

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ТГПУ)

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
ДС.Р.01. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ТГПУ)**

Утверждаю

Декан факультета



/И.Е. Высотова

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**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)
ДС.Р.01. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

1. Цели и задачи дисциплины

Предметом дисциплины «Практический курс иностранного языка» является изучение иноязычной культуры, фонетического материала, необходимого для коррекции и постановки правильного произношения и интонации, грамматического и лексического материала, необходимого для формирования коммуникативно-познавательной компетенции обучаемых в наиболее распространенных ситуациях официальной и неофициальной сфер общения во всех видах речевой деятельности (аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо).

Целью преподавания данной дисциплины является совершенствование лингвистической и коммуникативной компетенции студентов средствами английского языка на основе социально-бытовых тем и содействие развитию устной и письменной речи во всех видах речевой деятельности.

Данная цель раскрывается в единстве ее взаимосвязанных компонентов: воспитательного, развивающего, образовательного и практического.

Воспитательный компонент цели заключается в:

- формировании у студентов уважения и интереса к культуре и народу страны изучаемого языка;
- воспитании культуры общения;
- поддержании интереса к учению и формированию познавательной активности;
- воспитании потребности в практическом использовании английского языка в различных сферах деятельности.

Развивающий компонент цели предусматривает развитие языковых, интеллектуальных и познавательных способностей, ценностных ориентаций, чувств и эмоций студентов, их готовности к коммуникации и, в целом, в гуманитарном и гуманистическом развитии личности обучаемых.

Образовательный компонент цели выражается в расширении эрудиции студентов, их лингвистического, филологического и общего кругозора.

Указанные воспитательный, развивающий и образовательный компоненты цели достигаются в процессе и на основе практического владения студентами английским языком.

Практический компонент заключается в формировании умений и развитии навыков устной и письменной речи на английском языке, обеспечивающих основные познавательно-коммуникативные потребности студентов и возможность приобщения их к культурным ценностям народов-носителей английского языка.

Содержание обучения рассматривается как некая модель естественного общения, участники которого обладают определенными иноязычными умениями и навыками, а также способностью соотносить языковые средства с нормами речевого поведения, которых придерживаются носители языка.

Задачи изучения дисциплины:

- совершенствование слухопроизносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков;
- формирование речевых экспрессивно-лексических и грамматических навыков на коммуникативно-достаточном уровне;
- совершенствование фонетических навыков;
- совершенствование умений и навыков говорения на социально-бытовые темы без подготовки;
- формирование навыков и развитие умений письма;
- формирование навыков и развитие умений в диалогической и монологической формах общения;
- формирование и развитие умений в беспереводном чтении и аудировании;
- обучение чтению текста про себя, понимание основного содержания текста средней трудности без использования словаря;
- обучение письменной речи (написание диктантов, изложений, сочинений);
- дальнейшее формирование и развитие умений и навыков формально-смыслового анализа текста;
- совершенствование умений и навыков краткого изложения текста;
- совершенствование навыков по грамматике;
- обучение исправлению ошибок в устном и письменном сообщениях;
- обучение реферированию общеполитических статей и неадаптированных текстов средней трудности.

2. Требования к уровню освоения содержания дисциплины

Студент, изучивший дисциплину, должен

знать:

1. системы языка и правила их функционирования в процессе иноязычной коммуникации;
2. основные особенности социально-культурного развития страны, особенности изучаемого языка в ходе истории и на современном этапе, особенности основных правил речевого этикета в английском языке;
3. методические приемы обучения иностранному языку;

уметь:

- воспринимать и порождать иноязычную речь в соответствии с условиями речевой коммуникации;
- осуществлять свое речевое поведение, опираясь на полученные лингвострановедческие знания, переводить тексты общего содержания любой категории сложности, вести беседы.

владеть навыком:

- устной и письменной речи на иностранном языке в рамках лексической тематики программы;

- аудирования, как при непосредственном общении, так и при прослушивании записей речи носителей языка;
- фонетически и интонационно правильного оформления своей речи (в соответствии с условиями речевой коммуникации, прежде всего, с учетом адресата и характера взаимодействия партнеров);
- речевого высказывания в разных формах монологической и диалогической речи: повествование, описание, рассуждение, анализ художественного, научного, научно-популярного, газетно-публицистического и официально-делового текстов.

3. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Семестры				
		4	5	6	7	8
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины	700	4	5	6	7	8
Аудиторные занятия	418	102	108	68	72	68
Лекции						
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	418	102	108	68	72	68
Семинары (С)						
Лабораторные работы (ЛЗ)						
И (или) другие виды аудиторных занятий						
Самостоятельная работа	282					
Курсовая работа						
Расчетно-графические работы						
Реферат						
И (или) другие виды самостоятельной работы						
Вид итогового контроля (зачет, экзамен)		экзамен	зачет	экзамен	зачет	экзамен

4. Содержание дисциплины

4.1. Разделы дисциплины и виды занятий

№ п/п	Разделы дисциплины			Лекции	Практические занятия или семинары	Лабораторные работы
	Лексика	Грамматика	Фонетика			
1.	Квартира	Глагол	Дальнейшее развитие	-	44	-
2.	Времена года		фонетических	-	14	-
3.	Путешествие		навыков	-	44	-
4.	Здоровье	Глагол	Дальнейшее развитие	-	40	-
5.	Спорт		фонетических	-	28	-
6.	Еда		навыков	-	40	-
7.	Покупки	Глагол	Дальнейшее развитие	-	48	-
8.	Сфера обслуживания		фонетических навыков	-	20	-

9.	СМИ	Глагол	Дальнейшее развитие фонетических навыков	-	72	-
10. 11.	Искусство Охрана окружающей среды	Синтаксис	Дальнейшее развитие фонетических навыков	- -	34 34	- -

4.2. Содержание разделов дисциплины

4.2.1. Лексика

Раздел 1. Квартира: типичная квартира, дом для одной семьи, его обстановка, удобства; жилищная проблема в Великобритании и России; быт, ведение домашнего хозяйства, генеральная уборка.

Раздел 2. Времена года: погода зимой, летом, осенью, весной; занятия людей, любимое время года.

Раздел 3. Путешествие: планирование отпуска, каникул, посещение туристического бюро, сборы в дорогу; путешествие на поезде, самолете, автомобиле, корабле; туристический поход.

Раздел 4. Здоровье: строение человеческого тела, внутренние органы; заболевания, их симптомы и лечение, визит к врачу; душевное здоровье, депрессия, психологическая помощь; забота о сохранении здоровья, образ жизни; социальное страхование: основные направления социального страхования в Великобритании и в России; медицинское страхование и его разновидности, пенсионное страхование; социальная поддержка семьи, помощь малоимущим; особенности социальной политики в Великобритании и России.

Раздел 5. Спорт: виды спорта: зимние и летние, любимый вид спорта, выдающиеся спортсмены в России и Великобритании, история олимпийских игр, профессиональный спорт.

Раздел 6. Еда: виды продовольственных магазинов, покупка продуктов, приготовление пищи; трапеза по-английски и по-русски, посещение студенческой столовой, кафе, ресторана в Великобритании и в России, чаевые; правильное питание, диеты, проблема лишнего веса.

Раздел 7. Покупки: виды магазинов: универмаг, книжный магазин, бутик, ювелирный магазин, магазин хозяйственных товаров; проблема выбора покупки.

Раздел 8. Сфера обслуживания: химчистка, пошив и ремонт одежды, парикмахерская, часовая мастерская, прачечная, ремонт обуви; правила ухода за одеждой и обувью, информация на товарных ярлыках; особенности оказания бытовых услуг в Великобритании и в России.

Раздел 9. СМИ: виды СМИ: пресса, радио, телевидение, популярные телепередачи, реклама на телевидении; Интернет, роль СМИ в жизни человека.

Раздел 10. Искусство: история искусств; живопись: жанры и виды изобразительного искусства, творчество знаменитых художников, знаменитые

картинные галереи России и Великобритании; музей: виды музеев, в музее, экскурсия; скульптура: жанры и виды скульптуры, известные скульпторы России и Великобритании; театр: из истории театра, театр и другие виды зрелищ, посещение театра, поведение во время представления, современный театр, известные драматурги и актёры Великобритании и России; кино: из истории возникновения кино, фильм и его создатели, посещение кинотеатра; кинофестиваль; видеофильмы.

Раздел 11. Охрана окружающей среды: проблемы экологии в России и Великобритании, экологическое воспитание молодежи, известные экологические катастрофы мира и их последствия, «экологическая тропа», роль общественной организации «Greenpeace».

4.2.2. Грамматика

Глагол: косвенная речь, пассивный залог, модальные глаголы, сослагательное наклонение, неличные формы глагола.

Синтаксис: виды простых и сложных предложений, порядок слов в предложении, согласование времен.

4.2.3. Фонетика

Предмет фонетики; артикуляционная база; фонетическая транскрипция; звуки речи, классификация английских гласных и их характерные артикуляционные особенности; система фонем согласных, классификация и характерные особенности английских согласных; словесное и фразовое ударение; интонация простого распространенного повествовательного предложения с прямым порядком слов, вопросительного предложения.

5. Лабораторный практикум

Не предусмотрен.

6. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

6.1. Рекомендуемая литература

а) основная литература:

1. Практический курс английского языка. 1 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 6-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2006. – 535 с.
2. Практический курс английского языка. 3 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2006 – 430 с.
3. Грамматика английского языка : [учебное пособие для вузов на английском языке] / В. Л. Каушанская [и др.]. – 7-е изд. – М. : Страт, 2006. – 318 с.
4. Иностранный язык. Грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие / [Кошкарлова С.М. [и др.] ; Федеральное агентство по образованию, ГОУ ВПО ТГПУ. – Томск : Изд-во ТГПУ, 2006. – 242 с.

б) дополнительная литература:

1. Корнеева, Е. А. Грамматика английского глагола в теории и практике : время, вид, временная отнесенность, залог, наклонение / Е. А. Корнеева. – СПб. : Союз, 2000. – 448 с.
2. Сатинова, В. Ф. Читаем и говорим о Британии и британцах / В. Ф. Сатинова. – 5-е изд. – Минск : Высшая школа, 2000. – 254 с.
3. Практический курс английского языка. 2 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.]. под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 7-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2005. – 515 с.
4. Практический курс английского языка. 4 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 5-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2004. – 350 с.
5. Практический курс английского языка. 5 курс : учебник для пед. вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2003. – 228 с.

6.2 Рекомендуемые электронные ресурсы

www.everythingsl.net/lessons/light_festivals.php
www.thejapanfaq.com/celebrations.html
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading>
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading-37/>
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/18/extra-word>
<http://www.webtvhub.com/category/genre/travel/>
<http://www.dailystep.com/>
<http://www.busuu.com/ru>
www.englishtown.com
www.homeenglish.ru/

6.3. Средства обеспечения освоения дисциплины

- компоненты учебно-методического комплекса (учебник), как основное средство обучения;
- вспомогательные средства (книги для индивидуального чтения, газеты и журналы на английском языке);
- технические вспомогательные средства (видеофильмы, аудиозаписи).

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

№ п/п	Наименование раздела (темы) учебной дисциплины (модуля)	Наименование материалов обучения, пакетов программного обеспечения	Наименование технических и аудиовизуальных средств, используемых с целью демонстрации материалов
1.	Квартира	http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет

№ п/п	Наименование раздела (темы) учебной дисциплины (модуля)	Наименование материалов обучения, пакетов программного обеспечения	Наименование технических и аудиовизуальных средств, используемых с целью демонстрации материалов
2.	Времена года	www.thejapanfaq.com/celebrations.html	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
3.	Путешествие	http://www.webtvhub.com/category/genre/travel/	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
4	Здоровье	http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
5	Спорт	http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading-37/	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
6	Еда	http://www.dailystep.com/	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
7	Покупки	http://www.busuu.com/ru	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
8	Сфера обслуживания	http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/18/extra-word	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
9	СМИ	http://www.busuu.com/ru	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
10	Искусство	www.everythingsl.net/lessons/light_festivals.php	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
11	Охрана окружающей среды	http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/18/extra-word	Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет

8. Методические рекомендации и указания по организации изучения дисциплины

Специфика предмета «Практический курс иностранного языка» заключается в единстве 4 видов речевой деятельности (аудирование, говорение, чтение и письмо), что обуславливает одновременно как знакомство с новым материалом, так и его закрепление в пределах одного занятия. Практические занятия проводятся в различных формах (традиционный, пресс-конференция, диспут, круглый стол и др.), на обсуждение которых выносятся все темы программы.

С целью контроля усвоения материала используются контрольные работы, тесты, словарные диктанты, сочинения.

Часть учебного материала выносится на самостоятельную работу.

8.1. Методические рекомендации преподавателю

Предметом дисциплины «Иностранный язык» является продолжение изучения иноязычной культуры, грамматического и лексического материала, необходимого для формирования коммуникативно-познавательной компетенции обучаемых в наиболее распространенных ситуациях официальной и неофициальной сфер общения во всех видах речевой деятельности (аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо).

Дальнейшее совершенствование слухо-произносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков студентов является очень важной составляющей работой преподавателя английского языка.

Преподавателю вуза необходимо в своей работе для совершенствования фонематических навыков использовать пословицы, поговорки, стихи, песни, лексический материал темы или текста, составляя из него фонетические упражнения на долготу и краткость гласных, словесное ударение, интонационный рисунок английских предложений.

Дальнейшее совершенствование грамматических навыков целесообразно проводить в три этапа: ознакомление и первичное закрепление, тренировка, применение.

Первые два этапа рекомендуется осуществлять с помощью учебно-методического пособия: Иностранный язык. Грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие / [Кошкарлова С.М. [и др.] ; Федеральное агентство по образованию, ГОУ ВПО ТГПУ. – Томск : Изд-во ТГПУ, 2006. – 242 с.

Третий этап находит свое отражение в грамматических, лексических и текстовых упражнениях учебников или методических разработок.

8.2. Методические рекомендации для студентов

Работа студентов заключается в изучении ими рекомендуемой основной и дополнительной литературы по практике устной и письменной речи английского языка и новейших публикаций периодической печати при подготовке к занятиям, а также выполнение контрольных самостоятельных заданий.

Знание иностранного языка помогает специалисту любой отрасли народного хозяйства не только стать более успешным в своей области, но и углубляет знания родного языка, расширяет общий кругозор, знакомит с социумом страны изучаемого языка, повышает культурный уровень.

Работа над иностранным языком требует определенных усилий. Предлагаемые методические рекомендации будут полезны не только в работе над английским языком, но и сделают процесс работы результативным.

Каждый человек, изучающий иностранный язык, должен помнить, что прежде чем приступить к работе над темой программы, текстом учебника, написанием сочинения и т. д., необходимо хорошо овладеть лексикой.

Овладение лексикой предполагает формирование лексического навыка, а формирование лексического навыка, в свою очередь, предполагает овладение

произнесением, написанием нового слова, правилами его соотнесения с другими лексическими единицами (ЛЕ) языка.

