wake up), brush my teeth. After that I go back to our room and get dressed. I brush my hair and put on a light make-up. Then we have breakfast. Olya makes breakfast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. I have to serve breakfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating and Olya prefers light music.

We leave the house around eight and walk to the nearest bus stop. We live rather close to the University and it usually takes us about ten-fifteen minutes to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and we have enough time we walk to the University. It is very healthy to walk much.

Our classes begin at 8.30 in the morning and they end at 6:00 p.m. We have lectures in different subjects. As a rule we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes it is very hard to wait till they end.

Usually I don’t miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are boring.

At one o’clock we have a big break. It lasts for half an hour. That’s my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news and to gossip. My friends and I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the University. At one thirty we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short breaks that last for fifteen minutes.

Occasionally I have to stay at the University till 6 or even 7 o’clock in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very tired.

When we come home in the evening, we have supper together and share the news.

After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tee and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and Olya likes soap-operas or films about travelling. Sometimes Olya and I go for a walk in the park or visit our friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed and Olya likes to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading  and Olya gets up and switches off the light and says Good night!

housing — жилье

opportunity — возможность

dormitory, students hostel - студенческое общежитие

to rent a flat (an apartment) – снимать квартиру

to share — делить(ся)

week-days - будние дни

alarm clock — будильник

usually ['ju^uah] обычно

roommate — сосед no комнате

rather ['ra:3a] довольно

to turn on — включать

enough [I'ruf] — достаточно

completely [k3m'pli:tli] - совершенно

to get dressed — одеваться

make up — макияж

serve [sa:v] — обслужи­вать

while [wail] - пока, в то время как

to prefer [pri'fa:] предпочи­тать

healthy - здоро­вый, полезный

to miss — пропускать

successfully [sak'sesfali] — успешно

boring ['Ьзтщ] - неинте­ресный,

скучный

to gossip ['gosip] — бол­тать, беседовать сплет­ничать

have to be back — должны вернуться

break [breik] — перерыв

report [ri'po:t] доклад

tape-recorder \_ магнитофон

to switch on = to turn on — включать (радио и т.п.)

to switch off = to turn off – выключать

to brush one’s hair - приче­сывать волосы

it takes me ... minutes to get to the University by bus - у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться в Уни­верситет на автобусе

cloackroom — гардероб

upstairs [Ap'stesz] наверху, вверх по лестнице

downstairs ['daun'steaz] вни­зу, вниз по лестнице

to miss classes — пропускать занятия to pass exams — сдать эк­замены

**Задание №5 Подготовьте сообщение по теме «My Working Day»**

**Задание №6 Переведите на английский:**

быть студентом (студенткой) дневного отделения

рассказать вам о...

в будние дни

просыпаться — вставать в 7 часов утра

включать магнитофон

принимать душ

чистить зубы

одеваться

слушать последние новости

У меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до института

ездить на автобусе (троллейбусе, трамвае)

опаздывать на занятия

заканчиваться в 15:50 вечера

пропускать занятия

сдать экзамены успешно

время от времени

подготовиться к занятиям

как правило

устать

приходить домой

быть дома

иметь свободное время

**Задание № 7 Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. Do you get up early?

2. Is it easy for you to get up early?

3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?

4. Do you do your morning exercises?

5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?

6. How long does it take you to get dressed?

7. What do you usually have for breakfast?

8. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?

9. When do you usually leave your house?

10. Do you work? If yes, where?

11. How long does it take you to get to your Academy (Institute)?

12. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?

13. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?

14. What time do you come home?

15. How long does it take you to do your homework?

16. How do you usually spend your evenings?

17. Do you have a lot of free time?

18. Do you play any musical instrument?

19. Are you fond of listening to music?

20. What kind of music do you prefer?

21. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, post­cards, coins, matchboxes, etc.)?

22. What time do you usually go to bed?

**Задание 8 Прочитайте и переведите текст «Мой распорядок дня»**

My Day

It is very useful for me to have a daily schedule because I have a lot of things to do every day. It helps me find enough time for all my hobbies. I always know how much free time I have left every day.

