LESSON 1

Task 1. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the official name of Great Britain?
- 2) How many parts does the country comprise? What are their capitals?
- 3) Is UK a republic or a monarchy?
- 4) What is the main river (lake) of the country?
- 5) What is the climate like in Great Britain?
- 6) Is Great Britain a developed or a developing country?
- 7) Is the climate of the country favourable for agricultural development?
- 8) What are the biggest cities?

Task 2. Write as many famous British people as you can. (Do not confuse the British and the Americans).

Industrialists and millionaires	
Scientists	
Politicians	
Military leaders	
Writers and poets	
Musicians and film stars	
Sportsmen	

Task 3. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1) the Irish Sea, Britain, is separated, from, by, Ireland.
- 2) the biggest, Belfast, Northern Ireland, is, city, of.
- 3) the Thames, the deepest, is, in, the UK, river.
- 4) the University, is, Cambridge town.
- 5) Ben Nevis, in, the highest, Scotland, mountain, is.
- 6) plant species, famous, Kew Gardens, for, diversity, is, of.
- 7) is, the, mysterious, in, Loch Ness, Scotland, lake, a.

Task 4. Memorize the following words and phrases.

- 1. **county** ['kaunti] графство
- 2. to put a law [lo:] into effect [i'fekt] ввести закон
- 3. to be made up of ... (= to consist of ...) состоять из...
- **4. coastline** ['kəustlain] побережье
- 5. to be referred [ri´fə:d] to называться
- 6. **bay** [bei] залив
- 7. **harbour** ['ha:bə] гавань

- 8. **current** ['kʌrənt] течение
- 9. **to wash the shores** [∫0:z] омывать берега
- 10. **share** [\int εə] доля, акция
- 11. **power** ['pauə] власть, полномочие
- 12. **to be responsible** [ris'ponsəbl] **for** ... быть ответственным за ...
- 13. **to conduct** [kən'dʌkt] проводить
- 14. **voter** ['vəutə] избиратель
- 15. **legislative** ['le dʒ islətiv] **body** ['bodi] законодательный орган
- 16. **to subdue** [səb'dju:] 1) подчинять, покорять; 2) смягчать
- 17. **to wage a war** вести войну
- 18. **to be employed** [im'ploid] **in industry** (**agriculture**) быть занятым в промышленности (c/x)
- 19. unemployment ['ʌnim'ploimənt] безработица
- 20. **mining** ['mainin] добывающая промышленность
- 21.article ['a:tikl] 1) статья, 2) зд. изделие, товар
- 22. to expand [iks'pænd] trade in ... расширять торговлю
- 23. to bring (brought) about smth. приводить к чему-либо
- 24. **to reach** [ri: t ∫] достигать
- 25. industrial [in'dʌstriəl] output ['autput] промышленный выпуск
- 26. **skilled** [skild] **labour** ['leibə] квалифицированная рабочая сила (труд)
- 27.consumer [kən'sju:mə] goods [gudz] потребительские товары
- 28. **to process smth**. ['prəusəs] перерабатывать
- 29. labour productivity [, prod^k 'tiviti] производительность труда
- 30. heavy ['hevi] (light [lait]) industry тяжёлая (лёгкая) промышленность
- 31. to do away with smth. покончить с ...
- 32. manufactured [, mænju′fæk t∫əd] goods промышленные товары
- 33. **per head of population** на душу населения
- 34. **demand** [di'ma:nd] **for** спрос на ...
- 35. **supply** [sə'plai] предложение
- 36. worth [wə: θ] (doing smth.) стоить чего-либо
- 37. self-sufficient ['selfsə'fi∫ənt] независимый в экономическом отношении
- 38. tough [tʌf] competition [, kompi'ti∫ən] жесткая конкуренция

- 39. large-scale production крупномасштабное производство
- 40. Gross National product (GNP) валовый внутренний продукт
- 41. **distribution** [, distri bju: ∫ən] распределение

Task 5. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

to separate from	материк
island	королевство
to elect	граница
borderline	отделять(ся) от
Bill	рыночная экономика
mainland	избирать
kingdom	остров
market economy	от имени
in the name of	Палата Лордов (Общин)
to comprise	иметь тенденцию
to tend to do smth.	законопроект
the House of Lords (Commons)	программа на вооружение
armament program	охватывать

Task 6. Translate the sentences paying attention to the underlined words.

1) An island is a part of land surrounded by water. 2) The Irish Sea separates the country from Ireland. 3) More than two-thirds of the population is employed in industry. 4) It is profitable to import manufactured goods, precision instruments, chemicals, consumer goods. 5) In the past few years labour productivity has increased greatly. 6) The coastline has a few bays and a natural harbour. 7) The article is in demand. 8) A warm current influences the climate in the country. 9) We live on the mainland. 10) Parliament limits the Queen's powers. 11) They put laws into effect in the name of the Queen. 12) The new Government pursues the old policy. 13) You are responsible for the present state of affairs. 14) The majority of voters support the Government. 15) Due to rainy weather potatoes grow well. 16) Skilled labour is necessary to expand industrial output. 17) Economists and policymakers try to do away with unemployment in their country. 18) Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. 19) The Government has introduced bills to expand trade in manufactured goods. 20) England waged numerous colonial wars. 21) The Romans conquered most part of Britain, but were unable to subdue the independent tribes in the West and in the North.

Task 7. In each set of words find the word that doesn't have a similar meaning to the first. Find an odd one out.

- 1) to comprise to conduct to include to consist of
- 2) colourful picturesque positive bright
- 3) constant permanent stable original

- 4) power authority government force
- 5) fundamental secondary basic essential
- 6) to reduce to recycle to cut down to decrease
- 7) to employ to hire to give a job to work

Task 8. Use your dictionary to translate the following word combinations and sentences with "power", "to introduce".

- a) State power, the party in power, great powers, speech power, the supreme power, belt power, to power a machine, traction power, the power of money.
- b) Let me introduce my brother to you. The Government introduces new bills. This year farmers have to introduce some more organic fertilizers. Last month new milking machines were introduced on the farm. The introduction before the novel is rather interesting. Where is the letter of introduction? Dm. Mendeleyev believed that new elements would be introduced into the table.

Task 9. In pairs, act out and translate the dialogues.

- a) You travel a lot, don't you?
 - Oh, yes, I enjoy travelling and spend much of my time visiting different countries.
 - And which was the last country you visited?
 - I have just returned from Britain.
 - Really? I've read a lot about it, but I have never been there.
 - Britain is a very interesting country with a rich history.
 - Did you see the Queen?
 - No, I didn't. But I saw the Whitehall.
 - Do you mean the place where Horse Guide Parade is held?
 - Yes. It is very exciting. It is worth seeing.
 - I know, London is colorful. There are so many things to see and to do there. But what did you like best of all?
 - It is difficult to say. Let me think. Maybe, Kew Gardens.
 - There is no doubt about it. You're fond of nature. Where is it?
 - Near the Thames, in the south-west of London. It is a fantastic park. All year round you can see lots of flowers there because Kew gets its plants from almost all countries of the world.
 - They say there are 100, 000 different plants there. Is it true?
 - Of course, it is.
 - Are there many visitors in the park?
 - If I am not mistaken, in fine weather about 20, 000 people come to visit Kew every day.

b) At the Lesson

Teacher: Let's speak about Great Britain, one of the most interesting countries.

Answer my questions: Where is it situated?

Mike: It is situated to the north-west of Europe on the British Isles.

Teacher: Right you are. The next question is: What countries does Great Britain

border on?

Ann: I know only France and Holland. **Teacher:** Is there anything to add?

Anthony: Belgium, Ireland and ... Germany.

Teacher: There is a mistake in your answer. Look at the map.

Anthony: Oh, I see. Britain and Germany have no common border.

Teacher: The UK consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern

Ireland. Each part has its own capital. What are they?

Ann: Let me answer. The capital of England and the whole country is London. Edinburgh is the main city of Scotland, Belfast is in Northern Ireland and Cardiff is in Wales.

Teacher: Now I'd like to say a few words about English smog. It was a big problem many years ago. For many centuries, in cold weather people in England used coal in the fireplaces of private houses, though smoke from factories contributed a great deal to the trouble too. It was that kind of fog and smoke that English people used to call smog.

Mike: I suppose it was dangerous to drive a car during a smog.

Teacher: There is no doubt about it. An unusually thick smog in London in 1962 brought about the death of some 4, 000 people. But now the problem of smog is absolutely solved.

- c) What's Whitehall? Is it a building?
 - A building? But it isn't. It is a street.
 - Oh, it's a street, isn't it? What is it famous for?
 - It's a street where all the government offices are.
 - By the way, what is the beautiful building over there?
 - It's the Houses of Parliament.
 - The houses? But there is only one house, isn't there?
 - Quite right. But it's the Houses because British Parliament has two Houses the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
- d) What is the weather like in England?
- The weather changes in our country more often than in other countries. That is why we say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather."
- e) **Immigration officer:** Are you Russian?

Petrov: Yes, I am.

Immigration officer: Is it your first visit to Britain?

Petrov: Yes, it is.

Immigration officer: Have you got a passport, sir?

Petrov: Yes, here it is.

Immigration officer: Thank you. Have a good time in Britain.

Petrov: Thank you.

a) **Customs officer:** Have you got anything to declare, sir?

Petrov: Yes, I've got a bottle of whisky and a box of chocolates

Customs officer: Are they liqueur chocolates? **Petrov**: No, they are peppermint chocolates.

Customs officer: Open your case, please ... And what is this?

Petrov: Oh, I've forgotten. It's a bottle of perfume.

Customs officer: All right.

Task 10. Find English equivalents for the following phrases in the dialogues.