Владеть словом означает не только знать его перевод с английского на русский, но и уметь его правильно читать, делать буквенный анализ, правильно писать с точки зрения каллиграфии и орфографии, спрягать или склонять, употреблять в устной и письменной речи.

При работе над лексикой английского языка рекомендуется:

- очень хорошо отработать произношение ЛЕ (правильно поставить словесное ударение, сделать приступ или придыхание, акцентировать долготу и гласность звуков;
- прочесть список ЛЕ по теме, к тексту и выделить из них уже знакомые слова;
- написать знакомые ЛЕ на английском языке с опорой на русский;
- проверить правильность их написания с опорой на английский язык;
- выписать из списка новые ЛЕ с одинаковым корнем, провести анализ их образования и, соответственно, проанализировать перевод на русский язык;
- выписать из списка ЛЕ с суффиксами;
- выписать из списка ЛЕ с приставками;
- выписать имена существительные, образованные от глаголов или других частей речи;
- подобрать к новым ЛЕ синонимы;
- выписать глаголы с управлением;
- выписать имена существительные, относящиеся к разным типам склонения;
- составить из новых ЛЕ словосочетания;
- подготовить карточки с ЛЕ на русском и немецком языках для постоянного пользования, например, в автобусе;
- употребить ЛЕ в устной и письменной речи.

Употребление ЛЕ в устной и письменной речи означает выполнение различного рода упражнений: подстановочных, конструктивных, трансформационных, занимательных, а также упражнения для активизации лексики в речи.

Но использование ЛЕ во всех видах речевой деятельности невозможно без знаний фонетических и грамматических правил оформления речи. В вузе должно идти совершенствование и дальнейшее развитие фонематического слуха, а также техники и произнесения английских звуков в слове, словосочетании, предложении, речевом потоке в процессе говорения или чтения.

Большое внимание нужно уделять в работе над английским языком интонации предложения, что очень связано с дальнейшим совершенствованием аудитивных навыков восприятия интонационного рисунка английского предложения и его адекватное воспроизведение в процессе устной речи.

В работе над совершенствованием фонематического слуха рекомендуется:

- многократно прочитывать вслух новые ЛЕ с низходящим и восходящим тоном;
- прочитывать вслух словосочетания также меняя тон;
- прочитывать вслух простые нераспространенные предложения;
- прочитывать вслух простые распространенные предложения, соблюдая правила пауз в английском языке;
- прочитывать вслух имена существительные с несогласованным определением с восходящим тоном;
- прочитывать вслух вопросительные предложения с вопросительным словом или без него;
- прочитывать вслух сложносочиненные предложения с правилами пауз в английском языке;
- прочитывать вслух сложноподчиненные предложения с правилами пауз в английском языке;
- прочитывать новые ЛЕ с нарастающим темпом: медленно, быстрее, еще быстрее и т. д., получая эффект «поезда».

Для того, чтобы данные рекомендации были выполнены, необходимо студентам повторить фонетические правила английского языка.

Для успешной работы над английским языком необходимо уделять определенное внимание самостоятельной работе.

8.2.1. Перечень примерных контрольных вопросов и заданий для самостоятельной работы

1. Письменный (прямой и обратный) перевод предлагаемых предложений и текстов.
2. Ответ на проблемный вопрос с использованием карточки с опорными словами, данными на русском языке.
3. Описание картинки/фотографии, составление рассказа.
4. Пересказ прочитанного оригинального английского текста из художественной литературы, периодической печати.
5. Некоммуникативный контроль понимания содержания предложенных преподавателем текстов.
6. Просмотр видеофильмов на английском языке, имеющихся в видеотеке, участие в дискуссии по фильму.

7. Выполнение лабораторных работ по грамматике из учебника «Практическая грамматика английского языка» (см. список литературы).
8. Выпуск тематических газет и коллажей.
9. Выполнение проектных заданий по изучаемым темам (см. папку «Методическое руководство самостоятельной работой студентов»).

8.2.2. Примерная тематика докладов

1. Жизненный и творческий путь писателя.
2. Мой любимый город.
3. Английский этикет.
4. Музеи Великобритании.
5. История развития культуры в России.
6. Культура и традиции английских праздников.

8.2.3. Структура и содержание билета

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

(ТГПУ)

Дисциплина: ДС.Р.01. Практический курс иностранного языка

Билет № ____

1. Grammar and vocabulary test.
2. Read and retell the text.
3. Speak on the topic.

Дата _____ Зав. кафедрой лингвистики

/Г.И. Уткина/

8.2.4. Примерная структура и содержание зачетной карты Test Card 1

Course 4, term 7

I. Grammar: Mood. The Subjunctive Mood

Test

1. Complete these rules with the missing tenses

1. To talk about something that is always true we can use this structure:

If+....., +.....

2. To talk about something that is possible we can use this structure:

If+....., +.....

3. To talk about something that is not true in the present and unlikely or impossible in the future we can use this structure:

If+....., +.....

4. To talk about something that is imaginary in the past we can use this structure:

If+....., +.....

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Some sentences require a negative

1. Bruce wishes he (have) more money so he could buy a new computer.
2. I wish it (snow) now that it's Christmas.
3. I wish it(be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
4. Of course Tom wishes he(come) with us, but he has to stay here and work.
5. I wish you (keep) your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows everything.
6. If only (lose) all my money. Now I'm broke.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense in the sentences below

1. You (not pass) your science test unless you do some serious revision this weekend.
4. If he'd known what was going to happen, he (not start) the experiment.
5. I (go) to the Sheryl Crow concert if I wasn't going to be away on holiday next week.
6. If you (say) the word «walk», our dog runs to the front door!
7. If you (do) a bit more exercise, you would feel a lot better.
8. You should read the new Michael Crichton thriller if you (get) the chance.
9. If you press this button, the machine (add) extra sugar to your coffee.
10. Can I borrow your car if I (promise) to take good care of it?
11. If you (come) to the party, you would have met my sister.
12. Tell Tom to ring me if he (have) the chance.

4. Correct the mistakes

1. When I be eighty years old, I will have twenty grandchildren.
2. If he forget to lock the door, anybody can come in.
3. I will able to redecorate the apartment if nobody interferes.
4. I wish I went to your party last week, but I didn't go.

5. Translate into English

1. Если бы озеро было поближе, мы купались бы каждый день.
2. Если он сегодня не позвонит, я поеду к нему домой.
3. Если полиция его поймает, он проведет в тюрьме 15 лет.
4. Если бы вы знали больше слов, вы говорили бы по-английски быстрее.
5. Если бы у него не было компьютера, он не тратил бы столько времени на компьютерные игры.
6. Если бы он не съел так много, у него не разболелся бы желудок.
7. Если бы я выучил английский язык раньше, я уже давно мог бы найти хорошую работу.
8. Если бы вы подумали об этом раньше, вы бы уже давно все поняли.
9. На твоём месте я бы купила эту газету.
10. Если бы я знал ответ на этот вопрос!

II. Topics: Man and Nature. Mass Media.

4. Speak on the topic.
5. Translate the following word combinations from Russian into English:
природные ресурсы; окружающая среда; запасы воды; промышленные отходы; брошенные земли; сохранить лесные массивы; высокий уровень радиактивности; средства массовой информации; желтая пресса; ежедневная газета; смотреть телевизор; тираж.

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины составлена в соответствии с Государственным образовательным стандартом высшего профессионального образования специальности **032401.65 Реклама**

Рабочую программу учебной дисциплины составил:

к. филол. н., доцент кафедры лингвистики

ФИЯ ТГПУ

кап

/А.Ю. Казанцев/

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины утверждена на заседании кафедры лингвистики,

протокол № 7 от «29» августа 2011 г.

Зав. кафедрой лингвистики  /Г.И. Уткина/

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины одобрена методической комиссией
ФИЯ ТГПУ, протокол № 10 от «29» августа 2011 г.

Председатель методической комиссии ФИЯ  /С.М. Кошкарлова/

Examination card № 1

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Present Perfect in the Active Voice.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Художественная литература, молния, сдавать комнату, книжный червь, прогноз погоды, провожать людей, дорогой, удобный, книжный червь, мягкий переплет, рассказ, период сильной жары, сосулька, грязь.

b) from English into Russian:

Built-in, to be wall-papered, laundry facilities, truck, dwelling, "B & B", to be expected, season, slippery, to sparkle, to melt, to be absorbed in a book, hitch-hiking seasickness luggage, splendid view.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Ты слышал прогноз погоды на завтра? 2. Когда читаешь научную фантастику, то погружаешься в особый занимательный мир. 3. Какой вид транспорта ты предпочитаешь? Поезд. 4. Самолет очень удобен, но очень дорогой и шумный вид транспорта. 5. Наш круиз по Балтийскому морю был бы успешен, если у моего друга не было морской болезни.

b) From English into Russian.

1. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. 2. The librarian at the desk can direct you to answer for any question. 3. Floors are covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. 4. I see that our luggage has been put into the guard's van. 5. You formed the reading habit early in life, didn't you?

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. I don't remember when did I see you last time? 2. She is still sleeps. 3. I made a journey by air recently. 4. Every day I'm reading the newspapers. 5. I shall be ready to answer when my mother will come.

V. Translate and give three forms of the following irregular verbs:

a) From English into Russian:

Become, catch, forgive, wake, learn.

b) From Russian into English:

Стоять, держать, понимать, петь, рисовать.

VI. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Мы слышали, что все первокурсники получили большое удовольствие от концерта. 2. Все были уверены, что Петр сдаст все экзамены на отлично. 3. В письме сын писал матери, что участвовал в трудной, но интересной

конференции. 4. Мы узнали, что они не поехали за город из-за плохой погоды.
5. Беки сказала матери, что пригласила на пикник своих друзей.

VII. Name the verbs not using in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Blizzard | a) deep banks of snow |
| 2. Snowdrift | b) full of people |
| 3. A heat wave | c) not to be allowed |
| 4. Hailstones | d) a place where you can book your order |
| 5. A bookworm | e) arrive at the correct time |
| 6. To be banned | f) very hot, dry period |
| 7. The enquiry desk | g) a long journey usually by sea |
| 8. Gilt edges | h) snow balls of ice falling from the sky |
| 9. Return ticket | i) you can find them in old beautiful books |
| 10. Punctual | j) snow blown by high winds |
| 11. Voyage | k) a person who likes reading very much |
| 12. Full up | l) a ticket to the one way and back |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 2

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Present Perfect Continuous in the Active Voice.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Гроза, сдавать комнату, быть покрытым коврами, прояснения (о погоде), вокзал, морская болезнь, дорогой, удобный, обложка, метель переезжать, лить как из ведра, урожай.

b) from English into Russian:

Three-bedroom apartment, to purchase, private house, truck, dwelling, storey, temporary residence, housewarming party, to form a reading habit, a spine, to go by train, to lease, means of transport, fog.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Ты читал эту книгу? Да, собираюсь перечитать еще раз. 2. Дождь льет как из ведра. 3. Какой вид транспорта самый безопасный? Я думаю, самолет. 4. Что ты думаешь о Нике? Он очень любит читать, настоящий книжный червь. 5. Напольные лампы стоят дешевле настольных.

b) From English into Russian.

1. It was foggy yesterday morning. 2. Martin Amis is the most important novelist in Britain today. 3. Voyage is a rather long journey especially by water or air. 4. Last week we made a wonderful trip to the mountains. It took us two hours by car. 5. The walls are often painted rather than wall-papered.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. I order give me this book. 2. You asked weather I know the right password. 3. I have been knowing him for my childhood. 4. Where have you been? I got into a traffic jam. 5. Have you learnt this rule for two hours?

V. Translate and give three forms of the following irregular verbs:

a) From English into Russian:

Cost, drive, teach, lose, win

b) From Russian into English:

Бить, ударять, знать, искать, думать, приносить

VI. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Я был уверен, что не смогу получить отличную оценку по иностранному языку. 2. Брат сказал, что не любит историю. 3. Анна сказала Николаю, что ему придется уехать в субботу. 4. Дети сказали дяде Тому, что поезд на Варшаву идет по расписанию. 5. Он узнал, что этот человек раньше был храбрым генералом.

VII. Name the verbs not using in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Blizzard | a) deep banks of snow |
| 2. Snowdrift | b) full of people |
| 3. A heat wave | c) not to be allowed |
| 4. Hailstones | d) a place where you can book your order |
| 5. A bookworm | e) arrive at the correct time |
| 6. To be banned | f) very hot, dry period |
| 7. The enquiry desk | g) a long journey usually by sea |
| 8. Gilt edges | h) snow balls of ice falling from the sky |
| 9. Return ticket | i) you can find them in old beautiful books |
| 10. Punctual | j) snow blown by high winds |
| 11. Voyage | k) a person who likes reading very much |
| 12. Full up | l) a ticket to the one way and back |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 3

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Reported Speech

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Сдавать комнату, морская болезнь, провожать людей, грязь, таять, лить как из ведра, обложка, увлекательный (о книге), агентство недвижимости, покрытый облаками, сугроб, переезжать, новоселье, мягкий переплет.

b) from English into Russian:

Laundry facilities, to purchase, dwelling, fog, to be expected, to spread, to form a reading habit, luggage, pulp fiction, a trip, fare-dodger, to feel quietness and calm, the enquiry desk.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Ты слышал прогноз погоды? Ожидается сухо, но с прояснениями. 2. Какая яркая вспышка молнии и ужасный раскат грома. 3. Научная фантастика сегодня очень популярна, хотя многие предпочитают бульварное чтиво. 4. В нашей квартире стены побелены, и полы покрыты коврами. 5. Ты купил билеты на пароход? Да у нас будет очень интересное путешествие, т.к. корабль зайдет во все порты.

b) From English into Russian.

1. The temperature is 25 degrees above zero in the shade. 2. Apartment buildings have laundry facilities on the ground floor. 3. The price of the house can range from a few hundreds to thousands of dollars per month. 4. The Italian tour was exciting. We visited many towns and then returned to Rome. 5. You formed the reading habit early in life, didn't you?

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. How long you live here? About three years. 2. The trains to Warsaw will arrive at 5 p.m. 3. Have you ever been to London? No, I didn't. 4. My friend told to me that it is expected dry with sunny spells. 5. My father asked we if we see the rainbow.

V. Translate and give three forms of the following irregular verbs:

a) From English into Russian:

Buy, fight, get, stick, write

b) From Russian into English:

Брать, показывать, оставлять, спать, класть

VI. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Мы услышали по радио, что на следующий день мороз будет еще сильнее. 2. Она боялась, что день будет холодным и дождливым. 3. Гарри сказал, что поезд опаздывает, по крайней мере, на 3 часа. 4. Девочка сказала, что ее братья уехали за город 2 часа назад. 5. Отец сказал, что уже просмотрел утренние газеты.