My daily schedule:

* 7.00   I get up.
* 7.05   I brush my teeth, have a shower and get dressed.
* 7.30   I have breakfast.
* 8.00   I go to school.
* 8.30   My lessons start.
* 13.30 My lessons finish.
* 14.00 I come home.
* 14.10 I have lunch.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Monday / Wednesday   * 14.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. * 16.30 I go to my guitar lesson. * 19.00 I come home. * 19.10 I have dinner. * 19.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. | Tuesday / Thursday   * 14.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. * 16.30 I practice the guitar * 18.00 I have dinner. * 18.30 I go to my dance class * 20.30 I come home. * 20.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. | Friday   * 14.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. * 19.00 I have dinner. * 19.30 I do my homework./ I have free time. |

* 21.30 I pack my school bag.
* 21.45 I have a shower and brush my teeth.
* 22.00 I go to bed.

It is very important to have your daily schedule and follow it. It helps you manage your time so that you could have enough time for sleeping, eating and doing all things you have to do every day. And also it helps you stay healthy.

**Задание №9 Составьте расписание вашего рабочего дня.**

**Задание № 10 Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

My last day off

Yesterday it was Sunday, that’s why my last day off was not long ago and I remember it quite well. I always try to do my best to make my holidays really exciting, because we have only few days in a week for relaxation and rest.

Yesterday my friends and I agreed to meet at my place. First we watched a very interesting TV show «What? Where? When?». Then we went took a videocassette and watched an outstanding movie «The Independence Day». This is a story about strangers from the other planets that were trying to conquer the whole Earth and about the struggle against them. The movie is full of visual effects and computer graphics that takes your breath and makes you admire the modern technologies in the cinema. I wish our studios and directors made such movies. «The Independence Day» can be added to the genius pieces of modern art – that is my opinion.

Having watched the film, we decided that it was a time to go outside. The first place we went to was the sports ground. Though it was rather cold, we put on warm clothes and had fun. Almost all day long we played soccer and basketball.

As for me, I like weekends and holidays, as the majority of other people. And I like telling about my holidays. It’s dull to listen about the ordinary working day, how do you think? Every working day looks like another, but every weekend is different from the other. During the weekend we have an opportunity of enjoying the life and having rest.

**Задание № 11 Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

How I usually Spend the Weekend

From Monday to Friday I think about weekends OR how I will spend Saturday and Sunday. I don’t have many friends, that’s why I have to come up with the entertaining ideas for me on my own. I’m not a couch potato and hate spending my time only beside the TV-set. I’m likely to go somewhere on foot just to have a walk if I have no other plans. Active life captivates me most of all.

On Saturday morning I never wake up too late. I’d rather wake me up at dawn than lie slugging in a bed till midday. After drinking a cup of coffee, I spend 15 minutes on reading the news about politics. As always they promise to give people high salary and pension but their words speak louder than actions and not the reverse. I don’t get upset, drink another cup of coffee and prepare for a journey to the movies.

Sometimes I change this plan and go to the exhibition if there’s one in my town. I love visiting operas, theaters and plays too, but last Saturday all tickets were reserved in advance. When I came up to a box-office, a ticket seller told me that it was late – no tickets left.

As a rule, my day off is always full of events. I never get bored and even if there’s no place where I might go to, I make an effort to do my best and spend this day productively. I read books or learn something, do sports and make plans for the next weekends.

**Задание № 12 Составьте свои рассказы на тему “My last Day off”, “How Iusually Spend theWeek-end”.**

Грамматика: степени сравнения прилагательных

Односложные (и некоторые двусложные) прилагательные и наречия образуют ***сравнительную*** степень путем прибавления суффикса ***-еr, превосходную*** *—* путем прибавления суффикса ***-est:***

***high — higher — the highest*** (высокий — выше — самый высокий),

***big — bigger — the biggest*** (большой — больше — самый большой).

Прилагательные и наречия, оканчивающиеся на -**у**, меняют окончание на ***-ier*** *и -****iest.***

Конечная согласная у односложных прилагательных и наречий удваивается.

Например: happy — happier — the happiest. hot — hotter — the hottest

2. Многосложные прилагательные и наречия, оканчивающиеся на ***-1у,*** образуют

***сравнительную*** степень путем прибавления слов ***more (less),***

**превосходную** — путем прибавления слов **most (least)**

*interesting — more (less) interesting — most (least) interesting,*

*easily — more (less) easily — most (least) easily.*

*3.* Ряд прилагательных и наречий являются исключениями:

***good,******well*** (хороший, хорошо) — ***better*** (лучше) — ***the best*** (самый хороший),

***bad*** (плохой) — ***worse*** (хуже) — ***the worst*** (самый плохой)

***little*** (маленький, мало) — ***less*** (меньше) — ***the least*** (наименьший)

*many (much) — more — the most*

*far — farther (further) — the farthest (furthest)*

Существительное, определяемое прилагательным в превосходной степени, всегда имеет определенный артикль: ***the largest building.***

**Задание № 13 Выбери нужное слово.**

1. The 1-st of Sерtеmbеr isn't the\_(longest/ long) day.

2. The mouse is\_ \_(smaller/ smallest) than the cat.

З. lt is а very\_(funniest/ funny) English book.