Его стоит посмотреть; Это впечатляет; Он полон всего, что можно увидеть и чем заняться; Трудно ответить; Дай подумать; круглый год; Говорят, что ...; Если я не ошибаюсь; Давайте поговорим о ...; Ты прав; Мне хотелось бы сказать несколько слов о ...; Несомненно (в этом не может быть сомнения); Между прочим; Желаю хорошо провести время в Великобритании; Есть, что добавить?

Task 11. Compare: used to do smth. – иметь обыкновение делать что-либо в прошлом;

used to be smth. – быть когда-то кем (чем)-либо

- a) Great Britain is no longer the leading imperialist power it used to be.
- b) Many years ago people used to believe that the earth is flat.
- c) Before men invented money they used to trade by exchanging goods.
- d) Our firm used to have branches in all European countries.
- e) When he was young he used to take a great interest in politics.

Text 1 Great Britain

Great Britain is an island lying off the north-western coastline of Europe. The English Channel separates it from the mainland in the south. The Strait of Dover, 18 miles wide, divides it from France. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea and from Ireland by the Irish Sea.

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Its population is over 57 mln people. The capital of the country is London – one of the most ancient and beautiful cities in the world. The land area of the country is some 244 100 square km.

Geographically the country is subdivided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. The highest mountain Ben Nevis is in Scotland.

The greater part of the land is flat. There are plenty of short rivers in Great Britain, the Severn being the longest one. The deepest river is the Thames.

Britain has a mild climate. Due to the influence of the Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current washing Britain's western shores, the UK enjoys warmer winters and cooler summers than other countries of the same latitude. There is much rain and fog in Britain. October is usually the wettest month, July is the hottest and January is the coldest one. All over the world the country is notorious for its fogs.

The UK is not very rich in mineral resources. Over three quarters of Britain's land is used for farming; farms produce nearly half of the food that Britain needs. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a highly developed industrial country, known as a producer and exporter of machinery, electronics, ships, aircraft and navigation equipment.

Each part of the country has its own capital: London is the capital of the UK and England; Cardiff – in Wales; Edinburgh – in Scotland; Belfast – in Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. But the powers of the Queen are limited by Parliament, which consists of two Chambers, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. British Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the country. Everything in the country is done in the name of the Queen, but in reality, the Prime Minister is responsible for the policy conducted by Parliament.

The Party which obtains the majority of seats in the House of Commons becomes the Government and the others – the Opposition. The Opposition can criticize the bills introduced by the Government.

The UK's flag is Union Jack. It is red, white and blue, and made up of three crosses – the cross of St. George, the cross of St. Patrick, and the cross of St. Andrew. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 72 counties.

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

Exercise 2. Divide the text into several logical parts.

<u>Use:</u> 1) I think this text can be divided into 2, 3, 4 ... logical parts. 2) The 1st (2nd, 3d ...) part is about ... 3) Its main thought is: (or: its key sentence is ...).

Exercise 3. Find Participle I and Participle II in the text. Determine their functions.

Exercise 4. Find in the text the words of which the following phrases are the definitions:

- 1) A political system where a queen (a king) is a formal ruler
- 2) The main city of the country
- 3) Water running from an ocean and washing shores
- 4) A climate with warmer winters and cooler summers
- 5) The natural phenomenon caused by wet weather
- 6) To be famous for smth.
- 7) The party which criticizes the policy of the government

Exercise 5. In pairs, agree or disagree with the statements.

- 1) Great Britain is a monarchy.
- 2) The country covers the north-eastern coastline of Europe.
- 3) There are a lot of long rivers in the UK.
- 4) In Britain it is not very cold in winter.
- 5) The UK is an agrarian country.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the official name of Great Britain?
- 2) What is its population (land area, capital)?
- 3) What are the main geographical regions of the country?
- 4) What are the main physical characteristics of the UK?
- 5) What climate does the country have? What factors influence its climate?
- 6) Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
- 7) Are there many mineral resources in the country?
- 8) Who is the official ruler in the country?
- 9) Who is responsible for the policy of Great Britain?
- 10) What is the supreme legislative body in the country?

★Exercise 7. Add some extra material and make a report about Great Britain.

Text 2

Britain lives by manufacture and trade. For every person employed in agriculture eleven people are employed in mining, manufacturing and building. The UK is one of the world's largest exporters of manufactured goods per head of population.

Apart from coal and iron ore Britain has got very few natural resources and mostly depends on imports. Its agriculture provides only half the food it needs. The other half and the most of the raw materials for its industries such as oil and various metals have to be imported. Britain has to import timber, cotton, fruit and farm products.

The country used to be richly forested, but most of the forests were cut down to make room for cultivation. The greater part of land is used for cattle-raising, sheep-raising and pig breeding. Among the crops grown on British farms are wheat, barley and oats. The fields are mainly found in the eastern part of the country. Farms tend to be bigger where the soil is less fertile.

In the 19th century Britain secured a leading position in the world as manufacturer, merchant and banker. After World War I the world demand forthe products of Britain's traditional industries – textiles, coal and machinery fell off, and Britain began expanding trade in engineering products and electrical goods.

The crisis of 1929-1933 brought about mass unemployment, which reached its peak in 1932. Britain's share in the world industrial output decreased. After the crisis there was some revival in production, employment and world trade as the result of extensive armament program.

After World War II the situation radically changed. Now Britain is no longer the leading imperialist power it used to be. It has lost its colonies which used to supply it with cheap raw materials.

Britain produces high quality expensive goods which have always been characteristic of its industry. It mostly produces articles requiring skilled labour, such as precision instruments, electronic equipment, chemicals and high quality consumer goods, among them are cotton goods, leather goods, woolen goods.

The original basis of British industry was coal-mining, and the early factories grew up not far from the main mining areas. Glasgow and Newcastle became great centres of engineering and shipbuilding. Lancashire produced cotton goods and Yorkshire woollens, with Sheffield concentrating on iron and steel. Birmingham developed light engineering. Then there appeared a tendency for industry and population to move to the south, particularly to London area. Now there is a great progress in the development of new industries, such as aircraft, automobile, electronic industries and others.

Exercise 1. Translate the text. Suggest a title for it.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions to the text.

- a) What natural resources does Great Britain have?
- b) What raw materials does Great Britain import?
- c) What produce does the country export?
- d) What did the crisis of 1929-1933 bring about?
- e) What is a characteristic feature of British industry?
- f) What are the main articles produced by British industry?
- g) What are the main industrial centres of the country?
- h) What can you say about British agriculture?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

- 1) Great Britain is rich in (oil, gold, copper, silver, iron ore, zinc, coal).
- 2) The UK has to import (coal, agricultural products, electrical goods, oil, cotton, tobacco, fruit, wheat, various metals).
- 3) It produces (cheap articles, raw materials, high quality expensive goods, articles requiring skilled labour, precision instruments).
- 4) The new industries of the country are: (the aircraft industry, the electronic industry, the textile industry, the shipbuilding industry, the automobile industry).
- 5) In the UK they mostly breed (cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, rabbits).

Exercise 4. Prove the ideas. Use texts 1, 2.

Use: It is true because ...

- a) Britain depends on imports to a great extent.
- b) The Queen reigns but she doesn't rule.

c) In Britain they have three types of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon and when it rains all day long.

Exercise 5. Write an annotation to the text. Use the following pattern:

- 1) The title of the text is ...
- 2) This text is (economic, agricultural, scientific ...)
- 3) This text is about ... (deals with ..., describes ..., is devoted to ... touches upon the problems ...)
- 4) I think it should be divided into 2, 3, 4, ... logical parts.
- 5) The first one is about ... (deals with ..., describes ..., is devoted to ... touches upon the problems ...)
- 6) The main idea of the text is ...
- 7) I think ...

Text 3 British Agriculture

British agriculture supplies nearly two-thirds of the country's food and directly employs about 2.5% of the working population. However, its share in the gross domestic product is less than three percent – the lowest figure among the developed countries. The UK's agriculture is efficient, for it is based on modern technology and research.

Nearly 80% of the land area is used for agriculture. The rest are mountains and forests. There are twelve million hectares under crops and grass. In hilly regions, where the area of cultivated land is often small, large areas are used for rough grazing. Soils vary from the poor ones in Highland Britain to the rich fertile soils in the eastern and south-eastern parts of England. The cool temperate climate and the comparatively even distribution of rainfalls contribute favourably to the development of agriculture.

Most of the land is owned by big landlords. Farmers rent the land and hire agricultural workers to cultivate it. Part of the land belongs to banks and insurance companies. About 30 000 large farms (over 40 hectares) account for about half of total output. In general, small farms dominate in the country. However, due to tough competition, the number of small farms (under 20 hectares) is decreasing.

Britain is self-sufficient in milk, eggs, to a very great extent in meat, potatoes, wheat. However it needs to import butter, cheese, sugar and some other agricultural products.

Animal husbandry accounts for three-fourths of agricultural products in value. 60% of farms is devoted mainly to dairy or beef cattle and sheep. Sheep and cattle are reared in the hilly and moorland areas of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Dairy and beef cattle occur partly in better grassland areas and partly in yards of arable farms. Pig production is particularly important in eastern Yorkshire and southern England. There are three main types of farming in Britain: pastoral, arable and mixed. Arable farming takes the lead in the eastern parts of England and Scotland, whereas in the rest of the country pastoral and mixed farming are prevalent.

As regards the cereals wheat takes the lead. It is cultivated on over 40% percent of the total cropland with an average annual yield of 12 million tons. Barley follows next. Cropland used for oats has been reduced to about 2%. This crop is cultivated mainly in the western and northern parts of Great Britain.