VII. Name the verbs not using in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Blizzard | a) deep banks of snow |
| 2. Snowdrift | b) full of people |
| 3. A heat wave | c) not to be allowed |
| 4. Hailstones | d) a place where you can book your order |
| 5. A bookworm | e) arrive at the correct time |
| 6. To be banned | f) very hot, dry period |
| 7. The enquiry desk | g) a long journey usually by sea |
| 8. Gilt edges | h) snow balls of ice falling from the sky |
| 9. Return ticket | i) you can find them in old beautiful books |
| 10. Punctual | j) snow blown by high winds |
| 11. Voyage | k) a person who likes reading very much |
| 12. Full up | l) a ticket to the one way and back |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 4

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Sequence of tenses

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Художественная литература, сдавать комнату, прояснения (о погоде), вокзал, твердый переплет, замерзнуть до костей, с позолоченными страницами, период сильной жары, метель, таять, новоселье.

b) from English into Russian:

Built-in, laundry facilities, a temporary residence, to lease, a splendid view, to spread, slippery, to melt, a reading room, to be absorbed in a book, pulp fiction, a voyage, a fare-dodger, to go ashore, to go by train, to splash.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Наш круиз по Балтийскому морю был бы успешен, если у моего друга не было морской болезни. 2. Сегодня обещали сильный дождь. Возьми зонт, иначе вымокнешь до нитки. 3. Чтобы сдать комнату, нужно дать объявление в газете. 4. Ты знаешь, что такое бабье лето? 5. В этой книги потеряно несколько страниц и поврежден переплет.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Martin Amis is the most important novelist in Britain today. 2. What kind of literature do you prefer? As for me I like Agatha Christy. 3. A mobile house is the cheapest form of housing that can be purchased. 4. We go to Krasnoyarsk by plane and then sailed along the Yenissei by ship. 5. Look at the sky. There is hardly a cloud in it.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. I fond of reading. And you? 2. My father always reading to me at evenings. 3. Recently we moved to the new flat. 4. He said that he will arrive tomorrow before our meeting. 5. What do you like better travelling by train or by plane? Oh, no I prefer to travel by feet.

V. Translate and give three forms of the following irregular verbs:

a) From English into Russian:

Mean, say, shine, tear, dig

b) From Russian into English:

Быть, резать, падать, расти, плавать

VI. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Подруга сказала Нине, что ей удалось достать билеты. 2. Ему очень хотелось поехать на юг, но мы думали, что он вернется так скоро. 3. Он сказал, что когда путешествует на машине, всегда включает радио. 4. Петр сказал, что поедет учить ребят в маленькую деревню. 5. У нас было мало времени, т.к. мы уезжали на следующий день.

VII. Name the verbs not using in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Blizzard | a) deep banks of snow |
| 2. Snowdrift | b) full of people |
| 3. A heat wave | c) not to be allowed |
| 4. Hailstones | d) a place where you can book your order |
| 5. A bookworm | e) arrive at the correct time |
| 6. To be banned | f) very hot, dry period |
| 7. The enquiry desk | g) a long journey usually by sea |
| 8. Gilt edges | h) snow balls of ice falling from the sky |
| 9. Return ticket | i) you can find them in old beautiful books |
| 10. Punctual | j) snow blown by high winds |
| 11. Voyage | k) a person who likes reading very much |
| 12. Full up | l) a ticket to the one way and back |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 5

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Present Continuous in the Active Voice.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Сдавать комнату, быть покрытым коврами, урожай, морская болезнь, провожать людей, вагон для курящих, обложка, период сильной жары, с позолоченными страницами, сугроб, зонтик, постоянное место жительства, прогноз погоды.

b) from English into Russian:

To purchase, private house, dwelling, to lease, boiling, season, rainbow, to sparkle, method of traveling, moralistic, historical novels, cruise, walking tour, luggage, to be absorbed in a book.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Чтобы доехать до университета, мне надо 20 минут. 2. Вы купили билет в один конец или оба конца? 3. Они любят путешествовать налегке. 4. Мы не поедем в деревню на следующее лето. 5. Он работает в банке или на стройке?

b) From English into Russian.

1. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. 2. The temperature is 25 degrees above zero in the shade. 3. What kind of literature do you prefer? As for me I like Agatha Christy. 4. I see that our luggage has been put into the guard's van. 5. The price of the house can range from a few hundreds to thousands of dollars per month.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. She is still sleeps. 2. I shall be ready to answer when my mother will come. 3. Where have you been? I got into a traffic jam. 4. Recently we moved to the new flat. 5. Have you ever been to London? No, I didn't.

V. Translate and give three forms of the following irregular verbs:

a) From English into Russian:

Sweep, sit, rise, hurt, do

b) From Russian into English:

Ломать, покупать, летать, иметь, встречать

VI. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Он очень торопился, потому что боялся опоздать на поезд. 2. Моя сестра чувствовала себя несчастной, когда получила за сочинение двойку. 3. Я пойду домой, как только закончу писать доклад в библиотеке. 4. Мой брат не включать магнитофон, если не знаю, как это делать. 5. Я завтракал, когда пришел мой друг и сказал, что нам надо собирать вещи для похода.

VII. Name the verbs not using in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Blizzard | a) deep banks of snow |
| 2. Snowdrift | b) full of people |
| 3. A heat wave | c) not to be allowed |
| 4. Hailstones | d) a place where you can book your order |
| 5. A bookworm | e) arrive at the correct time |
| 6. To be banned | f) very hot, dry period |
| 7. The enquiry desk | g) a long journey usually by sea |
| 8. Gilt edges | h) snow balls of ice falling from the sky |
| 9. Return ticket | i) you can find them in old beautiful books |
| 10. Punctual | j) snow blown by high winds |
| 11. Voyage | k) a person who likes reading very much |
| 12. Full up | l) a ticket to the one way and back |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 6

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Present Simple in the Active Voice.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Молния, сдавать комнату, книжный червь, провожать людей, урожай, обложка, увлекательный (о книге), с потерянными страницами, радуга, зонтик, переезжать, удобный.

b) from English into Russian:

Storey, housewarming party, "B & B", weather, slippery, cover, the enquiry desk, fare-dodger, splendid view, to get into traffic jam, to call at, walking tour, means of transport, to be a good sailor.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Поезд на Варшаву отходит завтра в 6 часов вечера. 2. Они любят путешествовать налегке. 3. Какая книга тебе нужна? 4. Что она читала с 10 до 12 в понедельник? 5. Если он побежит, он доберется туда вовремя.

b) From English into Russian.

1. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. 2. A mobile house is the cheapest form of housing that can be purchased. 3. What kind of literature do you

prefer? As for me I like Agatha Christy. 4. The walls are often painted rather than wall-papered. 5. Is the sky overcast with heavy clouds or is it clear and bright?

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. I don't remember when did I see you last time? 2. Every day I'm reading the newspapers. 3. My friend told to me that it is expected dry with sunny spells. 4. Recently we moved to the new flat. 5. I have been knowing him for my childhood.

V. Translate and give three forms of the following irregular verbs:

a) From English into Russian:

Let, shake, drink, build, hide

b) From Russian into English:

Платить, замерзать, вести машину, руководить, рассказывать, носить (одежду)

VI. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Мы решили, что пока ты будешь делать перевод, Аня помоеет посуду. 2. Джон сказал, что сделает все возможное для нашей поездки на море. 3. Мы надеемся, что когда он сдаст работу, мы поедем в отпуск. 4. Он ответил, что мы не сможем уладить этот вопрос, пока не поговорим с деканом. 5. Карл знал, что Ники не изменит своего решения, даже если он будет ей советовать.

VII. Name the verbs not using in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Blizzard | a) deep banks of snow |
| 2. Snowdrift | b) full of people |
| 3. A heat wave | c) not to be allowed |
| 4. Hailstones | d) a place where you can book your order |
| 5. A bookworm | e) arrive at the correct time |
| 6. To be banned | f) very hot, dry period |
| 7. The enquiry desk | g) a long journey usually by sea |
| 8. Gilt edges | h) snow balls of ice falling from the sky |
| 9. Return ticket | i) you can find them in old beautiful books |
| 10. Punctual | j) snow blown by high winds |
| 11. Voyage | k) a person who likes reading very much |
| 12. Full up | l) a ticket to the one way and back |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 7

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", "Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Past Simple in the Active Voice.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Художественная литература, вокзал, грязь, твердый переплет, с повреждениями, сосулька, метель, новоселье, замерзнуть до костей, прояснения (о погоде).

b) from English into Russian:

Means of transport, private house, truck, to be expected, boiling, to be banned, to make good bed-time reading, controversial, hitch-hiking, to get into traffic jam, to be wall-papered, laundry facilities.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Самолет приземлится в 3 часа. 2. - Что ты будешь делать завтра вечером? - Я собираюсь навестить родителей. 3. Когда читаешь научную фантастику, то погружаешься в особый занимательный мир. 4. Сегодня обещали сильный дождь. Возьми зонт, иначе вымокнешь до нитки. 5. Ты читал последнюю книгу В.Сорокина? Мне не понравилась, какое-то бульварное чтиво.

b) From English into Russian.

1. The temperature is 25 degrees above zero in the shade. 2. The librarian at the desk can direct you to answer for any question. 3. You formed the reading habit early in life, didn't you? 4. The walls are often painted rather than wall-papered. 5. Last week we made a wonderful trip to the mountains. It took us two hours by car.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. I made a journey by air recently. 2. I shall be ready to answer when my mother will come. 3. My father always reading to me at evenings. 4. The trains to Warsaw will arrive at 5 p.m. 5. Where have you been? I got into a traffic jam.

V. Translate and give three forms of the following irregular verbs:

a) From English into Russian:

Become, teach, hurt, mean, fight

b) From Russian into English:

Держать, знать, брать, ломать, падать

VI. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the sequence of tenses:

1. Мы решили, что пока ты будешь делать перевод, Аня помоеет посуду. 2. Джон сказал, что сделает все возможное для нашей поездки на море. 3. Мы надеемся, что когда он сдаст работу, мы поедем в отпуск. 4. Он ответил, что мы не сможем уладить этот вопрос, пока не поговорим с деканом. 5. Карл знал, что Ники не изменит своего решения, даже если он будет ей советовать.

VII. Name the verbs not using in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

1. Blizzard

a) deep banks of snow

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 2. Snowdrift | b) full of people |
| 3. A heat wave | c) not to be allowed |
| 4. Hailstones | d) a place where you can book your order |
| 5. A bookworm | e) arrive at the correct time |
| 6. To be banned | f) very hot, dry period |
| 7. The enquiry desk | g) a long journey usually by sea |
| 8. Gilt edges | h) snow balls of ice falling from the sky |
| 9. Return ticket | i) you can find them in old beautiful books |
| 10. Punctual | j) snow blown by high winds |
| 11. Voyage | k) a person who likes reading very much |
| 12. Full up | l) a ticket to the one way and back |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Text card № 1

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

Libraries play an important part in the cultural development of a country. People have a desire to learn, they seek knowledge. We can find all kinds of books in the libraries: novels, biographies, fiction, short stories, books about travelling, technical books, books for children, magazines and so on. In some libraries we can find books in many foreign languages.

I enjoy books of different genres: adventure and detective stories, science fiction and fantasies. I would like to tell you about my favorite book – Harry Potter. It is one of the most amusing book I've read during the last few years. I am sure that everybody agrees with me that this is the most enjoyable, entertaining and fascinating book which is read with great interest by children and adults as well.

I think this novel is very popular among children because it consists of several parts. In each part Harry Potter, the main character of the novel, becomes older and older and the young reader is growing up with him reading the book chapter by chapter. In fact Harry Potter is the boy of our age. This is the story of ordinary children having extraordinary adventures.

The life of the author has much in common with the life of her character. It was not always easy. J. Rowling was born on the 31 of July 1965 in a small town near Bristol, England. This the same date of birthday as Harry Potter has. She wrote first book named "Harry Potter and Philosopher's stone". The first book was the hit for both - children and adult readers. Harry Potter won the British Book Awards Children's Book of the Year and many other prizes on both sides of the Atlantic. Book rights were sold to England, France, Italy, Germany, Greece, Holland, Finland, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, Russia and many other countries of Europe.

Text card № 2

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

People like reading; they have a desire learn they seek knowledge. But it is difficult to buy all the books which we want to read. That is why we get books in public libraries. Books shouldn't be read only by pleasure. Reading books helps us in our education. Books offer romance history adventure, autobiographer's science fiction and humor in the form of shot stories and novels, poetry, prose and plays as well as reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries and so on. In some libraries we can find books in many foreign languages.

When a reader comes to a library for the first time he feels in library card and the librarian helps to chose something to read. The catalogues help the reader to find the books and not damage them in any way. We should not make notes in library books or dog's ears in the pages. The reading rooms in the public libraries are open to all who wish to work there. Readers come to the reading rooms to study and prepare materials for their reports or for their scientific work. Every school in our country has a library. A school library is a collection of textbooks and books for reading.

People are fond of reading different kinds of books. Fairy tales are enjoyed and read by children, books about adventures and journeys are enjoyed by those who are fond of travelling. Legends and myths are read by those who are fond of history. Some people developed much time to reading books and reading becomes their free time occupation, their passion. Through out the centuries books had an enormous influence on the minds and hearts of people. Books bind together ages, personalities. Thanks to books we can talk to people who lived in different countries and ages. Through reading books we hear their voices, thoughts and feelings. The book is the surest way to bring nations together. It helps people achieve understanding, trust, cooperation and friendship. Books awaken the young reader's imagination. They develop literary taste; arouse their interest and curiosity.

Text card № 3

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. December, January and February are winter months. Days are short and nights are long the weather is cold, rivers and lakes are usually frozen. The ground is covered

with snow, so a lot of people go skating and skiing. Also it is pleasant to walk when it is not very cold and it snows.

March, April and May are spring months. The weather is getting warmer and warmer, everything changes and reborn. The trees begin to blossom. Sometimes it drizzles, but there are no rough winds; the sun shines brightly. In spring all birds come back from the South and they sing sweetly on the branches of the trees.

The summer months are June, July and August. Summer is the hottest season of the year and days are longer than in winter. Everybody enjoys the cloudless sky and bright sun. Gardens and parks are full of colorful flowers; there are a lot of berries in summer, so some people like to go to a forest to pick them up. Also in summer many people leave their cities and spend much time in the country or at the seaside.

After summer autumn comes. The autumn months are September, October and November. The warm days of early autumn are called the "Indian Summer" and it is really beautiful with its yellow, red and brown trees and golden leaves falling down. Autumn is the season of fruit and vegetables, lots of people pick mushrooms up in the forest and dry them for winter. But days become shorter and nights longer and darker. The weather is not as good as in spring and in summer. The sky is always dull and overcast and it often rains, so there are pools on roads and cars splash the water on the passers-by. People come back from the countryside and do not walk outside enough.

One famous man said: "The nature doesn't have bad weather", so in my opinion we should like all seasons, because every season is beautiful in its own way.