4. Не is a\_(nicest/ niсе) bоу.

5. Му hands are \_(сlеаnеr/ clean) than уоur hands.

6. Russia is the\_(larger/ largest) country.

7. In the city the rivers аrе\_(dirtiеr/ dirty) than in the country.

8. Ted is the\_(worse/ worst) pupil in оur class.

**Задание № 14 Переведи и запиши пропущенные слова**.

1. Miss Chatter is\_(выше) thаn Маry.

2. Tim is \_(yмнee) than Tom.

3. In the соuntrу rivеrs аrе\_(чище) than in the city.

4. Moscow isn't the \_(самый большой) city.

5. Не is the \_ (лучший) teacher in my school.

6. It is the \_(самый холодный) day today.

7. John is а\_(хуже) singer than me.

8. This is the \_(самая смешная) story I know

**Задание № 15 Подбери ответы к вопросам и запишите их.**

Wintеr. Grass. А giraffe. Russia. Fish. Dolphins.

Whales. Fеbruаrу. А pig. А camel.

1. What is the farm animal?

2. What is the tallest animal in the world?

3. What is the coldest sеаsоn in а уеаr?

4. What do horses eat?

5. What animals live in the sea?

6. What is the shortest mоnth of the уеаr?

7. What is the largest country in the world?

8. What animal саn саrry things?

# Основные формы глагола и правила их образования

К основным морфологическим формам английского глагола, относятся:

1) основа глагола,  
2) форма [Past Indefiuite](http://en-grammar.ru/izyavitelnoe-naklonenie-vremena-gruppy-indefinite.html/#pi-51-1),  
3) форма [Participle 2](http://en-grammar.ru/obshhee-ponyatie-o-prichastii.html/),  
4) форма [Participle 1](http://en-grammar.ru/obshhee-ponyatie-o-prichastii.html/), омонимичная неличной форме глагола — [Gerund](http://en-grammar.ru/obshhee-ponyatie-o-gerundii-i-ego-priznaki.html/).

Правила образования основных форм стандартных глаголов

II и III формы стандартных глаголов образуются путём прибавления к основе глагола суффикса -ed или -d (если в конце основы уже имеется буква e).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Основные формы глагола | | |
| I основа глагола | II прошедшее время действительн. залога | III причастие II |
| В суффиксе -ed буква e не читается, а буква d произносится звонко после звонких согласных (кроме d) и после гласных. | live show | lived showed | lived showed |
| y сохраняется если перед ней стоит [гласнаяв глаголах типа say, pay, lay правописание слдующее: said [sed], paid [peɪd], laid [leɪd].](http://en-grammar.ru/osnovnye-formy-glagola-i-pravila-ix-obrazovaniya.html)\*; y заменяется i, если перед y стоит согласная. | stay try carry | stayed tried carried | stayed tried carried |
| Буква d читается [t] после глухих согласных p, k, s (кроме t) и сочетаний ce, se, ch, sh, передающих звуки [s, t∫, ∫]; e не читается. | ask reduce cross wish | asked reduced crossed wished | asked reduced crossed wished |
| В суффиксе -ed (-d) буква e читается, если основа оканчивается на t, te или d, de. | repeat complete depend divide | repeated completed depended divided | repeated completed depended divided |
| При прибавлении суффикса -ed к односложным глаголам-основам и двусложным с ударением на 2-м слоге, содержащем краткую гласную, последняя корневая согласная удваивается в целях сохранения кратого звукового значения гласной. | stop transmit | stopped transmitted | stopped transmitted |
| В глаголах, оканчивающихся на r, односложных и двусложных глаголах с ударным вторым слогом буква r удваивается для сохранения прежнего звукового значения гласной. | stir refer | stirred referred | stirred referred |
| В двусложных словах с ударением на 1-м слоге удвоения r не происходит. | ´labour ´number | laboured numbered | laboured numbered |
| Если глагол оканчивается на l, то l удваивается вне зависимости от того, куда падает ударение. | ´cancel | cancelled | cancelled [d] |

Образование Participle I и Gerund

Participle I и Gerund образуются путём прибавления к основе глагола суффикса -ing: lean — learning.