The potato crop is widespread all throughout the country. Large scale potato and vegetable production is undertaken in the eastern and south-eastern parts of England.

Sugar from home-grown sugar beet provides about 55% of the requirements. The other necessary part is refined from imported raw sugar. Sugar beet covers about 4% of the total cropland.

The land utilized for horticulture is about 251 000 hectares, of which vegetables cover about 73%, fruit – more than 20%, flowers – less than 5% and protected crops (those grown under glass or plastics) – less than 2% of the land used for agriculture.

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text.

Exercise 2. Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text:

снабжает, доля, внутренний валовой продукт, показатель, природное пастбище, жёсткая конкуренция, сама себя обеспечивает, на долю животноводства приходится, частично, занимает ведущее положение, средне годовой урожай, садоводство, тепличные культуры.

Exercise 3. Using the text make up a diagram: land under horticulture. Describe it. (See the phrases on p. 97)

Exercise 4. In pairs, find the sentences in the text that confirm the following statements and give reasons for the facts expressed in them.

- a) British agriculture is efficient.
- b) Soils differ in different parts of the country.
- c) As a rule, the land doesn't belong to farmers in Britain.
- d) Great Britain imports many farm products.
- e) Sheep and cattle raising are the main sectors of animal husbandry in the country.

Exercise 5. Change the verb forms from active to passive.

E.g. Farmers rent the land. - The land is rented by farmers.

- 1) Britain produces and sells milk, eggs, meat, potato, wheat.
- 2) Last year the country imported much butter, cheese, sugar.
- 3) By the end of the year they had sold much beef and mutton.
- 4) They are undertaking large scale potato and vegetable production in the eastern and south-eastern parts of England.
- 5) British farmers will increase arable land in order to produce more wheat.

♀Exercise 6. Make up a plan and retell the text.

Text 4 Some Aspects of British University Life

Of the full-time students now attending English Universities three quarters are men, one quarter being women. Nearly half of them are engaged in the study of arts subjects such as history, languages, economics or law. The others are studying pure or applied sciences such as medicine, dentistry, technology, or agriculture.

The University of London, for instance, includes internal and external students, the latter coming to London only for their examinations. The colleges in the University of London are essentially teaching institutions, providing instruction chiefly by means of lectures, which are attended mainly by day students. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, however, are essentially residential institutions and they mainly use a tutorial method which brings the tutor into close and personal contact with the students. These colleges being residential, the size of them is far smaller than most of the colleges of the University of London.

Education of University standard is also given in other institutions such as colleges of technology and agricultural colleges, which prepare their students for degrees or diplomas in their own fields.

The three terms into which the British University year is divided are roughly eight to ten weeks. Each term is full of activity, and the vacations between the terms - a month at Christmas, a month at Easter, and three or four months in summer - are mainly periods of intellectual digestion and private study.

A person studying for a degree at a British University is called an undergraduate.

B. A. or B. Sc. stands for Bachelor of Arts, or of Science, the first degree. M. A. or M. Sc. denotes Master of Arts, or of Science. One can become a B. A. after three years of hard study, and an M. A. at the end of five years.

В. А. – бакалавр искусств, бакалавр наук (учёные степени, присуждаемые большинству студентов по завершении полного курса обучения; в университетах Оксфорда и Кэмбриджа и в ряде вновь открытых университетов данные степени присуждаются по завершении части обучения)

 ${\bf M.~A.}$ – магистр искусств, магистр наук (учёные степени, присуждаемые в университетах Оксфорда и Кэмбриджа по завершении полного курса обучения).

Exercise 1. Scan the text and find: a) the paragraph showing the difference between the colleges of the University of London and the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge; b) the word which means: "a student who is doing a university course for a first degree"

Text 5
The Story of English

Nearly two thousand years ago the Romans invaded Britain and then stayed there for 400 years. The Britons didn't learn Latin; they continued to speak their Celtic language.

The Angles and the Saxons came from Germany, and spoke a Germanic language. They invaded Britain in the 7th century, and they pushed the Celtic speakers into Scotland and Wales. Today some people in Wales, Scotland and Ireland still speak Celtic languages.

In 1066 William the Conqueror and the Normans invaded England. They came from Normandy in France, and they spoke French. At first the two languages were quite separate. The King and the aristocrats spoke French, and the ordinary people went on speaking Anglo-Saxon. But slowly they mixed, their children played together, and Normans married Anglo-Saxons. And little by little the languages also mixed. The result was English. The grammar (including word order) was mostly Anglo-Saxon, and a lot of words were French.

Chaucer wrote *The Canterbury Tales* in about 1387. It was one of the first books in English.

Exercise 1. Scan the text.

Exercise 2. These languages appeared in Britain at different times and history. Put them in historical order:

French, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, English, Celtic

Exercise 3. Can you guess the original language of these English words? Match the words with the languages.

1. physics

2. menu

3. pizza

4. ravioli A French5. cinema B Greek6. restaurant C Italian

7. telephone D Native American

8. guitar E Spanish 9. tomato F German

10. hamburger

Exercise 4. Are these sentences true or false?

- a) Celtic languages died out after the Anglo-Saxons came.
- b) William the Conqueror spoke French.
- c) English was the mixture of Anglo-Saxon and French.
- d) Chaucer wrote in English.

BE READY Speak about England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Use the following table:

Information	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern
				Ireland
Area	130 441	78 775	20 768	14 120
Highest	Scaffel Pike	Ben Nevis	Snowdon	Slieve Donard
mountain	978 m	1342 m	1085 m	852 m
Population	46 029 000	5 229 000	2 723 596	1 536 000
Largest city	London	Glasgow	Cardiff	Belfast
(population)	6 970 100	809 700	287 000	363 000

PHONETICS

Чтение буквосочетаний: у+согл., ew

"у" в начале слова; у+гласн.	ew
[j]	[ju], [u]
year, York	few, new

Exercise 1. Read the words correctly.

- a) young, yet, yesterday, youngest, yellow, youth, you, your, yours, Yorkshire, yacht, yard, year, yell, yes, yield, yourself, yoke, yolk.
- b) dew, sew, grew, newspaper, new, few, fewer, blew, sewage, flew, Andrew, view, review, interview, crew.

WORD-BUILDING

Exercise 2. Derive adjectives from the following words.

- -ful: colour, beauty, peace, use, hope, truth, help, power, pain, care, wonder.
- -ous: fame, danger, nerve, courage, industry, vary.

Exercise 3. Derive adjectives with the opposite meaning using:

un-: tidy, pleasant, selfish, able, grateful, limited, necessary, married.

-less: job, home, speech, care, wood, water, thought, sleep, rest, hair, tooth, motion.

Exercise 4. Some adverbs have the same form as their corresponding adjectives.

(Некоторые наречия совпадают по форме с прилагательными, от которых они образованы). **Make up sentences of your own using the words below.**

E.g. He's got a fast car. I like driving fast.

Fast, early, late, hard, long, far, low, little, well.

GRAMMAR

PARTICIPLE I

Причастие настоящего времени

Причастие — это неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки как прилагательного, так и глагола. Различают простую и сложные формы причастия настоящего времени. Причастие не обладает категориями рода, лица. времени

Forms	Active	Passive
Non-Perfect	asking	being asked (V3)
Perfect	having asked (V3)	having been asked (V3)

Exercise 1. Derive different forms of Participle I from the infinitives.

To give, to translate, to speak, to plant, to comprise, to found, to build, to do, to protect, to show, to make, to construct, to understand, to write.

Следует помнить, что перфектные формы выражают действие предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого, а неперфектные формы — действие одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого.

Перевод причастия настоящего времени зависит от функции, которую оно выполняет в предложении. В предложении **Participle I** может быть:

- 1) определением (может стоять перед определяемым словом или после него); переводится причастием действительного залога с суффиксами -ущ, -ющ, -ащ, -ящ, -вш, -ш или определительным придаточным предложением. Только неперфектные формы могут выполнять функцию определения.
 - **E.g. Boiling water changes into steam.** (Кипящая вода превращается в пар). **The water boiling in the vessel changes into steam.** (Вода, кипящая в сосуде, превращается в пар).
- 2) обстоятельством; переводится деепричастием с суффиксами -а, -я, -ав, -ив или обстоятельственным придаточным предложением.

Если перед причастием стоит союз (when, while), то переводится либо деепричастием, либо деепричастным оборотом, или придаточным фразой предложением \mathcal{C} союзами когда, **T0** время как, или при+существительное.

E.g. Having visited Western Europe we went to Canada.

(Посетив Западную Европу, мы отправились в Канаду).

When combining chemically hydrogen and oxygen form water.

- (Когда водород и кислород вступают в химическую реакцию, они образуют воду).
 - 3) частью сказуемого во временах группы Continuous и Perfect Continuous; переводится глаголом в личной форме.

E.g. They are reading. (Они читают.) He has been working in the laboratory since early morning. (Он работает в библиотеке с раннего утра.)

Exercise 2. Match the participle clauses in A with their Russian equivalents in B.

A B Playing volleyball ... Страна, развивающая торговлю ... The ocean washing the coast ... Когда его спросили, он ... Having asked ... Играя в волейбол... Developing trade the country ... Когда его спрашивают, он ... The country developing trade ... Студент, спрашивающий Having developed trade the преподавателя ... Океан, омывающий побережье ... country ... While playing volleyball ... Омываясь океаном, побережье ... Having been asked he ... Развивая торговлю, страна ... Развив торговлю, страна ... Being asked he ... The student asking the teacher... Спросив ... Being washed by the ocean the Во время игры в волейбол ... coast ...

Exercise 3. Comment on the functions of Participle I. Translate a) the word combinations; b) the sentences.