Text card № 4

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

If I win the prize of 20,000 dollars, I will spend it in the world round trip. To travel round the world has long been my dream and with this sum of money behind me this dream is likely to be realized. I am going to take a trip round the world. I am going to do a lot of sightseeing. I am going to put up at expensive hotels and spend much money on entertainment and other exciting things.

My travel experience would begin in New York, known as one of the world's most modern cities because of its high buildings and its dynamic spirit. From New York I would cross the Atlantic Ocean to England. In London I would explore the British Museum and visit the shops and pubs along King's Road in Chelsea. My next stop would be Amsterdam, an attractive city because of its steep narrow houses and canals lined with trees. Flying on to Copenhagen I would eat Danish sandwiches and be entertained at night clubs in Tivoli Gardens. Having seen enough cities by this time I would head South to the Italian Riviera. Portofino, a handsome fishing village

resembling an opera setting, is one of the most charming vacations sports in Europe. Of course, a serious traveller could not leave Italy without visiting Florence, Venice and Rome, for all these cities are living museums. Continuing South, I would trace the beginning of Western civilization. I would make stops in Athens and Cairo. Certainly a chance to see the pyramids should not be missed. Next, I would fly east to visit the shimmering island of Ceylon. Here, the traveller finds many precious jewel stones for sale. Leaving this island I would travel to Bangkok, an Oriental city of many charms. Then, like many other travellers, I would be drawn to Hong Kong, the shopper's paradise.

Leaving Asia, I would load my over stuffed suitcase on a plane bound for Acapulco. In this Mexican resort, I would swim, sunbathe and eat spicy foods. At this time it would be necessary to count my remaining travellers checks. If a tour of Latin America were still possible, I would want to stop in Peru, Argentina, and Brazil. So, where would my round trip end? For me there is only one answer: Moscow, the city I will never tire of calling home.

Resemble – быть похожим

Explore - исследовать

Sightseeing - достопримечательности

Text card № 5

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

There are thousands who do not even think of family holidays, for they have precious little money to save, if any, and cannot see further than a day at South end. I was one of those last years, till I hit upon the idea of camping. To many people this seems to conjure up visions of colds, aches and pains and bites.

For me it was unparalleled delight - delight in the happiness of my two youngsters, aged five and seven, and in discovering the countryside of Dorset, with its wheat fields, and glorious, uncrowned coast. What trout fishing, peel fishing, chasing geese, and camp fires we had, all getting browner and healthier!

Our program was simple: up at 8 a.m., breakfast outside on upturned boxes or cushions with eggs (fresh) or mackerel (fresh caught). Wash up, walk to the village for shopping, stopping on the way for the kids to paddle in the stream. Lunch, sometimes a rabbit caught and given me by the "locals", or just fruit and bread if it was too hot.

Isn't it good to let the kids run wild for a bit, with not much clothing, so that the sun and air develop them almost while you watch? Camping is the cheapest, most "free" sort of holiday, you can enjoy with children. In my opinion it is better than a holiday camp as it is much cheaper.

Now, how to prepare for such a trip? I bought a large tent, and borrowed a primus stove. I sent two mattresses by goods train to sleep on, and packed all clothes, blankets, a couple of pillows and some food. If you have a little money to spare you can buy sleeping bags which are much better than blankets.

You must decide for yourself what you want or can afford, but there will be something to suit your pockets whoever you are. And you can hire tents too if you don't want to buy. Well, if you don't know of some good place recommended by a friend, there are organizations that publish lists of camping sites, from which you can choose some lovely-looking farm, and write to ask if they can have you.

Conjure – вызывать в воображении

Afford - позволять

Mackerel - скумбрия

Text card № 6

Topics: "Books in my life", "My flat", "Seasons and weather", "Means of transport", Travelling".

Grammar: Active Voice of the English tenses. The Reported Speech. The Sequence of tenses.

"No", said Harris, "if you want rest and change, you can't beat a sea trip".

I objected to the sea trip strongly. A sea trip does you good when you are going to have a couple of months of it but for a week it's wicked.

You start on Monday with the idea that you are going to enjoy yourself. You wave an airy adieu to the boys on shore, light your biggest pipe and swagger about the deck as if you were Captain Cook, Sir Francis Drake and Christopher Columbus all rolled into one. On Tuesday you wish you hadn't come. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday you wish you were dead. On Saturday you are able to swallow a little beef tea and to sit up on deck and answer with a sweet smile when kind-hearted people ask you how you feel now. On Sunday, you begin to walk about again and take solid food. And on Monday morning as with your bag and umbrella in your hand, you stand by the gangway, waiting to step ashore, you begin to thoroughly like it.

I remember my brother-in-law going for a short sea trip once for the benefit of his health. He took a return berth from London to Liverpool, and when he got to Liverpool, the only thing he was anxious about was to sell that return ticket.

It was offered round the town at a tremendous reduction, and was eventually sold for eighteen pence to a youth who had just been advised by his medical man to go to the seaside, and take exercise.

"Seaside!" said my brother-in-law, pressing the ticket affectionately into his hand. "Why, you'll get enough to last you a lifetime; and as for exercise! Why, you'll get more exercise, sitting down on that ship, than you would turn somersaults on dry land".

He himself – my brother-in-law – came back by train. He said the North-Western Railway was healthy enough for him.

Somersaults - кувыркoм

Examination card № 1.

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive Mood: general information.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Магазин, продавец, быть в продаже, аптека, мясной отдел, ростбиф, скатерть, тост, игры на воздухе, тяжелая атлетика, очки (в спорте), рецепт, пирожное, пломбировать зуб, приступ.

b) from English into Russian:

Footwear department, dessert, substantial course, to follow a tournament, ski-jump, yachting, rival, to sit at table, to try on, sneeze, disease, stationery, to catch cold.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Примерьте это платье, а вот блузка не подходит по цвету к вашему лицу. 2. Вчера было ветрено. Должно быть, я простудился. 3. Обед состоит из двух блюд: сначала подают суп, затем рыбу или мясо с картофельным пюре. 4. Кто установил мировой рекорд по прыжкам с шестом? 5. Я предпочитаю плаванию фигурное катание и художественную гимнастику.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Open your mouth and show me your tongue. 2. It seems I've lost my voice with shouting for "Spartak". 3. There is nothing like steak and chips, but I add a spoonful of sauce. 4. When I go to the jewellery department I'll buy new earrings, a bracelet and a chain for my mother. 5. Pudding is the mixture of flour, meat, and fruit, cooked by steaming or baking.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. When she was a baby she might only to cry. 2. If I was you I would go to the cinema. 3. Success attends you. 4. If I knew your name, I had invited you to the party. 5. If I wasn't see him alive, I wouldn't have been there.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood and Modal Verbs:

1. Пусть будет так. 2. Мы сожалели о том, что не взяли зонтики. 3. Если бы не болезнь матери, он бы приехал вовремя. 4. Было желательно, чтобы ты сдал работу в срок. 5. Вчера лимонад был очень холодный, поэтому я сегодня не могу говорить.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. To have a snack | a) if you want an extra portion the hostess say to you... |
| 2. Stewed fruit | b) the game for 2 players with 12 figures for each one |
| 3. To help oneself to smth. | c) when you are ill and don't go to the study |
| 4. Walking race | d) when you try not to go with style, but with colour |
| 5. Draughts | e) it can happened to you after disease |
| 6. Runner-up | f) a drink made of berries and fruit |
| 7. To be on sick leave | g) the woman of fashion likes to wear them very much |
| 8. Catching disease | h) special sport when you are allowed to walk only |
| 9. Complication | i) sportsman having the silver medal |
| 10. The jeweler's | j) illness which you can catch very quickly |
| 11. High-heeled shoes | k) eat very quickly, sometimes between two meals |
| 12. To match | l) in this shop you can buy rings, earrings, necklaces |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 2.

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive Mood: conditional clauses.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Покупки, цена, молочный магазин, мелочь, несадящийся (о ткани), лежать в постели, есть не дома (кафе), болеть за..., забить гол, бессонница, солонка, яхтный спорт, тост.

b) from English into Russian:

World championship, spectator, a contest, open-air sports, table-cloth, cornflakes with milk and sugar, to stew, to die of, cough, to purchase, to bother, expensive, drugstore, a tie.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Этот костюм хорошо на мне сидит, совсем не широкий. 2. Она не в состоянии разговаривать. У нее очень сильно болит зуб. 3. Сегодня в меню есть мясные блюда, тушеные овощи, сладкий пудинг, разные закуски и мороженой с фруктами на десерт. 4. Сколько человек примут участие в шахматном турнире? 5. Суп вкусный? – Да, но его подали на второе.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Have regular meals, keep to a diet of salads and fruit and keep off alcohol. 2. I'm fond of swimming, but I'm an amateur. 3. Dinner is a substantial meal; at least it

consists of two courses. 4. The dress fits her like a glove. 5. Alice has gone shopping and is sure to buy a fashionable hat.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. Success attends you. 2. Whenever you should you are welcome. 3. I wish I have been known at yesterday's party. 4. Can I take your dictionary? No, you may not. 5. If I wasn't see him alive, I wouldn't have been there.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood and Modal Verbs:

1. Достаточно сказать, что он скоро вернулся. 2. Можно мне чашку чая? 3. Веди себя как джентльмен! 4. Я приеду к вам в гости, где бы ни были. 5. Нам давно пора решить эту проблему.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. To have a snack | a) if you want an extra portion the hostess say to you... |
| 2. Stewed fruit | b) the game for 2 players with 12 figures for each one |
| 3. To help oneself to smth. | c) when you are ill and don't go to the study |
| 4. Walking race | d) when you try not to go with style, but with colour |
| 5. Draughts | e) it can happened to you after disease |
| 6. Runner-up | f) a drink made of berries and fruit |
| 7. To be on sick leave | g) the woman of fashion likes to wear them very much |
| 8. Catching disease | h) special sport when you are allowed to walk only |
| 9. Complication | i) sportsman having the silver medal |
| 10. The jeweler's | j) illness which you can catch very quickly |
| 11. High-heeled shoes | k) eat very quickly, sometimes between two meals |
| 12. To match | l) in this shop you can buy rings, earrings, necklaces |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 3.

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive Mood: object clauses

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Прилавок, стоять, отдел дамских шляпок, измерять кровяное давление, несварение желудка, кувшин с молоком, перекусить, проиграть, катание на коньках, фехтование, крепкие спиртные напитки.

b) from English into Russian:

To end a game in a draw, victory, draughtsman, beefsteak, pastry, to be underdone, nervous breakdown, remedy, sore throat, to put on, stationery, cosmetics, to be operated on.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Вчера было ветрено. Должно быть, я простудился. 2. Почему ты ходишь без шарфа? Ты недавно болел, у тебя могут быть осложнения. 3. Этот яблочный пирог всегда подается после ужина на десерт. 4. Стрельба из лука сегодня является популярным видом спорта. 5. Когда Аня подошла к примерочной, она увидела, как ее подруга примеряет новое платье.

b) From English into Russian.

1. When a person has pain in his teeth he goes to a dentist. 2. There are many golf fields and covered courts near London. 3. The open-toe shoes are tight on me. 4. She is going to buy a hat to match her new coat. 5. Soup was given for the first course and fried potatoes with meat - for the second one.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If only my mother didn't afraid of rats. 2. It is important that she would meet her aunt. 3. I want you are not a teacher. 4. He can come or can not. 5. It's time me visit to my friend.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood and Modal Verbs:

1. Если бы сейчас было лето, к нам бы приехали все наши друзья. 2. Она говорила так, как будто изучала этот вопрос всю жизнь. 3. Жаль, что она не очень осторожна. 4. Где ты мог видеть эти дорогие часы? 5. К чему ему с ними разговаривать?

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. To have a snack | a) if you want an extra portion the hostess say to you... |
| 2. Stewed fruit | b) the game for 2 players with 12 figures for each one |
| 3. To help oneself to smth. | c) when you are ill and don't go to the study |
| 4. Walking race | d) when you try not to go with style, but with colour |
| 5. Draughts | e) it can happened to you after disease |
| 6. Runner-up | f) a drink made of berries and fruit |
| 7. To be on sick leave | g) the woman of fashion likes to wear them very much |
| 8. Catching disease | h) special sport when you are allowed to walk only |
| 9. Complication | i) sportsman having the silver medal |
| 10. The jeweler's | j) illness which you can catch very quickly |
| 11. High-heeled shoes | k) eat very quickly, sometimes between two meals |
| 12. To match | l) in this shop you can buy rings, earrings, necklaces |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 4.

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive Mood: attribute and subject clauses

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Универмаг, магазин подарков, колготки, сдача, лечить, простудиться, рекордсмен, тушить овощи нет ничего лучше..., лыжный спорт, настольный теннис, придерживаться диеты.

b) from English into Russian:

Goal, referee, rival, suede, simply-cooked food, sour cream, course, high temperature, case (of a disease), scarlet fever, cash-desk, cheap, to be fond of.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. У меня есть достаточно денег, чтобы купить новые колготки, перчатки и сумку для моего костюма. 2. Если бы ты не следовала советам врача, ты бы не поправилась так скоро. 3. Передайте, пожалуйста, 3 кусочка сахара и тарелку с кусочками лимона. 4. Я слежу за каждым Олимпийскими играми и всегда болею за команду России. 5. У меня болит голова, и я часто страдаю от бессонницы.

b) From English into Russian.

1. The complications of typhoid fever are very serious, especially for children. 2. The most popular games and sports in Britain are soccer, golf and horse-racing. 3. I would like to taste chicken soup with noodles and fruit jelly for the dessert. 4. Alice has gone shopping and is sure to buy a fashionable hat. 5. There is nothing like steak and chips, but I add a spoonful of sauce.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I wasn't see him alive, I wouldn't have been there. 2. Behave yourself as though you had been a lady. 3. You can't enter the room until I say so. 4. It's very time that we go home. 5. I wish I was here.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood and Modal Verbs:

1. Если бы ты пошел вчера на выставку, тебя бы наградили. 2. Жаль, что я не могу забыть все об этом. 3. Ты мог бы закрыть окно, у меня опять насморк. 4. Если бы сейчас было лето, к нам бы приехали все наши друзья. 5. Мне очень жаль, что вы взяли на себя эти обязанности.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. To have a snack | a) if you want an extra portion the hostess say to you... |
|--------------------|---|

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 2. Stewed fruit | b) the game for 2 players with 12 figures for each one |
| 3. To help oneself to smth. | c) when you are ill and don't go to the study |
| 4. Walking race | d) when you try not to go with style, but with colour |
| 5. Draughts | e) it can happened to you after disease |
| 6. Runner-up | f) a drink made of berries and fruit |
| 7. To be on sick leave | g) the woman of fashion likes to wear them very much |
| 8. Catching disease | h) special sport when you are allowed to walk only |
| 9. Complication | i) sportsman having the silver medal |
| 10. The jeweler's | j) illness which you can catch very quickly |
| 11. High-heeled shoes | k) eat very quickly, sometimes between two meals |
| 12. To match | l) in this shop you can buy rings, earrings, necklaces |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 5.