Но:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Основа глагола | Participle I Gerund |
| Если основа глагола оканчивается на e, то буква e опускается. | take | taking |
| y сохраняется вне зависимости от того, какая буква перед ней; | study play | studying playing |
| ie меняется на y. | lie | lying |
| Конечная согласная как в односложном, так и в двусложном глаголе (при ударении на 2-м слоге) удваивается, если ей предшествует гласная буква с кратким звуковым значением. | stop permit begin | stopping permitting beginning |
| l удваивается во всех случаях. | cancel | cancelling |

**Задание № 16 Раскройте скобки. Употребите глагол в одном из *настоящих* времен.**

1. Look! She ( wear) the same shoes as me.

2. Vegetarians are people who (not eat) meat.

3. Someone (take) my bicycle.

4. I often (see) him but I never (speak) to him.

5. I (buy) a new carpet. Come and look at it.

6. It (not rain) here since March.

7. My friends (like) meat but (not like) fish.

8. Where is Tom? - He (lie) under the car.

9. She’s a school teacher. She (teach) Maths.

10. How long you (live) here?

11. How often you (fall) in love?

12. The postman usually (come) at 9 in the morning.

13. Hey! Somebody (drink) my coffee! My cup was full.

14. I (sit) here in the park for an hour, and I (meet) three friends of mine.

15. I already (break) two plates. Shall I go on washing up?

16. I have a car but I (not use) it very often.

17. They (talk) so loudly that we can’t really hear your words.

18. Phil is happy. He (find) a new job.

19. Alice never (go) to work by bus.

20. I (lose) my key. I must look for it in my bag.

21. You (make) a lot of noise. Please, be quiet.

22. Look! The man (try) to open the door of your car.

23. What time the children (come) out of school, as a rule?

24. I (ask) you to mend this window since summer. When are you going to do it?

25. It’s a lovely day. The sun (shine) and the birds (sing).

**Задание № 17 Раскройте скобки. Употребите глагол в одном из *прошедших* времен.**

1. When I arrived at his house he still (sleep).

2. A few months ago they (begin) to build a new block of flats in this street.

3. They (walk) in the park for an hour when it began to rain.

4. When the door-bell (ring) he (stand up) and (go) to the door.

5. The fire still (burn) at 6 o’clock this morning.

6. Last summer I (visit) Riga. I (enjoy) my trip very much.

7. She cut her finger while she (cut) the bread and butter.

8. He (come) home by 6 o’clock yesterday.

9. When she (speak) to him? - She (speak) to him last week.

10. The car already (go) when I (look) into the street.

11. I (meet) him when he (cross) the street.

12. Last term Ann (make) good progress in her English.

13. When I (get) out the sun (shine).

14. Ann (buy) herself a new dress yesterday. She (pay) 3 pounds for it.

15. They (eat) everything by the time I (arrive) at the party.

16. Mary (work) in the shop for 5 years before she became a manager.

17. Our grandmother (cook) dinner from twelve till two yesterday.

18. They (walk) in the park for an hour when it began to rain.

19. This time yesterday I (lie) on the beach.

20. They (reach) the river by sunset.

21. Ken (smoke) for 30 years when he finally gave it up.

22. I saw Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress.

23. He (live) in Spain when he was a child.

24. She couldn’t find the book I (lend) her.

25. I saw Jim in the park. He (sit) on the grass and (read) a book.

**Задание № 18 Раскройте скобки. Употребите глагол в одном из *будущих* времен.**

1. This time next month I (bath) in the Baltic sea.

2. By the 8th of April my mother (work) at school for twenty years.

3. I’m tired. I think, I (go) to bed.

4. I (work) in the library all day tomorrow.

5. At four o’clock on Tuesday afternoon we (fly) over Paris.

6. They (be) free in some minutes.

7. This time next week they (go) to the Crimea by train.

8. She (change) her books in the library tomorrow.

9. They (build) the road by the end of the year.

10. Ring me up at 4 o’clock. I (have) dinner by this time and we (go) to the concert.

11. – It’s too late to telephone Tom now. – OK. We (telephone) him in the morning.