- a) The boiling solution; the existing elements; the student reading a book; the man working in the garden; the policeman regulating the traffic; the freely falling body; trees growing everywhere; travelling about Britain; producing high quality consumer goods the plant ...; exporting food products the country ...; the country exporting farm products; a developing country; having reached a great success in trade; being in London we ...; having a favourable geographical position the country ...; the country having a favourable geographical position; having done the work we ...; while being designed the device ...; a building attracting many visitors.
- b) We are leaving for London. He is playing football now. We are going to the bookshop. I'm preparing for my English lesson. They were carrying out experiments in the laboratory. The flame is burning. She was doing shopping from morning till five o'clock. I have been playing tennis for three hours. My parents had been arguing for half an hour when I arrived.

Exercise 4. Derive Participle I from the verbs on the right and translate the word combinations on the left.

Учёный, совершенствующий своё	to carry out
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изобретение Усовершенствовав своё изобретение, он Отметив своё тысячелетие, страна	to improve to mark to publish
Проводя эксперимент	
Опубликовав свою статью	

Exercise 5. Comment on the functions of Participle I. Translate the sentences.

- 1) They were watching the moving particles.
- 2) The method of cultivation being applied in our enterprise gives good results.
- 3) Voters are electing Members of the House of Commons.
- 4) Having been planted deep enough the seeds received much moisture.
- 5) Having been repaired the machine operated better.
- 6) Prevailing winds in Britain are south-westerly.
- 7) Being evenly distributed throughout the year rainfall is more than 1600mm.
- 8) Developing aircraft industry Britain has become one of the leading exporters.
- 9) Having been introduced this method turned out to be very useful.
- 10) While designing a machine you should measure the dimensions of its parts with great precision.
- 11) The substance affecting the magnetic field was a metal.
- 12) Having spread much manure they hoped to receive a good harvest.
- 13) Having visited the exhibition they went home.

Причастные обороты

Причастие с относящимися к нему словами образует причастный оборот.

<u>Объектный причастный оборот</u> (конструкция, в которой причастие находится в таком же отношении к дополнению, как сказуемое к подлежащему, переводится обычно придаточным предложением): I saw him working in the garden. (Я увидел, что он работает в саду). We observed the cattle being fed. (Мы наблюдали за кормлением животных).

<u>Обстоятельственный причастный оборот</u> (выполняет функцию обстоятельства): Going along the street I met my friend. (По дороге я встретила подругу). Having installed the new equipment British specialists gave some recommendations. (Установив новое оборудование британские специалисты дали несколько рекомендаций).

<u>Определительный причастный оборот</u> (выражается неперфектным причастием с зависимыми словами, отвечает на вопрос: какой?): The fence surrounding the garden is newly painted. (Забор, окружающий сад, только что покрашен). The oceans washing the British shores influence the weather in the country. (Океаны, омывающие британские берега, влияют на погоду в стране).

Особое место среди причастных оборотов занимает <u>Независимый причастный оборот.</u> Он распознаётся по двум признакам: 1) На письме отделяется запятой; 2) Имеет собственное подлежащее. На русский язык НПО переводится в соответствии со следующим правилом:

В начале предложения НПО переводится придаточным предложением с союзами когда, после того как, поскольку, так как и др.

E.g. The weather being rainy, we stayed at home. (Так как погода была дождливой, мы остались дома).

Если причастный оборот стоит в конце предложения, он переводится самостоятельным предложением бессоюзным или с союзами **a**, **и**, **но**, **если**, **причём**.

E.g. The students wrote their English test-paper, each doing his variant.

(Студенты писали контрольную работу по английскому, причём каждый выполнял свой вариант).

Exercise 6. Identify the type of Participle Construction in the sentences. Translate them.

- 1) We were in Great Britain after having visited France.
- 2) While learning to speak a foreign language you must have much practice.
- 3) There are many crops, wheat being the most useful.
- 4) Having been repaired, the tractor became more powerful.
- 5) We saw students sitting at the lecture.
- 6) Britain has trade relations with all countries having sea ports.
- 7) The bridge having been swept away by the flood, the train was late.
- 8) They watched the temperature gradually rising.
- 9) Watering the cabbages I noticed that some of the vegetables had wilted.
- 10) Silver being very expensive, we only rarely use it as a conductor.
- 11) Being an important source of power, tractor finds its many uses in agriculture.
- 12) We are looking for a person knowing London well.
- 13) Computers represent a new branch of science, the first of them having appeared in the middle of the 20th century.
- 14) The moon having no atmosphere, its surface experiences great extremes of temperature.
- 15) Being very tired he decided to have a rest.
- 16) Walking about the city I met an old friend of mine.
- 17) They have booked two seats for the plane leaving for Paris tomorrow morning.
- 18) Peter and John stood at the window watching a football game in the yard.
- 19) The man greeting my father is a famous actor.
- 20) While walking about Suzdal the tourists looked with interest at wonderful monuments of the past.
- 21) We study many subjects, chemistry being one of the most difficult.
- 22) I noticed him standing at the door.

Exercise 7. Paying attention to the Absolute Participle Construction translate the sentences.

- 1) Dinner being over, we assembled in the sitting-room.
- 2) The agenda being discussed, the conference started its work.
- 3) The wind being strong, we heard nothing.

- 4) Any moving object can do work, the quantity of kinetic energy depending on its mass and velocity.
- 5) Michael Jackson lives in America, his house being in a suburb of New York.
- 6) The area having sufficient fresh water, arable-farming developed well.
- 7) Many operations have been mechanized, feeding being one of them.
- 8) Manchester is the second biggest city in Lancashire, Liverpool being the first.
- 9) The University of London includes internal and external students, the latter only coming to London to take their examinations.

PARTICIPLE II

Причастие прошедшего времени

Форма причастия прошедшего времени V3 у правильных глаголов образуется, подобно Past Simple (Indefinite), путём добавления -ed κ основе глагола: to work – worked; to ask – asked; to translate – translated; to visit - visited

Формы Past Participle (Participle II) неправильных глаголов даются в списке неправильных глаголов. E.g. to go – gone; to speak – spoken.

Exercise 8. Write Participle II of the following verbs:

to do, to cultivate, to cross, to conduct, to develop, to take, to understand, to cut, to break, to ask, to go, to lose, to know, to describe.

В предложении причастие прошедшего времени может быть:

- 1) определением; переводится причастием страдательного залога с суффиксами окончаниями -нный; -емый; -имый; -тый; -шийся; вшийся. Может стоять перед определяемым словом и после него.
- E.g. tractors produced by our plant (тракторы, изготовленные нашим заводом), а broken cup (разбитая чашка).
- 2) обстоятельством; как правило, перед ним ставятся союзы: **when, if, unless, as.** Такой причастный оборот переводится придаточным обстоятельственным предложением, а иногда при+существительное.

E.g. As seen in the article these engines are very economical in fuel consumption.

- (Как видно в статье, эти двигатели очень экономичны в потреблении топлива).
- 3) частью сказуемого в страдательном залоге и временах группы **Perfect;** переводится глаголом в личной форме.
- **E.g.** We have done the work. (Mы выполнили работу).

Exercise 9. Compare the word combinations and translate them.

- a developing country a developed country
- a translating student a translated text
- a breaking stone rock a broken stone rock
- a printing secretary a printed article

Exercise 10. Comment on the functions of Participle II. Translate the sentences.

1) I went to the lighted window. 2) The work carried out by your department is interesting. 3) The experiments performed by Timiryasev laid the foundation for a new branch of science. 4) We saw a broken cup. 5) The farmers discussed new methods used in field cultivation. 6) He seemed frightened. 7) He spoke about his holidays spent in England. 8) When translated the article turned out to be very informative. 9) We have lost the key. 10) He never says a word unless asked.

THE PASSIVE VOICE Страдательный залог

Страдательный залог употребляется в тех случаях, когда лицо или предмет, которое обозначает подлежащее, не само совершает действие, а терпит на себе действие со стороны другого лица или предмета. Возьмём для сравнения два русских предложения: Строители строят дом. Дом строится уже пять лет.

В первом случае подлежащее **строители** само совершает действие, а значит, при переводе имеет место действительный залог. Во втором примере **дом** строит кто-то. Следовательно, при переводе второго предложения будет иметь место страдательный залог.

В английском языке сфера употребления глаголов в страдательном залоге значительно шире, чем в русском. Так, любой глагол, принимающий прямое или косвенное дополнение, может употребляться в страдательном залоге. Сравним:

Active Voice
I gave him a book.

Passive Voice

- 1) A book was given to him.
- 2) He was given a book.

Существует три способа перевода страдательного залога на русский язык:

- а) быть+краткая форма причастия; б) глаголами на **-ся**; в) неопределённоличным оборотом (когда не упоминается носитель действия).
- **E.g.** The goods will be delivered tomorrow. (Товары будут доставлены завтра). The house is being built. (Дом строится). We are taught English. (Нам преподают английский).

The Passive Voice To be + Participle II (V3)

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	Am, is, are +V3	Was, were +V3	Will (shall)be+V3
(Simple)	She is asked.	I was asked.	He will be asked.

	Is she asked?	Were you asked?	Will he be asked?
	She is not asked.	I was not asked.	He won't be asked.
Continuous	Am, is, are+being+V3	Was, were+being+V3	
(Progressive)	I am being asked.	She was being asked.	
	Are you being asked?	Was she being asked?	
	I'm not being asked.	She wasn't being	
		asked.	
Perfect	Have, has+been+V3	Had+been+V3	Will(shall)+have+
	I have been asked.	I had been asked. Had	been+V3
	Have you been asked? I	you been asked? I	I will have been
	haven't been asked.	hadn't been asked.	asked. Will you have
			been asked? I won't
			have been asked.