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive mood: clauses of place and time, “emotional should”

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Покупки, продавец, ювелирный, духи, пломбировать зуб, хирургия, еда, скатерть лечить, установить рекорд, волейбол, любитель, безалкогольные напитки.

b) from English into Russian:

To win the cup, rival, indoor sports, delicious, poultry, marmalade, loose, three time a day, to catch cold, cash-desk, expensive, millinery full recovery.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Этот костюм хорошо на мне сидит, совсем не широкий. 2. Почему у вас отдышка – у вас высокое давление или что-нибудь с сердцем? 3. Передайте, пожалуйста, 3 кусочка сахара и тарелку с кусочками лимона. 4. Я уверен, что игра закончится вничью. 5. Не покупайте серое пальто. Оно уже не модно. Померьте лучше зеленое. Оно сидит лучше и стоит дешевле.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Open your mouth and show me your tongue. 2. As for me I prefer track-and-field to wrestling. 3. Smoked fish and potatoes is an ordinary meal for everybody. 4. Nina was wearing a lovely pink dress tat night. 5. Sick people always stay in bad while they are ill.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I was you I would go to the cinema. 2. I wish I have been known at yesterday's party. 3. She speaks about it as if she knows it very well. 4. You could have got this pen to me. 5. If I wasn't see him alive, I wouldn't have been there.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood and Modal Verbs:

1. Если бы у меня было достаточно денег, я бы купила шикарный дом. 2. Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали на пикник. 3. Веди себя как джентльмен! 4. Возможно, сейчас ей делают укол. 5. Вам пора усвоить, что вы учитесь в университете.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. To have a snack | a) if you want an extra portion the hostess say to you... |
| 2. Stewed fruit | b) the game for 2 players with 12 figures for each one |
| 3. To help oneself to smth. | c) when you are ill and don't go to the study |
| 4. Walking race | d) when you try not to go with style, but with colour |
| 5. Draughts | e) it can happened to you after disease |
| 6. Runner-up | f) a drink made of berries and fruit |
| 7. To be on sick leave | g) the woman of fashion likes to wear them very much |
| 8. Catching disease | h) special sport when you are allowed to walk only |
| 9. Complication | i) sportsman having the silver medal |
| 10. The jeweler's | j) illness which you can catch very quickly |
| 11. High-heeled shoes | k) eat very quickly, sometimes between two meals |
| 12. To match | l) in this shop you can buy rings, earrings, necklaces |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 6.

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Modal Verbs: general information.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Быть немодным, касса, приступ, туфли на низком каблуке, прослушивать легкие, лежать в постели, салфетка, солонка, намазывать масло на хлеб, игры на воздухе, крытый корт, счет, фехтование, проиграть.

b) from English into Russian:

Runner-up, to end a game in a draw, to keep the score, biscuit, fitting room, starter, injection, to consult a doctor, chain store, to sell, a style, noodle soup.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Нине придется пойти в магазин и купить капусты, огурцов, помидоров, немного сметаны и масла. 2. У меня болит голова, и я часто страдаю от бессонницы. 3. Этот яблочный пирог всегда подается после ужина на десерт. 4. Я уверен, что игра закончится вничью. 5. Сколько человек примут участие в шахматном турнире?

b) From English into Russian.

1. Open your mouth and show me your tongue. 2. Football takes the first place in public interest among outdoor games. 3. I would like to taste chicken soup with noodles and fruit jelly for the dessert. 4. The open-toe shoes are tight on me. 5. She feels terrible pain in her heart when she has a heart attack.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. Success attends you. 2. But for it was raining we would go to a picnic. 3. Why would him and me write about it? 4. Can I take your dictionary? No, you may not. 5. Behave yourself as though you had been a lady.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood and Modal Verbs:

1. У меня и в мыслях не было решать эту задачу. 2. Если бы не твоя рассеянность, ты бы вышел на нужной станции. 3. Было желательно, чтобы ты сдал работу в срок. 4. Нам давно пора решить эту проблему. 5. Могу я увидеть доктора? Нет, у него находится пациент.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. To have a snack | a) if you want an extra portion the hostess say to you... |
| 2. Stewed fruit | b) the game for 2 players with 12 figures for each one |
| 3. To help oneself to smth. | c) when you are ill and don't go to the study |
| 4. Walking race | d) when you try not to go with style, but with colour |
| 5. Draughts | e) it can happened to you after disease |
| 6. Runner-up | f) a drink made of berries and fruit |
| 7. To be on sick leave | g) the woman of fashion likes to wear them very much |
| 8. Catching disease | h) special sport when you are allowed to walk only |
| 9. Complication | i) sportsman having the silver medal |
| 10. The jeweler's | j) illness which you can catch very quickly |
| 11. High-heeled shoes | k) eat very quickly, sometimes between two meals |
| 12. To match | l) in this shop you can buy rings, earrings, necklaces |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 7.

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Modal verbs: Can, May

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Быть в продаже, быть в моде, магазин подарков, лекарство, прослушивать легкие, рецепт, задыхаться, хлопья, фруктовый сок, крытый корт, выиграть 3:2 в чью-то пользу, любитель, быть пережаренным.

b) from English into Russian:

To follow a tournament, indoor sports, car racing, beefsteak, noodle soup, to stew, suffer from, to bother, cough, stockings, cash-desk, underwear, department store.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Примерьте это платье, а вот блузка не подходит по цвету к вашему лицу. 2. Она не в состоянии разговаривать. У нее очень сильно болит зуб. 3. Этот яблочный пирог всегда подается после ужина на десерт. 4. Я предпочитаю плаванию фигурное катание и художественную гимнастику. 5. Обед состоит из двух блюд: сначала подают суп, затем рыбу или мясо с картофельным пюре.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Have regular meals, keep to a diet of salads and fruit and keep off alcohol. 2. There are many golf fields and covered courts near London. 3. Pudding is the mixture of flour, meat, and fruit, cooked by steaming or baking. 4. When I go to the jewellery department I'll buy new earrings, a bracelet and a chain for my mother. 5. It seems I've lost my voice with shouting for "Spartak".

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I knew your name, I had invited you to the party. 2. Whenever you should you are welcome. 3. But for it was raining we would go to a picnic. 4. I am not able to speak Spanish. 5. It's time me visit to my friend.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood and Modal Verbs:

1. Если бы не твое легкомыслие, тебя бы не обокрали. 2. Если бы ты лучше учил правило, то ты бы сделал намного меньше ошибок в диктанте. 3. Жаль, что она не очень осторожна. 4. Можно мне чашку чая? 5. Где ты мог видеть эти дорогие часы?

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. To have a snack | a) if you want an extra portion the hostess say to you... |
| 2. Stewed fruit | b) the game for 2 players with 12 figures for each one |
| 3. To help oneself to smth. | c) when you are ill and don't go to the study |
| 4. Walking race | d) when you try not to go with style, but with colour |
| 5. Draughts | e) it can happened to you after disease |

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 6. Runner-up | f) a drink made of berries and fruit |
| 7. To be on sick leave | g) the woman of fashion likes to wear them very much |
| 8. Catching disease | h) special sport when you are allowed to walk only |
| 9. Complication | i) sportsman having the silver medal |
| 10. The jeweler's | j) illness which you can catch very quickly |
| 11. High-heeled shoes | k) eat very quickly, sometimes between two meals |
| 12. To match | l) in this shop you can buy rings, earrings, necklaces |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Text card № 1

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

The Health Lecture

The Ministry of Health in Great Britain was much disturbed by a series of reports which indicated that the health of the nation was deteriorating.

The Minister of Health introduced a hard-hitting approach to the problem: he sent medical specialists round the schools and public halls of the country to talk to the people directly. The village to the north of Glasgow whose inhabitants had the shortest life expectancy in Europe was seen as the most appropriate place to launch the campaign. On the day of the meeting the village hall was packed. The men passed bottles of whisky to each other. The children stuffed their faces with chocolate and cakes. It was difficult to see the platform clearly as the air was thick with tobacco smoke.

Dr. Feelgood, the country's leading medical expert, projected a photograph of a group of healthy-looking Japanese fishermen and added that they subsisted on a staple diet of fish and vegetables. He then showed a photograph of a group of very obese and unhealthy-looking Japanese and explained that these Japanese had adopted western diets and consumed a lot of cakes and chocolate. Dr. Feelgood said rhetorically,

"And what does this prove to us, ladies and gentlemen?" After a few seconds of silence he added, "If you eat a lot of sugar, your health will suffer."

Dr. Feelgood turned to smoking. For dramatic effect he took out a glass container with a pink organ preserved in formaldehyde.

"This is a human lung. It is the lung of a non-smoker." He then took out another glass container with a blackened object inside. "This is the lung of a smoker, reduced in size, coated with tar, and riddled with cancer. The owner died at thirty-five."

"And what does this prove to us, ladies and gentlemen?" After a few seconds of silence he added, "If you smoke, your life will be shorter."

Dr. Feelgood then turned to drink and alcoholic abuse. He filled a large

glass with whisky. He produced a large earthworm from his pocket and dropped it into the whisky. The worm wriggled about for a few minutes then fell to the bottom of the glass and lay still. Dr. Feelgood said rhetorically, "And what does this prove to us, ladies and gentlemen?" Before he could continue a voice from the back of the hall said, "If you drink whisky you won't be troubled with worms".

Text card № 1

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

FRESH AIR WILL KILL YOU

Smog, which was once the big attraction of Los Angeles, can now be found all over the country from Butte, Montana, to New York City, and people are getting so used to polluted air that it's very difficult for them to breathe anything else.

I was lecturing recently, and one of my stops was Flagstaff, Arizona, which is about 7,000 miles above sea level. As soon as I got out of the plane, I smelled something peculiar. "What's that smell?" I asked the man who met me at the plane.

"I don't smell anything," he replied.

"There's a definite odor that I'm not familiar with," I said. "Oh, you must be talking about the fresh air. A lot of people come out here who have never smelled fresh air before."

"What's it supposed to do?" I asked suspiciously. "Nothing. You just breathe it like any other kind of air. It's supposed to be good for your lungs."

"I've heard that story before," I said. "How come if it's air, my eyes aren't watering?"

"Your eyes don't water with fresh air. That's the advantage of it. Saves you a lot in paper tissues."

I looked around and everything appeared crystal clear. It was a strange sensation and made me feel very uncomfortable.

My host, sensing this, tried to be reassuring. "Please don't worry about it. Tests have proved that you can breathe fresh air day and night without its doing any harm to the body."

"You're just saying that because you don't want me to leave," I said. "Nobody who has lived in a major city can stand fresh air for a very long time. He has no tolerance for it."

"Well, if the fresh air bothers you, why don't you put a handkerchief over your nose and breathe through your mouth?"

"Okay, I'll try it. If I'd known I was coming to a place that had nothing but fresh air, I would have brought a surgical mask."

We drove in silence. About fifteen minutes later he asked, "How do you feel now?"

"Okay, I guess, but I sure miss sneezing."

"We don't sneeze too much here," the man admitted. "Do they sneeze a lot where you come from?"

"All the time. There are some days when that's all you do." "Do you enjoy it?"

"Not necessarily, but if you don't sneeze, you'll die. Let me ask you something. How come there's no air pollution around here?"

"Flagstaff can't seem to attract industry. I guess we're really behind the times. The only smoke we get is when the Indians start signaling each other. But the wind seems to blow it away." The fresh air was making me feel dizzy. "Isn't there a diesel bus around here that I could breathe into for a couple of hours?"

"Not at this time of day. I might be able to find a truck for you."

We found a truck driver, and slipped him a five-dollar bill, and he let me put my head near his exhaust pipe for a half hour. I was immediately revived and able to give my speech.

Nobody was as happy to leave Flagstaff as I was. My next stop was Los Angeles, and when I got off the plane, I took one big deep breath of the smog-filled air, my eyes started to water, I began to sneeze, and I felt like a new man again.

Text card № 3

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

THE MIRACLE DRUGS ABROAD (after Art Buchwald)

The majority of Americans coming to Europe carry with them every imaginable medication prescribed by family doctors. Each one is a miracle drug in its own right, and I haven't met an American tourist yet who doesn't want to share his medicines with less fortunate people who live abroad.

Just recently I had the occasion to see how many Americans will come to the aid of their fellow men. It started off when I complained at a dinner party of having a sore throat.

"I have just the thing for you," the hostess said. "It's Slipawhizdrene. You take one every two hours."

One of the guests said, "Slipawhizdrene is outdated. My doctor gave me Heventizeal. It doesn't make you as sleepy, and you only have to take two every four hours."

"I left the United States two weeks after you did," another woman said, "and Heventizeal has been superseded by Deviltizeal. Thave a bottle at the hotel, and if you stop by I'll give you some."

The only Frenchman at the table said, "Why don't' you gargle with aspirin?"

The people at the dinner were shocked. The Frenchman's American wife was so embarrassed she almost broke into tears.

He looked around helplessly. "But did I say wrong?" The husband of the hostess tried to smooth things over. "You see, Rene, in America we have gone beyond aspirin. You French believe in food; we believe in miracle drugs."

"They're all barbarians," muttered one of the Americans.

After dinner I stopped by the hotel and picked up an envelope of Deviltizeal. I took two before I went to bed. At four in the morning I no longer had my sore throat,

but I had stomachache. I remained in this state until morning. I had a lunch date with a Hollywood producer, but I couldn't eat anything.

"I've got just the thing for an upset stomach. It's called Egazzakine. Here, take one now, and one at four o'clock." I took the proffered pill, and in a half-hour my stomach settled. Only now, my eyes started to run, and I began sneezing.

Making my way blindly to the office, I ran into another American friend in front of the Lancaster Hotel. He recognized the symptoms immediately. "You've probably got an allergy. Come upstairs and I'll give you something for it." We went up to his room, and he took out a leather case filled with various bottles.

"Let's see," he said, reading from a slip of paper. "The green-and-blue ones are for pneumonia, the white-and-red ones are for rheumatism, the pink-and-beige ones are for heart trouble-oh, yes, the brown-and-purple are for allergies. Here, take two now, and two at four o'clock."

"But," I protested. "I've got to take the Egazzakine at four o'clock."

"Don't do it," he warned. "That's what you're probably allergic to."

I took the brown-and-purple capsules and went to the office. In about an hour, my eyes had dried up and I stopped sneezing. I felt perfectly well, except I couldn't move my left arm. I reported this to my friend at the Lancaster, who said, "The doctor warned me it happens sometimes. He gave me something else in case it did. I'll send it over with the bellboy." The bellboy brought over some orange tablets. I took two, and it wasn't long before I could lift my arm again. That evening during dinner I discovered I had my sore throat back. But I didn't mention it to a soul.