12. When you come in the evening we (pack) our things.

13. I promise, I (meet) you at the station.

14. We’ll come at 5 o’clock. – OK, I (wait) for you.

15. It (stop) raining soon.

16. Susan (type) from 6 o’clock until 8 o’clock this evening.

17. Young Billy is growing up. By this time next year he (begin) school.

18. Don’t phone me tomorrow morning. I (work) on my report.

19. We (fly) for twelve hours by the time the plane lands.

20. By this summer we (read) all the stories in the book.

21. I hope, you (not forget) to bring me back my umbrella.

22. Before the end of his holiday Bill (spend) all his money.

23. You (see) us in the park.

**Задание № 19 Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

# How I spent my last weekend

My last weekend was one of the most enjoyable ones. My weekdays are usually monotonous and hard, so I always long for Saturdays and Sundays. Unfortunately my weekend is too short, that is why I do my best to make it really exciting.

Nothing extraordinary happened last Saturday because I was at school till 2 p.m. and then just went home to relax with my family. I helped my mum cook dinner, then all of us watched a nice movie. It was a comedy “Meet the parents”. The film didn’t have any visual effects or computer graphics, but it was sweet and funny. At 7 p.m. I had a long foam bath, it was such a pleasure which I can afford only at weekends. Then I spent a couple of hours reading an amazing book. So I fell asleep with the book in my hands.

Sunday was completely different. Of course, I got up later than usual. After breakfast I did some housework while I listened to my favourite music. Then my friend phoned me and invited me and my brother to «The Amusement Park».  The weather was nice and I agreed. So we took a bus and went to the park. We had so much fun. We went on a ferris wheel and all kinds of rides: water rides, train rides, swing rides. We screamed loudly. I think all kids love the rides. Although my little brother didn’t quite like them, he got scared and even cried sometimes. After that we all went shopping as I needed to find a birthday present for my mother. And I found a beautiful scarf for her. I hope she will love it.

In the evening we were extremely tired but very happy. It was a great weekend. I had a lot of fun.

**Задание № 20 Прочтите и переведите диалог о проведенных выходных.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | Dear all... Please find attached a copy of the latest sales report from the USA. Mark. So, did you guys have a good weekend? Yes, fine. Not bad. Very quiet. What about you, Mark? Oh, I spent most of the time at home... just being domestic, you know.  The apartment's looking pretty nice, now.  You must come round for a meal one evening. That would be very nice. So didn't you go out at all? Oh sure. I went to the Louvre on Saturday.  I felt like getting a bit of culture. On your own?  Yeah. I kind of prefer going to museums and galleries on my own.  You can look at everything at your own pace. That's funny. I went to the Louvre on Saturday, too. Really? I didn't see you. Well, it's a big place. I didn't see you either.  I've just had an email from Allie. So have I. Me, too... Dear Mark, Thank you for the information.  And thank you, darling, for a wonderful weekend. Allie. | |  | |

**Задание № 21Поставьте «+»  при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.**

We don’t have many food in the house.

I can’t give you many information about the company.

I need much apples for the pie.

How many people are there in your office?

There is much wine in the

She doesn’t have many luggage.

My son earns much money now.

They saw many snow in the mountains.

I have tried diving many times in my life.

John will have much exams next year.

**Задание № 22 Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько…?».**

How … days?

How … sugar?

How … cigarettes?

How … work?

How … petrol?

How … children?

How … theatres?

How … juice?

**Задание № 23 Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок.**

There is too … (much/many/a few) salt in the soup.

There are … (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city.

I’ve got … (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer.

My job allows me to travel … (much/many/a few).

We’ve got … (little/many/few) free time.

I have never seen so … (much/little/many) stars in the sky.

Anna spent … (much/a few/a little) days in Rome.

I’d like just … (much/a few/a little) tea. There was very … (little/few/many) rain last autumn.

Very … (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel

**Задание № 24 Составьте диалог на тему «На учебном занятии (практическом занятии)»**

## Руководство: как составить диалог на английском языке

Чтобы самостоятельно составить диалог на английском языке, вам прежде всего стоит представить его структуру, провести некую аналогию с вашим повседневным диалогом на родном языке.