Exercise 1. Find the examples of a) the Passive Voice; b) the Active Voice.

- a) am spoken about; are writing; will be built; have been in London; will be described; have been visited; is washing; are washing; were interesting; have been done; will be reading; is being read; will be translated.
- b) have been spoken about; have done; is asking; is being asked; are fed; understood; has understood; had been understood; are cultivated; am having breakfast.

Exercise 2. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form, either active or passive.

1) I (to translate) this article. 2) The article (to translate) tomorrow. 3) We (to follow) by our friends. 4) A new building of the University (to build) before you return. 5) Now a new equipment (to test) on the farm. 6) Engineers (to test) the new equipment since seven o'clock. 7) Next time you (to meet) at the station by the agronomist. 8) In Canada English and French (to speak).

Exercise 3. Read the sentences and answer the questions.

I was followed by my friend. Кто был впереди? – а) Я б) Мой друг

We were told this story by our grandmother. Кто был рассказчиком? – а) Мы б) Бабушка

The lecturer was asked many questions. Кто кому задавал вопросы? – а) Преподаватель задавал вопросы б) Преподавателю задавали вопросы

We are given a new task by the teacher. Кто выполняет задание? - а) Мы б) Учитель

Exercise 4. Read and translate the text. Point out the numbers of the sentences with the Passive Voice.

London

1. London is the capital of Great Britain. 2. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of the country. 3. It is one of the largest cities of the world. 4. Its population is more than 11 million people. 5. London is situated on the river Thames. 6. The city is very old and beautiful. 7. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

8. Traditionally London is divided into three parts: the City, the East End and the West End. 9. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. 10. The West End is the part where rich people live. 11. It is known as the most beautiful part of the capital. 12. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are located there. 13. The East End is spoken of as an industrial district of London. 14. There are many factories and plants there. 15. Tourists are often shown London's places of interest, such as the Houses of Parliament, the Clock Tower, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral and others. 16. All of them are connected with the history of the country. 17. Many things are produced in London: clothes, food, planes, and cars. 18. They are exported to different parts of the world.

Exercise 5. Write down the sentences in the Present Indefinite Passive, the Past Indefinite Passive, the Future Indefinite Passive. Use: usually, yesterday, tomorrow.

- 1) The postbox (to empty) by his sister. 2) The stamps (to buy) at the post office.
- 3) The letters (to sort) into different towns. 4) The Tower of London (to visit) by several groups of Russian tourists. 5) You (to meet) at the station.

Exercise 6. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- 1) My question (not to answer) yesterday. 2) Ice-hockey (to play) in winter.
- 3) Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4) Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 5) His new book (to finish) next year. 6) Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7) St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. 8) Bread (to eat) every day. 9) Cows (to milk) twice a day. 10) These trees (not to plant) last autumn. 11) Lost time never (to find) again. 12) Rome (not to build) in a day. 13) I (to tell) about this a week ago. 14) This new equipment (to demonstrate) at the next lesson on Monday.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences paying attention to the place of prepositions in them.

1) He was talked about. 2) He was sent for. 3) He was being waited for. 4) He was being looked at. 5) He was being listened to. 6) He was laughed at. 7) This house is not lived in.

Exercise 8. Write down the sentences in the Present Progressive Passive, the Past Progressive Passive. Use: now, at that moment.

1) A new concert hall (to build) in our street. 2) The World Tennis Championship (to show) on TV. 3) Plants (to water) artificially. 4) His report (to discuss) at the seminar. 5) The luggage (to load) into the train. 6) They (to accommodate) at the hotel. 7) The ingredients (to mix) in the necessary proportions.

Exercise 9. Write down the sentences in the Present Perfect Passive, the Past Perfect Passive, the Future Perfect Passive. Use: just, by five o'clock.

1) The report (to discuss) by the teachers. 2) The delegation (to meet) at the station. 3) The football match (to interrupt) by a new's programme. 4) Mineral fertilizers (to introduce) by new spreaders. 5) The text (to translate) by the students.

Exercise 10. Paying attention to the tense translate the sentences with the Passive Voice.

1) The first microscope was created at the end of the 16th century. 2) Tomatoes are grown in greenhouses all year round. 3) The most important food plants have been grown for 4 000 years. 4) This text will have been translated by 10 o'clock. 5) New equipment was being tested in the laboratory. 6) This milking machine hasn't been adjusted yet. 7) Every day crowds of people are seen in Piccadilly. 8) The gate won't be locked. 9) The collection of books was constantly being enlarged. 10) Young children have been divided into groups according to their mental abilities. 11) The delegation has already been shown the new farm machines working in the field. 12) We weren't told the news. 13) The yield is badly affected by hail. 14) The British climate is influenced by a warm current from Atlantic. 15) All the students' papers and essays were handed in three days ago.

Exercise 11. Change the sentences after the model.

Model: <u>Different types of schools</u> provide <u>differences</u> in education. – <u>Differences</u> in education are provided by <u>different types of schools</u>.

1) They built a new town. 2) The invaders, known as Vikings were constantly attacking England. 3) The large archipelago grinds Western Scotland. 4) The students hadn't translated the text by 3. 5) These laws will stop much of the pollution from the factories in Dublin. 6) The voters of 650 constituencies elect Members of the House of Commons. 7) They are speaking about a new project. 8) James will plant roses in the garden. 9) John has just visited Kate in the hospital. 10) We often speak about her. 11) Nobody lived in that old house. 12) The teacher didn't answer the question.

LESSON 2

Task 1. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the capital of the UK?
- 2) Have you ever been to London?
- 3) Where is London situated?
- 4) What is its population?
- 5) What are the main parts of London?
- 6) Can you name any famous places in London? Which of them would you like to visit?

Task 2. Some places in the list are not located in London. Cross them out. The Tower, Westminster Abbey, Victoria Station, Kinburn Park, Hyde Park, Nelson's Column, Cambridge University, St. Paul's Cathedral, Burrell Collection, Kew Gardens, the Kremlin, the Museum of Modern Art, Opera, Fifth Avenue, the White House, the Capitol, Covent Garden.

Task 3. Choose the correct variant.

1) We go to Covent Garden:			
a) to do shopping b) to watch ballet		c) to look at rare plants	
	2) the West End is the place where		
a) rich people live	b) banks and offices are	c) many factories are	
	located	situated	
3) The official home of Prime minister is			
a) 10 Downing Street	b) the Houses of Parliament	c) Westminster Abbey	
4) Piccadilly is			
a) a wide square for	b) a bridge	c) a fashionable	
amateur performances		shopping centre	

Key: 1)b; 2)a; 3)a; 4)c

The main points for discussion:

Appearance (use: tall, short, with blue/dark eyes, thin, fat, well-dressed, beautiful) **Character** (use: friendly, polite, careless, absent-minded, snobbish, arrogant, hospitable, talkative, kind). **Interests** (use: reading, working in the garden, playing tennis, smoking, drawing pictures, collecting antique things, love of animals, always very busy and have no time for hobby).

Begin with: In my imagination Londoners are ... As for their character (interests) ... **Reply:** I agree with you. Most probably ... (Весьма вероятно) I don't think so.

Task 5. Divide the words into two groups: a) with "re-" as a prefix; b) with "re-" as a part of the root. Translate the words.

to rebuild, to refresh, to recreate, to reunite, to reflect, to remain, to return, to reserve, to repair, to restore, to reform, to reshape, to retell, to refuse, to read.

Task 6. Memorize the following words and phrases.

- 1. to go sightseeing ['sait, si:in] осматривать достопримечательности
- 2. to stay [stei] остановиться (в городе), гостить
- 3. **prosperity** [pros'periti] процветание
- 4. circumstance ['sə:kəmstəns] обстоятельство
- 5. **to turn** [tə:n] **smth.** (**smb.**) **into**... превратить что-то (кого-то) во что-то
- 6. treasury ['treʒəri] сокровищница
- 7. **The Plague** [pleig] Великая чума
- 8. **damage** ['dæmi**dʒ**] вред, ущер
- 9. to be of historic [his torik] value [vælju:] представлять истор. ценность
- 10. **unique** [ju:'ni:k] уникальный
- 11. **tremendous** [tri'mendəs] значительный
- 12. **to be laid in ruins** [ruinz] разрушаться
- 13. **to be spared** [spead] сохраниться
- 14. **to reflect** [ri´flekt] отражать
- 15. **to lay out** (**laid**) планировать, разбивать
- 16. entertainment [, entə'teinmənt] развлечение
- 17. **association** [ə, səusi'ei∫ən] ассоциация, напоминание
- 18. **A.D.** наша эра (Anno Domini)
- 19. **to remain** [ri'mein] оставаться (в прежнем состоянии)
- 20. to survive [sə'vaiv] выжить, сохраниться
- 21. **fire** [faiə] пожар
- 22. **sights** [saits] достопримечательности
- 23. **prison** ['prizn] тюрьма
- 24. to be proud [praud] of гордиться
- 25. to contribute [kən'tribju(:)t] способствовать
- 26. to acquaint [ə'kweint] smb. with знакомить(ся) с
- 27. inhabitant [in hæbitənt] житель, обитатель
- 28. **mansion** ['mæn∫ən] большой особняк, дворец
- 29. landmark зд. исторический памятник
- 30. **to be buried** ['berid] быть похороненным

- 31. **church** [t \int 3: t \int] церковь
- 32. **to be crowned** [kraund] быть коронованным
- 33. to take a glimpse [glimps] увидеть мельком
- 34. to devote [di vəut] посвящать; devoted преданный
- 35. to arrange sightseeing tours организовать экскурсии по городу
- 36. to conquer ['koŋkə] завоевать
- 37. **destruction** [dis'tr∧k∫ən] разрушение

Task 7. Translate the sentences.