Text card № 4

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

HOT DOG AND HAMBURGER

Most people know what a "hot dog" is. It's a sausage in a roll. But do you know why it's called "hot dog"? Well, the long res sausage which goes into a hot dog is called a frankfurter; it got its name from the German town of Frankfurt. The sausages were very popular in the 1900-s but hot frankfurters were difficult to sell in crowds. One man, Harry M. Stevens, had the job of feeding the crowds in baseball games. He had an idea! Why not put the frankfurters in long, hot bread rolls? This made them easy to sell. Stevens added mustard and called them "red-hots".

The "red-hots" had a hot and spicy taste and became very popular. But, in 1903, an American cartoonist drew a long German sausage dog in place of the frankfurter. They were both long, so a frankfurter in a roll became known as a "hot dog". It was a joke, but some people really thought the sausages contained dog meat! For a while, sales of hot dogs fell but not for long!

And what about the Hamburger? You probably think that the hamburger is a typical American food. Americans often have a hamburger for a quick lunch or snack. But do you know that the favorite American "fast

food” actually comes from many different countries?

The hamburger actually is made of beef, not ham. The idea of chopping meat into very small pieces comes from Turkey. The name “hamburger” comes from the town of Hamburg. in Germany.

The pickle, or pickled cucumber, comes from Eastern Europe. It is popular in Poland and Russia.

The word *ketchup* comes from China. “Ke-tsiap” is the Chinese name for a sauce made of pickled fish and spices. The first recipe for tomato ketchup is in a 1792 American cookbook.

Mayonnaise, sometimes called “mayo”, is a yellow-white sauce made of eggs, oil and lemon juice. It comes from the Spanish island of Minorca, but its name is French. Mayonnaise is also used as a dressing for salads.

The *bun* is a kind of bread. It comes from an English recipe, and the sesame seeds on top come from the Middle East.

So, the “American” hamburger is a truly international meal!

Text card № 5

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Peculiarities of ethnic kitchen

TURKEY. Imagine an old Turkish Tavern. A host greets you with oriental politeness, asking: Would you like the “Finger of vizier” or would you prefer the “Women’s femur”? The guests are rather shocked and think they’ve misheard; but they are shocked even more when they take the menu and really find these dishes! But there’s no need to worry, because after the scaring names stand meat dishes which are completely innocent and prepared with great fantasy.

GREECE. In a Greek restaurant guests may visit the kitchen and taste different dishes. If a tourist doesn't speak Greece, he can point at the dish he likes in the kitchen. Greece is a sea country and fish is very popular there. There is an ancient story: One traveller was going to have a voyage, when the weather was bad. His friend told him, “The ship will go down and fish will eat you.” “Never mind! I eat so much fish that fish won't eat me”. Greeks also like to eat vegetables (cucumbers, tomatoes, pumpkins, pepper and so on) with meat or rice.

CHINA. In every part of China they eat with sticks, but they eat soup with China spoons. Their dinner is a very long procedure. At first, guests have much tea and talk to each other. And then, it is time for serious food: fire ducks, snakes, eggs from a swallow's nest in broth. One wise Chinese man said that their kitchen has the same meaning in taste as European music has in sounds.

ARABIA. Arabic kitchen is a very ancient one, and some recipes originate from Egypt. Arabs are Moslems, so they don't eat pork and don't

drink wine. Arabs are not very rich and their food is also very poor. The most specific dish is locust. A dried locust and cicada remind herring. Sometimes Arabs make pies with locust. In the harvest time they prepare dishes from the pitch of Senegal acacia. Arabs are very hospitable and every time ready to share their food with anyone. They eat by hands, making small balls of food and throwing them into their mouths. They say, one tourist couldn't eat this way and the host made balls and put them into the tourist's mouth!

INDIA. It may sound funny, but bananas in this country substitute potatoes. Hindus eat roast bananas under mayonnaise and also make juice from bananas. Bananas are considered to be the main dish in Africa, too. There exist more than fifty sorts of bananas, and the Africans even make beer from them! This beer is even stiffer than German one.

AUSTRALIA. Maybe cannibalism doesn't exist nowadays in Australia, but you have an opportunity to taste soup of kangaroo tails and roast kangaroo as well. Though among such exotic food dishes of mutton are also very popular, which is no wonder because Australians have the greatest amount of sheep in the world.

femur – бедро

locust – саранча

Text card № 6

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Eat with taste!

For a lot of people, breakfast used to be bacon, eggs and sausages dripping in fat. It was a family ritual.

For those who miss the old-fashioned breakfasts, the food industry has created substitute products like fake eggs. The egg substitutes available today are not bad, although some work better than others in certain kinds of cooking. Some will make good omelets and some will do better scrambled or in baking.

If you want to create your own low-cholesterol omelets from fresh eggs, try using egg whites (substitute two egg whites for each whole egg), non-fat dry milk plus chopped vegetables and seasonings.

If you are willing to rethink breakfast and try to make it the beginning of a healthy day's eating, there are lots of interesting possibilities that don't take much time or effort.

A glass of orange juice can supply most of the vitamin C you need for the day, and a wholegrain muffin will give plenty of fibre. A glass of low-fat milk is certainly easy and will give you protein and calcium with

very few kilojoules.

If you're the kind of person who likes leftovers, there's no reason why you can't eat cold chicken or vegetables from last night's dinner. In a microwave, they can be reheated in seconds.

When winter comes, those of us who think a good soup is the best part of a meal give a whoop of joy. We look forward to chilly days and nights that seem all the better for a bowl of comforting, nourishing soup.

Some soups are almost a meal in themselves. Hearty soups are great for weekend luncheons or suppers. Serve one with crusty bread, follow it with a crisp green salad and a piece of fruit, and you have a splendid meal.

Cream soups are delicious, though they are often made with the simplest of ingredients. Their tender, melting qualities appeal to many people who are quite indifferent about eating vegetables.

One more important thing about soups is their cheapness. Generally soups could be done with inexpensive meat and bones or chicken bones and offcuts from the poultry shop.

Don't forget the garnishes in the recipes. They add tremendously to the look of the soup and only take minutes to prepare. Slices of lemon, chopped green vegetables or garlic all add color, texture and added vitamins.

Test Card №1

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Рождественский ужин в США обычно состоит из индейки, ветчины, яблочного пирога, орехов и фруктов. 2. Моя подруга – вегетарианка, и поэтому она обычно ест овощи, фрукты, молочные продукты и иногда рыбу. 3. Я сейчас на диете и поэтому съем только немного вареного мяса и овощей. 4. Мне налили чашку горячего крепкого кофе из серебряного кофейника и на фарфоровую тарелку положили кусок торта. 5. Моя бабушка прекрасно готовит; особенно ей удастся утка с тушеной кислой капустой.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. My sister doesn't like fish with oil; she prefers it with a tomato sauce. 2. He helped himself with a large piece of apple-pie. 3. My friends raised their glasses and said “to your health”. 4. Later in the day when you finish work and your body temperature is at its peak is the best time to do some fast, powerful exercise. 5. It makes sense if you become a calorie counter.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: повышать, гибкий, углеводы, малина, редис, запастись, медленно усваиваемый, гарантия, творог, утомляемость;

b) from English into Russian: to pay the bill, to help oneself to, tip, stale bread, pancake, to be on a diet, game, table decoration, to eat well, in tune with.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. How many olives do you need?
A. just a few B. just a little C. just any
2. I'd like to buy ... umbrella.
A. a B. an C. –
3. He works ... carefully than I do.
A. so B. less C. as
4. I've been very busy ... ten o'clock.
A. since B. for C. during
5. Whose book is this? – It is ...
A. their B. there C. theirs

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I started working here before five years ago.
2. How long is it been since you moved here?
3. I felt tired so I had decided to go to bed early.

VI. Speak on the topic

VIII. Tell the grammar rule: the Subjunctive Mood

Test Card №2

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Мэри сказала, что не будет обедать дома в воскресенье, так как ее пригласили на обед друзья. 2. Я не получил никакого удовольствия от обеда, так как суп был водянистый, рыба безвкусная, а мясо пережаренное. 3. К сожалению, в меню не было коктейля из креветок, а ведь это мое любимое блюдо. 4. Наша семья любит овощи, и летом мама часто готовит нам кабачок, фаршированный рисом и мясным фаршем. 5. Официант порекомендовал нам на первое грибной суп со сметаной, на второе – лосося с картофелем, а на десерт – мороженое с малиновым сиропом.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. In the area of our brains called the hypothalamus, we have a “body clock” that controls our body's natural rhythms. 2. Nature's cues are what keep our body clocks ticking rhythmically and everything working in harmony. 3. You can buy your groceries at midnight, book your holiday on the Internet at 3 am, and do business

online at the crack of dawn. **4.** This will help you to elevate your energy levels and keep you alert all day long. **5.** A banana or kiwi fruit at around eleven will give you all the energy you need.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: partridge, semolina, oats, pork, bream, mackerel, pheasant, corn, processed cheese, to bake bread.

b) from Russian into English: хлебные крошки, рябчик, обед из трех блюд, постелить скатерть, накрыть на стол, могу я заказать?, компот, кафе самообслуживания, штопор, есть с аппетитом.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. Oh, dear! We have to fly on Saturday, ...?
A. haven't we B. aren't we C. don't we
2. Sorry, can I phone you later? I am ... the news on TV.
A. seeing B. watching C. looking at
3. A castle is ... bigger than a flat.
A. much B. more C. most
4. I can't stand ... to loud music.
A. to listen B. listen C. listening
5. Steve ... me if I had any brothers or sisters.
A. asked B. said C. told

V. Cross out the unnecessary word

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Present Perfect Tense

Test Card №3

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Ешьте абрикосы. Они очень вкусные. 2. Какой суп ты хочешь, чтобы я приготовил? – Любой. Только пусть мама сварит его. Он будет тогда гораздо вкуснее. 3. Разрешите предложить вам еще чашку чая? – Спасибо, с большим удовольствием. 4. Не кладите много сахара, пожалуйста. Двух кусков достаточно. – Ну что ж. О вкусах не спорят. 5. Пора ужинать. Что сегодня на ужин? – Телячьи отбивные с жареной картошкой и чай с печеньем.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. Our lessons are over and we are as hungry as a hunter and feel like having a solid meal. 2. My mother is a wonderful cook and our food is always tasty. 3. My guest,

who is a sweet-tooth, puts many lumps of sugar in her tea. 4. Eating just three meals a day makes the body store more food as fat. 5. The next step is to stock up on carbohydrates and liquids.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: waiter, to serve, cutlery, psychological, predictable, fatigue, immune system, anxious, heart disease, hormones.

b) from Russian into English: переваривать, худой, рефлекс, заменять/замещать, гибкий, расписание, биологические часы, дополнительная энергия, порция, свободное место.

V. Choose the correct item:

1. ... interesting news!
A. What B. What an C. How
2. Let's follow his advice, ...?
A. shall we B. don't they C. won't they
3. "Why are your clothes dirty?" "I ... the car."
A. fixed B. was fixing C. have been fixing
4. Your room should always be ... clean.
A. kept B. keep C. keeping
5. "Samantha doesn't like skiing." "... does Linda."
A. Neither B. So C. also

V. Cross out the unnecessary word

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.
2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.
3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Past Perfect Tense

Test Card №4

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Чем вас угостить? Попробуйте салат. – Спасибо, я его уже ел, он очень вкусный. 2. Разрешите предложить вам ветчины или сыра. – Спасибо, с удовольствием возьму ломтик ветчины с горчицей. 3. Передайте, пожалуйста, солонку. – Простите, в ней очень мало соли. Я сейчас принесу еще. 4. Ешьте больше несоленых орехов и фруктов, если хотите похудеть. 5. Нам бы хотелось купить корзину малины и сварить варенье.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. Today our meal is to our taste, though tastes differ. 2. I am sorry to say but I enjoy my home meal only once or twice a day: in the evening or in the morning. 3.

Sometimes I put a few slices of cheese on the bread. 4. All the dishes are cheap and tasty in our canteen and we are eager to get the most expensive dinner we can afford. 5. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our immune system.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: repair mechanisms, predictable, to treat smb. to smth., to lay the table, eater, for breakfast, to dine out, table wine, to have a snack, pomegranate.

b) from Russian into English: земляной орех, ежевика, мускатный орех, корица, щепотка соды, здоровый, посадить на диету, заниматься спортом, петрушка, клюква.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. Where ... on Sundays?

A. Mike goes B. Mike does go C. does
Mike go

2. My mother made me ... the windows.

A. cleaning B. clean C. to clean

3. We didn't know ... wait or go home.

A. to B. if to C. whether to

4. Do you know ...?

A. how old is he B. how old he is C. how is he old

5. You ... to attend the meeting on Tuesday.

A. must B. have C. be

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.

2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.

3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Future Perfect Tense

Test Card №5

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Что ты заказал на второе? – Еще ничего, но закажу котлеты с макаронами. – А я макаронам предпочитаю картофель и другие овощи, поэтому я возьму курицу с пюре. 2. Стол уже накрыт, тарелки, ножи и вилки разложены, хлеб нарезан, бутылки с вином открыты. 3. А где же соль, перец и горчица? Ты, как всегда, забыла о них. 4. Доктор советовал мне есть больше фруктов и придерживаться диеты. 5. Я так хочу пить! Сегодня очень жарко.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. Traditional Russian cooking includes porridges, pancakes, cabbage, chicken and fish soup, pirozhki and kvass. 2. Since people from different countries have different tastes, most airlines have a lot of tasty drinks on their plane. 3. 'Routine' is usually seen as a negative term nowadays, largely because we no longer belong to a society of nine-to-fivers. 4. As you make your way through the first part of your busy schedule, don't forget that mid-morning energy boost. 5. It is always important to eat lunch earlier rather than later.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: archery, heavy bill, delicious food, bread crumbs, frozen food, brands of food, bun, sausages, tray, fit.

b) from Russian into English: печень, отбивная котлета, язык, пшеница, пятиборье, овес, рубленая котлета, почки, желудок, кора головного мозга.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. It's the first time I ... a car.
A. drive B. drove C. have driven
2. He ... it was very important.
A. said B. told C. spoke
3. Her face is flushed because she ... to catch the bus.
A. was running B. has been running C. ran
4. ... does it take you to get there?
A. How long B. How much C. What time
5. ... aren't any books on the shelf.
A. There B. They C. Here

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I must ask to you some questions.
2. Mum told us do not to play football in the house.
3. Tina asked me that what I wanted to buy.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The formation of the Subjunctive Mood

Test Card №6

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Чтобы приготовить мой любимый морковный салат, я беру три крупных моркови, тру их на терке, мелко рублю головку чеснока, добавляю изюм, все перемешиваю и заправляю салат майонезом. 2. Он может есть в любое время, он всегда голоден. В то же время он худой как щепка. 3. Чтобы всегда иметь здоровый вид надо выполнять утреннюю гимнастику. 4. Большой теннис – мой