1) Любой диалог начинается с приветствия. Каким оно будет, зависит от того, с кем вы разговариваете. Если это официальное или должностное лицо (ваш босс, преподаватель, мэр города, просто незнакомый вам человек), тогда лучше использовать конструкцию, аналогичную русской «Добрый день/вечер” – «Good afternoon/evening» или нейтральное «Здравствуйте» — «Hello». Если же вы разговариваете с другом или другим близким вам человеком можно использовать свободные и эмоционально окрашенные приветствия, такие как: «Hi!», «How do you do?», «Hey, What’s up?».  
(Примечание: в неформальных диалогах приветственная фраза зачастую включает в себя вопросы такие как: «что нового, как дела?» Это будет звучать примерно так: — Hi, what’s going on? – Not much (или Thanks, I’m ok).

2) Ответная реплика строится аналогичным образом. На строгое приветствие отвечаем вежливой и сухой фразой «Hello, pleased to meet you.» (Здравствуйте, рад вас видеть)  
(Примечание: если вы уже знакомы с человеком, то добавьте обращение:  
Mister + name (к мужчине) Missis (к замужней женщине)  
Miss – (к молодой девушке)) На дружеское приветствие отвечаем в ненавязчивом ключе, чтобы диалог выглядел как можно более естественно и непринужденно.

3) Теперь определяемся с целью нашей беседы. Разберем на примерах:

**А) Приглашение**  
— для друзей: — How about the cinema? (Как насчет кино?) — What are your plans on Monday? Do you want to go to the cinema? (Какие у тебя планы на понедельник? Хочешь сходить в кино?) Довольно универсальные вопросы. Ответ также несложен. –Sounds nice, let’s go. (Звучит заманчиво, давай пойдем) или Sorry, I’m busy on Monday. We will do it next time. (Извини, я занят в понедельник. Сделаем это в другой раз)  
(Примечание: перед вопросами или просьбами можно добавить вводное предложение, например: Я знаю, ты любишь смотреть фильмы. Уверен (а), сейчас в кинотеатре показывают что-нибудь интересное – I know, you like watching films. I’m sure there is something really interesting that is being shown in thecinema now)  
— официальное  
Would you like to + verb (Не хотели бы вы + глагол)?  
Would you mind… (Вы не против)?

**Б) Просьба**  
(Примечание: Активно используем слово «пожалуйста» (please) и «извините» (excuse me, i’m sorry), вне зависимости от типа диалога, это признак вашего хорошего воспитания).  
-дружеская: Can you bring this book for me, please? ( Можешь принести эту книгу для меня?)  
-официальная: Could you help me, please? (Не могли бы вы помочь?)  
Would you mind (verb+ing) opening the window? (Не могли бы вы открыть окно?)  
Could I bother you to find me a book? ( Извините, за беспокойство, мог бы я вас попросить найти мне книгу?)

**В) Запрос информации**  
-с друзьями:  
Tell me about… (расскажи мне)  
What do you thing about…? (что ты думаешь о…)  
-с официальными лицам  
Could you tell me (не могли бы вы рассказать)  
What is your opinion on the problem of…? (Какое ваше мнение на проблему?)

Вопросительные слова для написания предложений с целью узнать информацию об интересующем объекте: Where (где?) When (когда?) How (как?) How long (как долго) How many (сколько (для исчисляемого)) How much (сколько для неисчисляемого, например, money, time) Which (который из) What (что).

Не забудьте поблагодарить собеседника за полученную информацию.  
Thank you a lot ( Спасибо большое)  
My gratitude (Моя благодарность)

Если необходимо, можете высказать свое личное мнение с помощью фраз:  
Pesonally, I believe (я считаю)  
From my standpoint (с моей точки зрения)  
As for me (что касается меня)

4) Прощание

Goodbye (до свидания, универсально для обоих типов диалога)

It was great to meet you (было здорово встретить вас)

All the best (всего наилучшего)

Дружеское прощание:

See you ( увидимся)

Bye (пока)

So long (пока)

Hope to hear from you soon (надеюсь скоро тебя услышать)

**Задание № 25 Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.**

*to shine*

The sun … yesterday morning.

The sun … brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun … all day long.

*to write*

I … a postcard at the moment.

I … a postcard when you phoned.

I … a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

*to sit*

We … in the garden at 3 o’clock yesterday afternoon.

This time tomorrow we … in the garden.

We … in the garden now.

**Задание № 26 Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.**

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

Listen! Why the dogs … (bark)?

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

They … (take) their driving test next Monday.

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

What you … (do) in my office yesterday?

Bob … (feel) much better today.

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

I’m afraid she … (sleep) in ten minutes.

We … (have) tea soon?

**Задание № 27 Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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