1) Nearly all English kings and queens were crowned in Westminster Abbey. 2) The Plague and the Great Fire killed nearly 100, 000 people in London. 3) Observing old English architecture of churches and castles is a good way to acquaint yourself with the history of the country. 4) There are many narrow streets and docks in the East End. 5) You can enjoy shopping, meals, sightseeing and different sorts of entertainment in the West End. 6) Many places are devoted to W. Shakespeare.

Task 8. Make up a) word combinations; b) sentences

a)

- 1) historical, 2) to stay, 3) an association, 4) a bridge, 5) narrow, 6) to be buried, 7) fashionable, 8) to cause, 9)to contribute, 10) beautiful
- a) to its prosperity, b) streets, c) in London for a couple of days, d) destruction, e) garden, f) hotels, g) circumstances, h) across the Thames, i) in Westminster Abbey, j) with the past

b)

- 1) On Saturday Philip and Nora ...
- 2) During the war this building was laid in ruins, ...
- 3) If you have time you can ...
- a) ...enjoy sightseeing tours, shopping, night entertainment, going to restaurants and museums in London.
- b) ... are planning to visit the Tower of London.
- c) ... but part of it has been spared by now.

Task 9. In pairs, act out and translate the dialogues.

- a) I'd like to see the sights of London. What should I see first?
- It depends on your interests.
- I'm interested in historical places.
- Then you should see Parliament Square, Trafalgar Square, the Tower and St. Paul's Cathedral.

- To be frank, I don't think I'll have enough time.
- Well, but you'll take a glimpse and have a general idea of what London is like.

b) **Philip Stanley in London**

This summer Philip Stanley is invited to London to take part in a conference devoted to the problems of health and ecology. He's taken his family with him because he wants to arrange sightseeing tours of London for Nora.

At the Hotel

Ph: My name is Stanley. I have a reservation. It is for three nights.

Clerk: Just a minute ... Philip Stanley, Mrs. Stanley and Nora Stanley.

Ph: That's right.

Clerk: You're welcome. We have kept two adjacent (смежные) rooms number 35 and 36 for you. They are very pleasant and comfortable.

Ph: Have they both got en-suite bathroom?

Clerk: No, they haven't, but there is a shower and a toilet. Will you register your name, please?

Ph: Of course. Could I have an early morning call?

Clerk: Certainly. I'll make a note of it. Here is your key. The porter will take your luggage to your room.

Ph: Thank you very much.

Task 10. Find in the dialogues:

a) synonyms for the following words and expressions:

to participate, interesting places, to have a look at, to be connected with, to show around the city, truly speaking, to be.

b) antonyms for the following words:

to leave, in the village, there, free, long, days, separate, uncomfortable, late.

Task 11. In pairs, ask your friend which places of interest in London he (she) would like to visit. Use the phrases from the dialogues.

Text 1 London

I London is the capital of Great Britain. It is one of the most exciting cities in the world. It is full of things to see and do: shopping, sightseeing, enjoying excellent entertainment and night life. It is situated on the both sides of the Thames. There are fourteen bridges across the Thames.

II The capital is certainly very old and full of historic associations. It has strong links with the past. Historical and geographical circumstances have turned London into one of the world's most important commercial and cultural centres.

III In 43 AD the Romans conquered Britain and for 400 years it remained a Roman province. The Romans built long straight roads. Many of them met at the

point where London Bridge now stands. In 1066 the Duke (герцог) William the Conqueror settled in London. It became the capital.

IV In its history London survived the Plague, which killed 70 000 people and the Great Fire, which followed. World War II brought tremendous destruction to the city. A great number of buildings of historic value were laid in ruins. Nevertheless, much was spared, including the Tower, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey which remain the major tourist attraction of the city.

V London has many faces. It is a strange mixture of the past and present, the old-fashioned and modern. It consists of three major parts: the West End, the City and the East End. You can see many fashionable hotels, shops, restaurants, parks and theatres in the West End. It is the finest part of London. The Houses of Parliament, Whitehall, Downing street are all in the West End.

VI The City of London is the business and commercial part of London. All the main banks and offices are situated in the City. In the centre of the City there is the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Tower used to be a fortress, a royal residence, then a prison, and now it is a museum.

VII The East End is a district of docks, factories, little houses and narrow streets. London is famous for its parks, Hyde Park being the most beautiful of them.

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text. What new information have you got from the text?

Exercise 2. Using the text prove that the following statements are true:

- 1) The geographical position of London contributed to the development of trade.
- 2) The City is "the money" of London.
- 3) The East End is "the hands" of London.
- 4) The history of London is really dramatic.

Use: Yes, it's true. According to the text ...

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the capital of the UK?
- 2) Where is it situated?
- 3) How many bridges are there across the Thames?
- 4) When did it become the capital?
- 5) What were the two main disasters of London in the past?
- 6) What are the three main parts of London?
- 7) What can you say about the City (the West End, the East End)?
- 8) What is the most beautiful park in London?

Exercise 4. Retell the text.

Sightseeing in London

Task 1. Read the words correctly.

Hyde Park [, haid'pa:k], Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə'skwεə], Nelson's Column [, nelsnz'koləm], Regent's Park [, ri: dʒənts'pa:k], Westminster Abbey [, westminstər'æbi], St Paul's Cathedral [sent, po:lz kə'θi:drəl], The Tower ['tauə], the Mall [mo:l], Buckingham Palace [, bʌkiŋəm 'pælis].

Task 2. In pairs, act out and translate the dialogue.

Dialogue

Nora: Daddy, where should we go first?

Philip: Well, now we are in Trafalgar Square. It's a good starting point for any tour of London. Trafalgar Square was laid out about a hundred and fifty years ago.

Nora: Look over there! I see a tall monument with a figure of a seaman on the top and guarded at the base by four bronze lions.

Philip: It's Nelson's Column. It is 185 feet high... Now we are going along Whitehall. That is Admiralty Arch on the right, and the broad road there is the Mall, leading to Buckingham Palace.

Nora: I want to see the Changing of the Guard. What time does it take place?

Philip: It is at 10.30. We must hurry up...

Nora: It's great! I like the bright colour of the red coat and white trousers of the Life Guards.

Philip: We will just leave the car for a while and walk along to Westminster Bridge. From the bridge we'll get the best view of the Houses of Parliament, stretching for about 1 000 feet. And the next point of our tour is Westminster Abbey. I believe you will enjoy visiting Westminster Hall.

Nora: I know it is the church where nearly all the kings and the queens were crowned.

Philip: Exactly so. And many famous people are buried there: Charles Darwin, Sir Isaac Newton, Charles Dickens.

Nora: Daddy, it's just twelve o'clock. In a moment or two we'll hear Big Ben. There it goes.

Philip: Oh, yes. It is the biggest bell in England.

Nora: Let's go to Hyde Park.

Philip: I am afraid you'll be too tired. That's enough for today. Are you hungry?

Nora: Yes, I am.

Philip: And I am awfully thirsty (ужасно хочу пить).

Nora: Let's go to a cafe and have a snack (перекусить).

Philip: I have a better idea. We'll go to the restaurant and have a substantial meal (основательно подкрепиться).

Task 3. . In pairs or groups, plan a tour of London. Describe your tour, explaining why the places are famous or interesting. (Use the information below and some extra information).

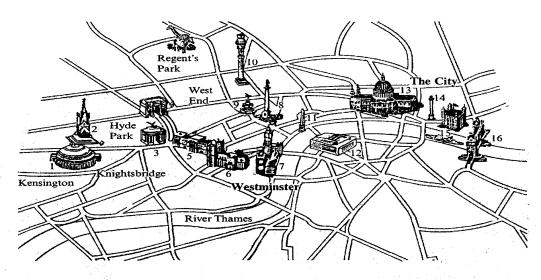
Use: We will start our tour ... From there we will go to ..., which is/where you can see ... After this, you will visit ... Finally, we will take a ride on the ...

Buckingham Palace has been the permanent London residence of the sovereign since Queen Victoria. It was originally a red brick mansion built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. The colorful ceremony of Changing the Guard takes place in the forecourt, and on the monarch official birthday the final marchpast after Trooping the Colours (торжественный развод караулов с выносом знамени) takes place outside the gates.

Tower Bridge is one of the London's famous landmarks. It was opened in 1894 and cost more than a million pounds. The electrical machinery lifts the bascules (подъёмные крылья) to permit the passage of large ships.

<u>Tower of London</u> was built by William the Conqueror to guard the Thames approaches. Apart from its permanent role of fortress it was a royal palace, a prison, a mint (Монетный

A Tourist Map of London



- 1 Royal Albert Hall
- 2 Albert Memorial
- 3 Wellington Arch
- 4 Marble Arch
- 5 Buckingham Palace
- 6 Westminster Abbey
- 7 Houses of Parliament
- 8 Nelson's Column

- 9 Statue of Eros
- 10 Post office Tower
- 11 Cleopatra's Needle
- 12 Royal Festival Hall
- 13 St Paul's Cathedral
- 14 The Monument
- 15 Tower of London
- 16 Tower Bridge

It is worth seeing



London's geographical centre is Trafalgar Square.

In the north of Trafalgar Square there is the National Gallery.





Walking a little further we come to Parliament Square.

Westminster Abbey is one side,



the Houses of Parliament is on the other.





All the principal streets of London lead to the City. Here you can see St.Paul's Cathedral, the largest Protestant church in England.

One of the beautiful bridges across the Thames is Tower Bridge.





From the bridge you can see the Tower

At the Restaurant

Waiter: Good afternoon. Have you got a reservation?