любимый вид спорта. Спортсмен должен иметь быструю реакцию и быть ловким. 5. стакан обыкновенного безалкогольного напитка содержит около пяти столовых ложек сахара.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. For the second course we have got mashed potatoes and chops. 2. Today is Sunday, and it's high time to have dinner in my family circle. 3. All the dishes are cheap and tasty and we are eager to get the most expensive dinner we can afford. 4. Water will help to take the edge off your appetite as it will fill you up. 5. Always read the back of packets and cans so that you know exactly what you are eating and what you are likely to gain from it.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: to replace, to absorb, flexible, egg plant, garlic, pumpkin, peak, nervous system, to nod off, hectic.

b) from Russian into English: простокваша, яичный белок, разнос, необработанный, обмен веществ, изнурительный, переваривать, живой, расписание, запастись.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. If you ... to Paris, you'll see the Eiffel Tower.
A. will go B. went C. go
2. This question is ... still being discussed when I came in.
A. is B. was C. had
3. They are going to discuss it in
A. Chapter IV B. the Chapter IV C. a Chapter IV
4. It's the party tomorrow and I haven't bought a dress
A. already B. still C. yet
5. She failed us. What ... shame!
A. - B. a C. the

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.
2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.
3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: the Subjunctive Mood

Test Card №7

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Рождественский ужин в США обычно состоит из индейки, ветчины, яблочного пирога, орехов и фруктов. 2. Моя подруга – вегетарианка, и

поэтому она обычно ест овощи, фрукты, молочные продукты и иногда рыбу. 3. Я сейчас на диете и поэтому съем только немного вареного мяса и овощей. 4. Мне налили чашку горячего крепкого кофе из серебряного кофейника и на фарфоровую тарелку положили кусок торта. 5. Моя бабушка прекрасно готовит; особенно ей удается утка с тушеной кислой капустой.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. In the area of our brains called the hypothalamus, we have a “body clock” that controls our body’s natural rhythms. 2. Nature’s cues are what keep our body clocks ticking rhythmically and everything working in harmony. 3. You can buy your groceries at midnight, book your holiday on the Internet at 3 am, and do business online at the crack of dawn. 4. This will help you to elevate your energy levels and keep you alert all day long. 5. A banana or kiwi fruit at around eleven will give you all the energy you need.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: повышать, гибкий, углеводы, малина, редис, запастись, медленно усваиваемый, гарантия, творог, утомляемость.

b) from English into Russian: to pay the bill, to help oneself to, tip, pet food, stale bread, pancake, to be on a diet, game, table decoration.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. “Where is Pauline?” “She’s upstairs ... her bedroom.”
A. tidying B. tidies C. is tidying
2. “What a beautiful picture!” “Thanks. It’s ... picture I’ve ever painted”
A. the better B. the best C. best
3. What ... yesterday?
A. did you do B. have you done C. had you done
4. Karen is ... girl in the our group.
A. more pretty B. prettiest C. the prettiest
5. I’m thinking ... a house. Do you think it’s a good idea?
A. of buying B. to buy C. to be buying

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Test Card №8

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Что ты заказал на второе? – Еще ничего, но закажу котлеты с макаронами. – А я макаронам предпочитаю картофель и другие овощи, поэтому я возьму курицу с пюре. 2. Стол уже накрыт, тарелки, ножи и вилки разложены, хлеб нарезан, бутылки с вином открыты. 3. А где же соль, перец и горчица? Ты, как всегда, забыла о них. 4. Доктор советовал мне есть больше фруктов и придерживаться диеты. 5. Я так хочу пить! Сегодня очень жарко.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. For the second course we have got mashed potatoes and chops. 2. Today is Sunday, and it's high time to have dinner in my family circle. 3. All the dishes are cheap and tasty and we are eager to get the most expensive dinner we can afford. 4. Water will help to take the edge off your appetite as it will fill you up. 5. Always read the back of packets and cans so that you know exactly what you are eating and what you are likely to gain from it.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: to replace, to absorb, flexible, egg plant, garlic, pumpkin, peak, nervous system, to nod off, hectic.

b) from Russian into English: простокваша, яичный белок, разнос, необработанный, обмен веществ, изнурительный, переваривать, живой, расписание, запастись.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. You ... better study a lot next week if you want to get through that exam.
A. will B. had C. must
2. My grandfather was a very good footballer. He ... a professional if he had wanted.
A. could B. could have been C. was able to see
3. Applicants ... honest, well-organized and responsible people.
A. should be B. ought to C. must have
4. Don't you wish you ... a cat as a pet?
A. had B. have C. will have
5. It is no use crying over spilt
A. milk B. water C. tea

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I must ask to you some questions.
2. Mum told us do not to play football in the house.
3. Tina asked me that what I wanted to buy.

VI. Speak on the topic.

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Usage of the Subjunctive Mood.

Test Card №9

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Ешьте абрикосы. Они очень вкусные. 2. Какой суп ты хочешь, чтобы я приготовил? – Любой. Только пусть мама сварит его. Он будет тогда гораздо вкуснее. 3. Разрешите предложить вам еще чашку чая? – Спасибо, с большим удовольствием. 4. Не кладите много сахара, пожалуйста. Двух кусков достаточно. – Ну что ж. О вкусах не спорят. 5. Пора ужинать. Что сегодня на ужин? – Телячьи отбивные с жареной картошкой и чай с печеньем.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. Our lessons are over and we are as hungry as a hunter and feel like having a solid meal. 2. My mother is a wonderful cook and our food is always tasty. 3. My guest, who is a sweet-tooth, puts many lumps of sugar in her tea. 4. Eating just three meals a day makes the body store more food as fat. 5. The next step is to stock up on carbohydrates and liquids.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: partridge, semolina, oats, pork, bream, mackerel, pheasant, corn, processed cheese, to bake bread.

b) from Russian into English: хлебные крошки, рябчик, обед из трех блюд, постелить скатерть, накрыть на стол, могу я заказать?, компот, кафе самообслуживания, штопор, есть с аппетитом, подсвечник.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. It is high time she ... to cook the lunch.
A. begins B. will begin C. began
2. I know a farmer who talks to his animals as they ... people.
A. are B. were C. have been
3. I'd rather ... you now because I have a lot of work to do.
A. leave B. left C. will leave
4. Her hair is as ... as silk.
A. softest B. softer C. soft
5. A tall man sat ... me, so I couldn't see.
A. next to B. in front of C. towards

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I started working here before five years ago.
2. How long is it been since you moved here?
3. I felt tired so I had decided to go to bed early.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: Subordinate Clauses

Test Card №10

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Чем вас угостить? Попробуйте салат. – Спасибо, я его уже ел, он очень вкусный. 2. Разрешите предложить вам ветчины или сыра. – Спасибо, с удовольствием возьму ломтик ветчины с горчицей. 3. Передайте, пожалуйста, солонку. – Простите, в ней очень мало соли. Я сейчас принесу еще. 4. Ешьте больше несоленых орехов и фруктов, если хотите похудеть. 5. Нам бы хотелось купить корзину малины и сварить варенье.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. Today our meal is to our taste, though tastes differ. 2. I am sorry to say but I enjoy my home meal only once or twice a day: in the evening or in the morning. 3. Sometimes I put a few slices of cheese on the bread. 4. All the dishes are cheap and tasty in our canteen and we are eager to get the most expensive dinner we can afford. 5. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our immune system.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: repair mechanisms, predictable, to treat smb. to smth., to lay the table, eater, for breakfast, to dine out, table wine, to have a snack, pomegranate, gooseberry.

b) from Russian into English: земляной орех, ежевика, мускатный орех, корица, щепотка соды, здоровый, посадить на диету, заниматься спортом, петрушка, клюква.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. It's the first time he ... accused of lying.
A. is B. was C. has been
2. She has a ... son.
A. five-year-old B. five-years-old C. five-year's-old
3. He said that they ... happy since they met.
A. are B. were C. had been
4. The next train to arrive ... platform 4 will be the 6.30 to Cardiff.
A. in B. on C. at
5. The children were told that father would buy them toys if they ... properly.
A. will behave B. would behave C. behaved

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.
2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.
3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Test Card №11

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Рождественский ужин в США обычно состоит из индейки, ветчины, яблочного пирога, орехов и фруктов. 2. Моя подруга – вегетарианка, и поэтому она обычно ест овощи, фрукты, молочные продукты и иногда рыбу. 3. Я сейчас на диете и поэтому съем только немного вареного мяса и овощей. 4. Мне налили чашку горячего крепкого кофе из серебряного кофейника и на фарфоровую тарелку положили кусок торта. 5. Моя бабушка прекрасно готовит; особенно ей удастся утка с тушеной кислой капустой.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. My sister doesn't like fish with oil; she prefers it with a tomato sauce. 2. He helped himself with a large piece of apple-pie. 3. My friends raised their glasses and said "to your health". 4. Later in the day when you finish work and your body temperature is at its peak is the best time to do some fast, powerful exercise. 5. It makes sense if you become a calorie counter.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: повышать, гибкий, углеводы, малина, редис, запастись, медленно усваиваемый, гарантия, творог, утомляемость.

b) from English into Russian: to pay the bill, to help oneself to, tip, pet food, stale bread, pancake, to be on a diet, game, table decoration.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. How many olives do you need?
A. just a few B. just a little C. just any
2. I'd like to buy ... umbrella.
A. a B. an C. –
3. He works ... carefully than I do.
A. so B. less C. as
4. I've been very busy ... ten o'clock.
A. since B. for C. during
5. Whose book is this? – It is ...
A. their B. there C. theirs

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I started working here before five years ago.
2. How long is it been since you moved here?
3. I felt tired so I had decided to go to bed early.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Subjunctive Mood

Test Card №12

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Что ты заказал на второе? – Еще ничего, но закажу котлеты с макаронами. – А я макаронам предпочитаю картофель и другие овощи, поэтому я возьму курицу с пюре. 2. Стол уже накрыт, тарелки, ножи и вилки разложены, хлеб нарезан, бутылки с вином открыты. 3. А где же соль, перец и горчица? Ты, как всегда, забыла о них. 4. Доктор советовал мне есть больше фруктов и придерживаться диеты. 5. Я так хочу пить! Сегодня очень жарко.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. Traditional Russian cooking includes porridges, pancakes, cabbage, chicken and fish soup, pirozhki and kvass. 2. Since people from different countries have different tastes, most airlines have a lot of tasty drinks on their plane. 3. 'Routine' is usually seen as a negative term nowadays, largely because we no longer belong to a society of nine-to-fivers. 4. As you make your way through the first part of your busy schedule, don't forget that mid-morning energy boost. 5. It is always important to eat lunch earlier rather than later.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: archery, heavy bill, delicious food, bread crumbs, frozen food, brands of food, bun, sausages, tray, fit;

b) from Russian into English: печень, отбивная котлета, язык, пшеница, пятиборье, овес, рубленая котлета, почки, желудок, кора головного мозга.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. It's the first time I ... a car.
A. drive B. drove C. have driven
2. He ... it was very important.
A. said B. told C. spoke
3. Her face is flushed because she ... to catch the bus.
A. was running B. has been running C. ran
4. ... does it take you to get there?
A. How long B. How much C. What time
5. ... aren't any books on the shelf.
A. There B. They C. Here

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I must ask to you some questions.
2. Mum told us do not to play football in the house.
3. Tina asked me that what I wanted to buy.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The formation of the Subjunctive Mood

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Чтобы приготовить мой любимый морковный салат, я беру три крупных моркови, тру их на терке, мелко рублю головку чеснока, добавляю изюм, все перемешиваю и заправляю салат майонезом. 2. Он может есть в любое время, он всегда голоден. В то же время он худой как щепка. 3. Чтобы всегда иметь здоровый вид надо выполнять утреннюю гимнастику. 4. Большой теннис – мой любимый вид спорта. Спортсмен должен иметь быструю реакцию и быть ловким. 5. стакан обыкновенного безалкогольного напитка содержит около пяти столовых ложек сахара.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. For the second course we have got mashed potatoes and chops. 2. Today is Sunday, and it's high time to have dinner in my family circle. 3. All the dishes are cheap and tasty and we are eager to get the most expensive dinner we can afford. 4. Water will help to take the edge off your appetite as it will fill you up. 5. Always read the back of packets and cans so that you know exactly what you are eating and what you are likely to gain from it.

III. Translate the words:

a) from English into Russian: to replace, to absorb, flexible, egg plant, garlic, pumpkin, peak, nervous system, to nod off, hectic.

b) from Russian into English: простокваша, яичный белок, разнос, необработанный, обмен веществ, изнурительный, переваривать, живой, расписание, запасаться.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. If you ... to Paris, you'll see the Eiffel Tower.
A. will go B. went C. go
2. This question is ... still being discussed when I came in.
A. is B. was C. had
3. They are going to discuss it in
A. Chapter IV B. the Chapter IV C. a Chapter IV
4. It's the party tomorrow and I haven't bought a dress
A. already B. still C. yet
5. She failed us. What ... shame!
A. - B. a C. the

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Speak on the topic

VII. Tell the grammar rule: The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Text Card №1

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Wimbledon

Wimbledon is the most famous tennis championship in the world, and over the years it has become a British institution. Held every summer at the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, the competition lasts for two weeks. Wimbledon was first held in 1877. In those days, it was an amateur event which only men could enter. Today, both men and women, professionals or amateurs can take part in the championship, which is followed in the media by millions of people.

Tennis players come from all over the world to compete, hoping to win a trophy and a substantial amount of money. The prize for winning the Gentlemen's Singles Championship is a large silver gilt cup. The winner of the Ladies' Singles gets a silver salver called the “Rosewater Dish”. There are also competitions in both men's and women's doubles. The prizes are traditionally presented by the Duchess of Kent.

What makes Wimbledon special is the tradition involved. It is the only international tennis tournament which is still played on grass and the only competition open to both amateurs and professionals. The best tradition of all, though, is the spectators' custom of eating strawberries and cream while they watch the tennis.

Text Card №2

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

The Super Bowl

The Super Bowl is the highlight of the year for American football fans. It is the final round in a competition between the top teams in the National Football League, as well as the national celebration. The 30 professional teams in the NFL play matches against each other all season to determine who will go through to the playoffs. Then, the two winning teams face each other to compete for the Super Bowl Trophy, which is the model of a football in kicking position made of silver. The trophy is presented by the NFL commissioner. All players from both teams receive a special commemorative silver ring.

The first Super Bowl was played in 1967. Since then, the event has gradually become more popular. These days, the competition is watched by millions of people worldwide, and is more than just a football game. In fact, it is an entertainment with a

pre-game show and a half-time show which both feature famous bands and singers. A big-name star is always asked to sing the national anthem, which is considered to be a great honour. The shows also have plenty of cheerleaders and marching bands. Everyone who takes part in the event, from the spectators to the players, has a fantastic time.

Text Card №3

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Physical education should be taught in schools

Physical education has been a part of the school curriculum for years, and I believe that it should remain so for a variety of reasons. In the first place, offering Physical education in schools is vital for children who have neither the time, nor the opportunity to do sport elsewhere. Physical education is especially beneficial for children living in crowded cities who do not have space to play. Doing sport at school gives them the opportunity to exercise and get rid of their excess energy. In addition, team sports develop children’s social skills, encouraging them to work as part of a team and to cooperate with others.