Philip: No. We'd like a table for two, please.

Waiter: You're welcome. Follow me, please. The table near the window is free now.

Philip: That's good.

Waiter: Here is the menu.

Philip: Thank you. What shall we have, Nora?

Nora: A three course meal, I suppose. Well, you choose.

Philip: Let's start with a salad, then chicken broth, fish and vegetables.

Nora: And don't forget the dessert. I'd like a chocolate ice-cream or something else.

Waiter: I would recommend you a fresh fruit salad with cream. It's delicious.

Philip: You've talked me into it.

Waiter: What would you like to drink? Nora: I'd like some mineral water.

Philip: OK. A glass of mineral water for my daughter and a pint of bitter,* please.

Waiter: Of course, sir.

Philip: Did you enjoy your meal, Nora?

Nora: Oh, yes. I've had a really nice day today, Daddy!

Philip: Glad to hear it. The bill, please. * a pint of bitter – пинта горького пива

Task 1. In pairs, act out and translate the dialogue.

Task 2. Find English equivalents for the following phrases. Learn them by heart.

Предварительный заказ; салат; куриный бульон; мороженое; вкусный; пиво; Следуйте за мной; Вы уговорили меня; У меня сегодня замечательный день.

Task 3. Consult a dictionary. Translate the names of the dishes given below. Fill in the menu (page 143).

Prawn cocktail, smoked salmon, French onion soup, grilled steak, coke, apple-pie,

traditional roast beef with Yorkshire pudding and sauce, coffee, cheese cake, mutton chops, tomato soup, orange juice, fruit salad, baked turbot, sherry, soft drinks, whisky, champagne, crab salad, egg mayonnaise.

MENU

STARTERS	price (£)
MAIN DISHES	
Fish	
Meat	
DRINKS	
DESSERTS	

All the dishes are served with rice or creamed potatoes and two seasonable vegetables.

Task 4. Translate the following set phrases. Which of them do you agree with? Think of situations to illustrate their meaning.

- I "Eat with pleasure, drink with measure, and enjoy life as it is."
- II "I don't live to eat, but I eat to live."
- III "Life is too short to give up tasty food."

Task 5. In pairs, act out three conversations:

- a) At the Hotel
- b) Sightseeing
- c) At the Restaurant (Cafe)

Before you read text 2

Exercise 1. Guess the meaning:

wax sculptures, was on very good terms with the royalty, execution, death masks, the victims of the guillotine, permanent exhibition.

Text 2 Marie Tussaud

Marie Tussaud is known for her wax sculptures and Madam Tussauds, the wax museum she set up in London. Her father was killed in the Seven Years' War and her mother, Anne Made, took her to Bern where she moved to work as a housekeeper for Dr. Philippe Curtius. Curtius was a physician, and was skilled in wax modelling, which he used to illustrate anatomy. He moved to Paris in 1765, starting work to set up a wax figure cabinet. Curtius taught Marie the art of wax modelling. She started to work for him and showed a lot of talent. She created her first wax figure of Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1778. Other famous persons she modelled at that time include Voltaire and Benjamin Franklin.

In Paris, Marie became involved in the French Revolution. She met its important figures, including Napoleon and Robespierre. On the other hand she was on very good terms with the royalty.

However, she was arrested by the revolution on suspicion of royalist sympathies. In prison she awaited execution, but was saved for her talent in wax work and employed to make death masks of the victims of the guillotine, some of whom had been her friends. Among others, she made death masks of Marie Antoinette, Marat, and Robespierre. In 1795, Marie married Franz Tussaud.

In 1802 Marie Tussaud went to London. She established her first permanent exhibition in Baker Street in 1835.

Madam Tussaud's Wax Museum has now grown to become one of the major tourist attraction in London.

Exercise 2. Scan the text.

Exercise 3. Find sentences about:

- a) Marie's father
- b) her first wax figure
- c) French Revolution

Exercise 4. Develop the idea: "Marie Tussaud was happy, because ..."

BE READY

™Write a composition on one of the following topics:

- 1) I Want to Visit London.
- 2) Advantages and Disadvantages of Living in Big Cities.
- 3) Places of Interest in London and in Moscow.

Words for help: 1) History: events, to take place, to be of historic value, to build, to destroy, to set on fire (сжечь), to be proud of, to be connected with, geographical position, trade, science, interesting.

- 2) **Streets**: wide, narrow, crowded, full of life, peaceful places (тихие места), curved (кривой), winding (извилистый), prospect, square, beautiful view, parks, avenues.
- 3)**Buildings**: tremendous, magnificent (величественный), a skyscraper (небоскрёб), shabby (убогий), ramshackle (ветхий), old, shops, restaurants, modern, old-fashioned, libraries, pubs, offices, theatres, cinemas, masterpiece (шедевр).
- 4) **Activities:** to work, to have a rest, to go sightseeing, to amuse oneself, to enter a university, to obtain knowledge, to do shopping, to go to restaurants, to try national dish, to visit casino, to practise English, to go by omnibus, to drive on the right (left).

Composition (example) I Want to Visit London

I have never been to London. But it's my lifetime dream to visit this beautiful old city, full of historical associations. I read many books about Great Britain, its history and famous people. I'm also interested in historical novels by W. Scott. That is why it is interesting for me to imagine different evens that took place in the past.

I know London has many faces: you can see crowds of people in Trafalgar Square or Piccadilly; many fashionable hotels, shops, restaurants, parks and theatres in the West End. On the other hand the East End is a district of docks, factories, small shabby houses and narrow streets. Magnificent

skyscrapers of modern architecture can be combined with old English ceremonies such as the Ceremony of the Keys which is centuries old.

Most of all I'd like to see St. Paul's Cathedral. It is in the West End of London.

This masterpiece designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was built at a cost of £1 000 000

The Whispering Gallery which is over 100 feet above the floor of the Cathedral, is remarkable for its acoustics. A person standing at the entrance of the Gallery can hear clearly what is said on the opposite side, 107 feet away.

London is full of things to see and do.

♀ Задание на аудирование

1. Перед прослушиванием текста познакомьтесь со словами и фразами:

citadel – крепость

mint – монетный двор

link – звено

It is still guarded ... – Она до сих пор охраняется

Anne Boleyn – Анна Болейн (вторая жена Генриха VIII)

the Bloody Tower – Кровавая башня

2. Прослушайте текст дважды и выполните тест.

Test

Choose the correct variant.

- 1. This text is about:
- a) The Tower Bridge; b) St. Paul's Cathedral; c) The Tower of London

2. First it was built as:

a) kings' residence; b) a citadel; c) the government seat

3. It was built by:

a) Christopher Wren; b) William the Conqueror; c) Norman invaders

4. It was built in:

a) the 11th century; b) the 10th century; c) the unknown century

5. It was the witness of:

a) kings' wedding ceremonies; b) kings' negotiations; c) kings' beheading

6. Nowadays it is:

a) a museum; b) a royal residence; c) a treasury

7. It is still guarded by Yeomen Warders, who wear:

a) a traditional 16th century uniform; b) a traditional 15th century uniform; c) a traditional 17th century uniform

PHONETICS AND WORLD-BUILDING

Exercise 1. Compare the sounds and read the words correctly. brain – say – tale; speech – which – teach; load – gold – pork; shook – wood – cloud – fruit; tower – flower – our; mount – moist – pound – moon.

Образование прилагательных с противоположным и отрицательным значением

un – распространённая приставка E.g. unbreakable

in – часто встречающаяся приставка E.g. expensive - inexpensive

in — не употребляется как приставка перед словами, которые начинаются с m, p, l, r

im- употребляется с некоторыми прилагательными, начинающимися с m, p

E.g. possible – impossible; moral – immoral

il – употребляется с некоторыми прилагательными, начинающимися с l

E.g. legal – illegal

ir – употребляется с некоторыми прилагательными, начинающимися с r

E.g. regular - irregular

Exercise 2. Give the antonyms for the following words using negative prefixes:

friendly –

mortal -

married -

visible –

usual -

perfect –

logical -

real –

responsible –

popular –

happy –

GRAMMAR

Многофункциональные слова «that», «one», «as» that

местоимение	союз, часть усилит.	слово-заместитель
	конструкции	
1) указательное	Присоединяет	Заменяет имя
2)относительное	придаточные	существительное.
	предложения.	Имеет форму мн.
		числа (those).
1)This is new equipment,	Mendeleyev was sure that	This livestock
<u>that</u> is old. (Это – новое	the missing elements would	department is much
оборудование, а то -	be found. (Менделеев был	bigger than that on the
старое).	уверен, что недостающие	farm "Rassvet". (Это
2)I saw the book that you	элементы будут найдены).	помещение для скота
need. (Я видел книгу,	It is his experiment that	намного больше, чем в
которая тебе нужна).	influenced the science.	хозяйстве «Рассвет»)
	(Именно его эксперимент	
	повлиял на науку).	

one

количественное	слово-заместитель	формальное	
числительное		подлежащее	
Переводится: «один».	Заменяет исчисляемое	Выступает в качестве	
	сущ. в ед. числе. Имеет	подлежащего	
	форму мн. числа (ones).	безличного	
	На русский язык может	предложения. Ставится	
	переводиться	чаще всего перед	
	существительным,	модальным глаголом.	
	которое замещает, или	На русский язык не	
	вообще не переводится.	переводится.	
I need only one pencil.	The right hand is usually	One can see a beautiful	
(Мне нужен только	stronger than the left <u>one</u> .	garden in this part of	
один карандаш).	(Обычно, правая рука	London.	
	сильнее левой (руки).	(В этой части Лондона	
		можно увидеть	
		прекрасный сад).	

to be at one with smb. (smth.) – быть заодно, быть в единении

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to "that", "one".

1) This farm is more profitable than that one. 2) Sam's just heard that one of his houses has caught fire. 3) That room was much better than this one. 4) These books are boring, I need some new ones. 5) One mustn't smoke here. 6) I know that you will go there. 7) The freezing point of water on the Centigrade scale is 0° and that on

the Fahrenheit scale is +32°. 8) I'm sure that she will enjoy travelling. 9) There is one student in the classroom. 10) One can take those bicycles to ride in the mountains. 11) That trip around England was very exciting. 12) All the castles and museums that we have seen are of great historical value. 13) I think his best poems are his early ones. 14) The breed of sheep that is developed by farmers in Yorkshire is more productive than that of other regions. 15) Have a glass of juice. – Thank you, I have already got one. 16) I've always wanted a CD player and I've just saved enough money to buy one. 17) One morning I was sitting at my desk when a policeman knocked at my door. 18) He said that the teacher would ask him at the next lesson. 19) One should follow the doctor's advice. 20) One in three people in developing nations is unable to find enough to eat. 21) The earth's supply of nonrenewable resources – those that cannot be regenerated – is limited. 22) A weekend in the country, when you can feel at one with nature, will be useful for you. the water that was used in the first experiment. 24) One never knows what his 25) I've lost my pen. I'll buy a new one. 26) One should always answer may be. inspect a tractor or any other farm equipment before he turns it on. 27) No one could see him.

a	C
а	

как, в	по мере того,	так как,	составляет	так (ой)же,
качестве	как (в то	поскольку	(ют), столько –	как и
	время, как)		сколько, всего,	
			целых	
He works	As he was	She can't come	The outer and	He plays
as a	driving a car he	as she is ill.	inner walls of	tennis as
designer.	thought of his		the house are as	well as a
	mother.		thick as 5 cm.	sportsman.

as if – как если бы; **as well (as)** – также (как и); **as for** – что касается; **as far as** – насколько

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences.

1) At present plastics as well as metals are widely used in different branches of industry. 2) The most interesting places such as St. Paul's Cathedral and Madam Tussaud's Museum of Waxworks will always attract tourists' attention. 3) The advance in the science of physics in the 19th century was as great as in other spheres of human activity. 4) As you see my house is rather small. 5) As time passed the castle became old and deserted. 6) As for me, I wouldn't advise this. 7) As far as I know he lives not far from here. 8) It is as cold in January as in December. 9) The film is not so interesting as the book. 10) My cat is as white as snow. 11) I won't go out as it is going to rain. 12) As I felt tired, I went to bed early. 13) As they live nearby, we see them very often. 14) I saw Peter as I was getting off the bus. 15) Turn off the light as you leave, please. 16) Just as I sat down the phone rang. 17) Do it as soon as you can. 18) As I mentioned in my last letter, I'll be back in London in June. 19) Helen worked as a guide. 20) During the war this building was used as a hospital.

21) The house looked as if nobody lived in it. 22) You look as if you haven't slept for several days. 23) I don't like Norman, because he talks as if he knew everything. 24) Ring me up as soon as you can. 25) Londoners don't think of London as "a city", but as a number of cities and villages that have grown together. 26) As for me I prefer big cities to towns. 27) In Britain as many as thirty million newspapers are sold every day. 28) The distance from the Sun to the Earth is as great as 150 million kilometers. 29) As for me I've never been to London before.

MODAL VERBS Модальные глаголы

В английском языке существует особая группа глаголов, которые называются модальными. Они не обозначают действия, а выражают отношение к нему, т.е. возможность, вероятность, или необходимость совершения действия. Это: сап умею: умственная И физическая способность; ΜΟΓΥ, обусловленная обстоятельствами; разрешение), тау (могу, смею: разрешение, - можно), *must* (должен, необходимо: обязательство; в отрицат. предложениях запрет — нельзя), should (следует: coвет), ought to (необходимо, обязан), don't have to (не нужно, нет необходимости не обязательно). У модальных глаголов есть ряд характерных особенностей: 1) они не имеют личных форм – инфинитива, герундия, причастия; 2) не имеют формы будущего времени (гл. must, should, ought to не имеют форм прошедшего времени); изменяются по лицам и числам, т.е. в третьем лице ед. числе к ним не прибавляется окончание -s; 4) после них не ставится частица *to* (за исключением ought to). 5) они не являются самостоятельным членом предложения, а вместе с инфинитивом образуют составное глагольное сказуемое; 6) в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях они занимают место вспомогательного глагола; 7) у модальных глаголов есть эквиваленты, имеющие то же самое значение.

I can play the piano. Can you play the piano? — Yes, I can / No, I can't (cannot). You may come in. May I come in? — Yes, you may / No, you mustn't* (нельзя). He must go there. Must he go there? — Yes, he must. / No, he needn't* (нет необходимости).

* Обратите внимание на то, как меняются глаголы в некоторых кратких ответах для точной передачи смысла.

Modal verb and its equivalent	Present	Past	Future
can	I can swim well.	I could swim well.	I will be able to swim
to be able to			well.
may	I may take this book.	I was allowed to take	I will be allowed to take
to be allowed to		this book.	this book.
must/should (ought	I must help my	I was to help my	I will have to help my
to)	brother. You should	brother. I had to	brother. I will have to
to be to, to have to	come in time.	rewrite the test.	rewrite the test.

Модальные эквиваленты могут употребляться также в настоящем времени наравне с модальными глаголами. **E.g. I have to help my brother.**

Exercise 1. Choose the variant that fits the sentence best: can (can't), may (not), should (not), must (not).

- 1) I (надо) water my roses.
- 2) We (можем) go sightseeing because the weather is fine.
- 3) You (нельзя) cross the street here.
- 4) He (мог) see lots of interesting things in London.
- 5) If you have done the work you (можешь) go home.
- 6) (можно) I take this pen?
- 7) (можешь) you translate this text without a dictionary?
- 8) One (невозможно) see anything from this window.
- 9) You (нельзя) smoke here.
- 10) What (могу) I do for you?

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences with a) modal verbs; b) modal equivalents.

- a) 1) We must use new methods in our research work. 2) Thanks to your help we could see the most interesting places in London. 3) Thank you, you may go now. 4) We cannot use another fertilizer at our experimental plot. 5) Warm winds from the Atlantic can easily penetrate British Isles. 6) May I use your phone? 7) You shouldn't neglect your duties. 8) We must take two exams. 9) He should learn to be more polite. 10) I think you ought to make more time for yourself to relax.
- b) 1) She was to prepare a report on biology. 2) Romans had to build many roads in early Britain. 3) She will be allowed to watch the new project before the conference.
- 4) They are to study various natural phenomena and to make all kinds of observations. 5) They were allowed to occupy the laboratory in the morning. 6) She is able to correct my project. 7) He had to book the room beforehand. 8) The conference will take place in our largest hall; therefore we shall be able to invite many people.

 9) These questions had to be discussed at the last meeting.

Exercise 3. a) Put general questions to the sentences. b) Make the sentences negative.

- 1) I may borrow his pen. 2) We can try this new method. 3) She must go to Moscow.
- 4) You should visit the Tate Gallery. 5) They may go home.

Exercise 4. Put the following sentences into the Past and Future tense using the necessary equivalents of the modal verbs.

1) My friend can do this work himself. 2) You must be there. 3) This young man cannot take part in our meeting today. 4) We must hurry up to catch the train. 5) Mary may take my car today.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using modal equivalents.

1) The meeting ... to begin at 5 o'clock. Don't be late. 2) A device is a "clever" machine which ... to solve some mechanical problems. 3) ... you ... to do it yourself,

or shall I help you? 4) Mike ... to come to the check in on time. 5) My son ... not ... to come to the stadium yesterday, as he had much work. 6) The conference on biological plant protection means ... to take place next month. 7) I ... to return home because I had left my bag there. 8) You ... to prune these bushes now. 9) Tomorrow I ... to stay at home.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences using modal verbs and their equivalents.

1) Я умею выращивать розы. 2) Он смог перевести этот текст. 3) Ты можешь говорить по-немецки? 4) Никто не мог мне помочь. 5) В будущем году мы сможем побывать в Лондоне. 6) Можно мне войти? 7) Туристам разрешается трогать все экспонаты. 8) Мне не разрешили взять эту книгу из читального зала. 9) Здесь нельзя курить. 10) В Манчестере можно увидеть старейший английский аэропорт. 11) Мне не нужно идти в институт сегодня. У меня практика.

Некоторые особенности перевода модальных глаголов.

Как было отмечено выше, помимо основного значения некоторые модальные глаголы могут иметь второе значение, которое не распространяется на их эквиваленты.

модальный	значение	примеры и перевод	
глагол			
can (could)	1) способность, умение;	1) I can speak English. (Я	
	2) предположение,	умею разговаривать по-	
	сомнение	английски).	
		2) It can snow.	
		(Возможно, пойдёт снег).	
may (might)	1)возможность,	1) May I come in?	
	разрешение;	(Можно мне войти?)	
	2) предположение,	2) It may rain.	
	сомнение	(Возможно, пойдёт дождь)	
must	1) необходимость;	1) She must work hard.	
	2) предположение,	(Ей приходится упорно	
	уверенность	работать).	
		2) This must be your coat.	
		(Должно быть, это Ваше	
		пальто).	

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences.

- 1) Originally, the Earth's temperature must have been extremely high. 2) She may be at home. 3) It can be stopped. 4) She must be late. 5) She must have been late.
- 6) They can come soon. 7) The weather may change. 8) It must be very interesting.
- 9) They must be still working. 10) It can be quite cold here at night. 11) 2000 dollars for that old car? You must be joking!