On the other hand, some parents feel that Physical education should not be a compulsory subject as not all children enjoy or are good at sport. These parents forget that all children can benefit from physical activity, and doing sport will give them the chance to improve their skills and their health.

In conclusion, I believe that Physical education is an important part of every school curriculum since physical activity helps children to keep fit, and stay energetic and alert.

Text Card №4

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

We are what we eat

As a food label is often nothing more than an advert to tempt you to buy the product, you should pay particular attention to the choice of words used. Always watch out for the word ‘flavour’, as this may mean that the product contains synthetic ingredients. Chocolate-flavour topping, for example, will not contain chocolate, even though chocolate-flavored topping will contain a small percentage – so read carefully. Many manufacturers also use a range of meaningless descriptions. Feel-good words, such as ‘wholesome’, ‘farmhouse’, ‘original’ and ‘traditional’ do not

mean anything. Other words such as ‘farm fresh’ and ‘country fresh’ also intentionally blur the true nature of a product’s source. ‘Fresh egg pasta’, for example, means that the pasta was indeed made with real and not powdered eggs, but maybe months ago. Words that you can trust are ‘organic’, ‘wholemeal’, ‘natural mineral water’, ‘Fair trade’ etc.

Consumer pressure over GM foods has led to better labeling but loopholes still exist. GM product derivatives, such as starches, sugars, fats, and oils where no genetically modified protein.

Take particular care over low-fat and low-sugar products. Guidelines state that ‘low-fat’ foods must not have more than 5 per cent fat, while ‘reduced fat’ means that the total fat content is 25 per cent less than the standard versions of the same product. The terms ‘light’ or ‘lite’ are meaningless since they could refer to texture, fat content, sugar content or even colour.

Text Card №5

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

From the history of cooking

Today cooking is quite an art. There are great chefs, famous restaurants, thousands and thousands of cookclubs, and millions of people who are proud of being able to cook well.

Yet there was a time when men didn’t even cook his food. The early cave man ate his food raw. Even after fire had been discovered, the only kind of cooking that took place was to throw carcass of an animal on the burning embers.

It was only gradually that man learned to bake in pits with heated stones, and to boil meats and vegetables, dropping redhot stones into a vessel of water.

Greek civilization advanced cooking to a stage of great luxury. In ancient Athens, they even imported food from distant lands, and the Romans had magnificent banquets in their days.

Then during the Middle Ages, the art of cooking declined and the only place where fine cooking was found was in the monasteries. When good cooking was revived again, Italy, Spain and France led the way. These countries were proud of having a more refined taste than England and Germany, where the people ate chiefly meat.

Text Card №6

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

The history of cooking

A curious thing about cooking is that many primitive peoples knew almost every form of cooking that we are practicing now. They just did it more crudely. For instance, we cook by broiling, roasting, frying, baking, stewing or boiling. The American Indians actually knew all these ways of cooking, except frying!

It's no secret that people all around the world eat different kinds of food and at different occasions. You will find restaurants for every situation in the US. If you are in a hurry, you may just want to grab some 'junk food' at a grocery store or a candy counter, or you can get a bite to eat at one of many fast food chains, like McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken or Taco Time. Or you can get a hero or submarine sandwich 'to stay' or 'to go' from a sandwich chain shop or deli. Some of these places have tables, but many don't. People eat in their cars or take their food home, to their offices or to parks. If you prefer sitting down but still don't want to spend much, you can try a cafeteria. At all of these places, you pay at a cash register before you sit down, and you don't have to tip anybody, but you usually have to clear the table when you finish!

Test Card №7

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Some points of traditional cooking

Traditional Russian cooking includes porridges, pancakes, cabbage, chicken and fish soup, pirozhki and kvass. Siberian cuisine has such dishes as stroganina (frozen fish) and pelmeni (meat-filled dumplings).

It's not only interesting but also important to know how different peoples eat, especially for those who run or perform international service, for example for those who cook for an airplane.

Japanese passengers eat meals with chopsticks. How do they eat soup? Good question! Japanese passengers raise their soup bowls to their lips and sip!

The airline crew also needs to know that cows are sacred in India, so they will not serve beef products on flights to or from India. And that in England hot tea is "taken" every day around 4.00 in the afternoon, usually with small sandwiches and cakes.

Since people from different countries have different tastes, most of airlines have a lot of tasty drinks on their plane. American kids usually ask for Diet Coke, but on flights from England kids ask for Coca-Cola Light. Kids from many European countries don't ask for soft drinks at all. Instead, they like to drink fruit juices.

Test Card №8

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

What should people eat?

As a food label is often nothing more than an advert to tempt you to buy the product, you should pay particular attention to the choice of words used. Always watch out for the word ‘flavour’, as this may mean that the product contains synthetic ingredients. Chocolate-flavour topping, for example, will not contain chocolate, even though chocolate-flavored topping will contain a small percentage – so read carefully. Many manufacturers also use a range of meaningless descriptions. Feel-good words, such as ‘wholesome’, ‘farmhouse’, ‘original’ and ‘traditional’ do not mean anything. Other words such as ‘farm fresh’ and ‘country fresh’ also intentionally blur the true nature of a product’s source. ‘Fresh egg pasta’, for example, means that the pasta was indeed made with real and not powdered eggs, but maybe months ago. Words that you can trust are ‘organic’, ‘wholemeal’, ‘natural mineral water’, ‘Fair trade’ etc.

Consumer pressure over GM foods has led to better labeling but loopholes still exist. GM product derivatives, such as starches, sugars, fats, and oils where no genetically modified protein.

Take particular care over low-fat and low-sugar products. Guidelines state that ‘low-fat’ foods must not have more than 5 per cent fat, while ‘reduced fat’ means that the total fat content is 25 per cent less than the standard versions of the same product. The terms ‘light’ or ‘lite’ are meaningless since they could refer to texture, fat content, sugar content or even colour.

Test Card №9

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Wimbledon

Wimbledon is the most famous tennis championship in the world, and over the years it has become a British institution. Held every summer at the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, the competition lasts for two weeks. Wimbledon was first held in 1877. In those days, it was an amateur event which only men could enter. Today, both men and women, professionals or amateurs can take part in the championship, which is followed in the media by millions of people.

Tennis players come from all over the world to compete, hoping to win a trophy and a substantial amount of money. The prize for winning the Gentlemen’s Singles Championship is a large silver gilt cup. The winner of the Ladies’ Singles gets a silver salver called the “Rosewater Dish”. There are also competitions in both men’s and women’s doubles. The prizes are traditionally presented by the Duchess of Kent.

What makes Wimbledon special is the tradition involved. It is the only international tennis tournament which is still played on grass and the only competition open to both amateurs and professionals. The best tradition of all, though, is the spectators' custom of eating strawberries and cream while they watch the tennis.

Test Card №10

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Physical education should be taught in schools

Physical education has been a part of the school curriculum for years, and I believe that it should remain so for a variety of reasons. In the first place, offering Physical education in schools is vital for children who have neither the time, nor the opportunity to do sport elsewhere. Physical education is especially beneficial for children living in crowded cities who do not have space to play. Doing sport at school gives them the opportunity to exercise and get rid of their excess energy. In addition, team sports develop children's social skills, encouraging them to work as part of a team and to cooperate with others.

On the other hand, some parents feel that Physical education should not be a compulsory subject as not all children enjoy or are good at sport. These parents forget that all children can benefit from physical activity, and doing sport will give them the chance to improve their skills and their health.

In conclusion, I believe that Physical education is an important part of every school curriculum since physical activity helps children to keep fit, and stay energetic and alert.

Test Card №11

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Wimbledon tournament

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Tennis players come from all over the world to compete, hoping to win a trophy and a substantial amount of money. The prize for winning the Gentlemen's Singles

Championship is a large silver gilt cup. The winner of the Lady's Singles gets a silver salver called the "Rosewater Dish". There are also competitions in both men's and women's doubles. The prizes are traditionally presented by the Duchess of Kent.

What makes Wimbledon special is the tradition involved. It is the only international tennis tournament which is still played on grass and the only competition open to both amateurs and professionals. The best tradition of all, though, is the spectators' custom of eating strawberries and cream while they watch the tennis.

Test Card №12

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Cooking

Today cooking is quite an art. There are great chefs, famous restaurants, thousands and thousands of cookclubs, and millions of people who are proud of being able to cook well.

Yet there was a time when men didn't even cook his food. The early cave man ate his food raw. Even after fire had been discovered, the only kind of cooking that took place was to throw carcass of an animal on the burning embers.

It was only gradually that man learned to bake in pits with heated stones, and to boil meats and vegetables, dropping redhot stones into a vessel of water.

Greek civilization advanced cooking to a stage of great luxury. In ancient Athens, they even imported food from distant lands, and the Romans had magnificent banquets in their days.

Then during the Middle Ages, the art of cooking declined and the only place where fine cooking was found was in the monasteries. When good cooking was revived again, Italy, Spain and France led the way. These countries were proud of having a more refined taste than England and Germany, where the people ate chiefly meat.

Test Card №13

Theme: "Health", "Sport", "Food"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

The Super Bowl

The Super Bowl is the highlight of the year for American football fans. It is the final round in a competition between the top teams in the National Football League, as well as the national celebration. The 30 professional teams in the NFL play matches against each other all season to determine who will go through to the playoffs. Then, the two winning teams face each other to compete for the Super Bowl

Trophy, which is the model of a football in kicking position made of silver. The trophy is presented by the NFL commissioner. All players from both teams receive a special commemorative silver ring.

The first Super Bowl was played in 1967. Since then, the event has gradually become more popular. These days, the competition is watched by millions of people worldwide, and is more than just a football game. In fact, it is an entertainment with a pre-game show and a half-time show which both feature famous bands and singers. A big-name star is always asked to sing the national anthem, which is considered to be a great honor. The shows also have plenty of cheerleaders and marching bands. Everyone who takes part in the event, from the spectators to the players, has a fantastic time.

Test Card №14

Theme: “Health”, “Sport”, “Food”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns

Food around the World

For 99 per cent of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then about 10,000 years ago, or for 1 per cent of human history, people learned to farm the land and control their environment.

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live. For example, in the south of China they eat rice, but in the north they eat noodles. In Scandinavia, they eat a lot of herrings, and the Portuguese love sardines. But in central Europe, away from the sea, people don't eat so much fish; they eat more meat and sausages. In Austria, Germany, and Poland there are hundreds of different kinds of sausages.

In North America, Australia, and Europe there are two or more courses to every meal and people eat with knives and forks. In China there is only one course, all the food is together on the table, and they eat with chopsticks. In parts of India and the Middle East people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other. We can eat what we like, when we like, at any time of the year. Bananas come from the Caribbean or Africa; rice comes from India or the USA; strawberries come from Chile or Spain. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.

Text card № 1

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

We get food from animals and birds, plants and fishes. We get meat from the cow, the pig and the sheep. From cow we also get milk. From milk we make butter and cheese. We can also get cream from milk. From the cow we get beef, from the pig – pork, bacon and ham, from the sheep – mutton. We get poultry and eggs from ducks and hens. We make flour from wheat, oats, maize and other cereals. From flour we bake bread. We also eat various kinds of fruits and vegetables, berries. They are: potatoes, cabbages, carrots and so on.

Now a few words about meals in our country. The hospitality of Russian people is well – known all over the world. When a foreigner sets foot in Russia first he gets acquainted with it's cookery – national dishes and meal time. Frequently he gets to know that in this country they are not the same as in his. But he has to do in Russia like Russians do.

The usual meals here are breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. Sanatoriums, rest-homes, hospitals and other public establishments generally follow the former order of meals. Breakfast is the first meal of the day. Lunch is a light meal usually in the middle of the day. Dinner is the chief and the most substantial meal. It isn't served at a definite hour in our country. When it is in the middle of the day the lighter evening meal is called supper.

Working people usually have dinner at the place of their employment. During the break they have either dinner or lunch. In great many homes dinner is followed by a cup of tea with a slice of lemon, jam or home-made pastry. If you have a special dinner, a house-warming party for example, you should know how to lay the table on such an occasion. First you spread table cloth and put out table mats to protect the table from the hot dishes, all the cutlery knives and forks. On the left of each guest you put a small plate for bread and on the right – a wine glass. Don't forget to put out a table napkin for each guest and place several salt-cellars.

Text card № 2

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

There are different types of shops in cities. The biggest of them are groceries and department stores. Lately supermarkets have become popular. In big cities there are huge grocery stores. The first counter is the smoked fish, herring, pike, perch, sturgeon, salmon, flatfish, tinned fish and fish delicacies.

Next comes the fruit counter with its nuts, jams, fruit-juice, tinned fruit, marmalade, dry fruits, berries, grapes, oranges, apples, pears, plumps, peaches, apricots, strawberries, blackberries, gooseberry, raisins. This particular shop has now a vegetable counter, but there are special shops – greengrocer's that sells potatoes, carrots, onions, cabbage, green peas, bean, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, pickled vegetables, garlic, parsley.

Counting our tour, we come to the confectionery counter with all sorts of sweets, chocolates, cakes, biscuits, candies, fancy cakes, pastries, pies. Next is the

bakery counter, which is well stocked with loaves of fresh white and brown bread, rings, rolls, and buns. Further is the dry grocery counter where you can buy flour for making dough, cereals, tea, sugar, millet, rice, pasta, and noodles. Everything is sold ready packed. Vegetable oil is ready bottled.

There is also a big dairy counter with a good variety of dairy products: butter, margarine, eggs, cheese, cottage cheese, cheese spread creams, sour-cream, bottled and loose milk. Next to it there is the smoked meat and sausages counter. It sells different sausages, ham, bacon, beef, smoked pork, roast ducks, geese, and turkey. At the butcher's we can buy lean and fat meat, beef, mutton, veal, poultry, chops.

The customers pay the money either to the saleswoman or salesman or at the cash desk. The shop assistant weighs goods on scales and says how much they cost. At big grocery shops there is a special delivery service where you can make your orders by phone or in person. The charge for delivery service is quite reasonable. But the people who are on the look out for the best quality like to see what they are getting. They prefer not to do their ordering by phone. The people have to make sure that they don't do over their daily allowance. The family budget must always be kept balanced!

Text card № 3

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

People in different countries have different ideas about what is good to eat and what is the best diet for them. So, we live in a country where breakfast is a very rich meal. We have not only roll with butter, jam of honey, but ham or sausage and fried eggs or porridge as well. Tea is taken at breakfast more often than coffee.

Well, when I get up in the morning the only thing I can face is a glass of some juice or mineral water it raises my spirits a bit. Then, several minutes later I have my typical breakfast. A cup of tea with some sandwiches or scrambled eggs with milk.

Lunch is not very popular in our country but when we have some breaks at university called "windows" we have lunch in our university's canteen, we have a bit of choice there.

The main and the most abundant meal of the day is dinner, but as we are students it's better to call it supper. A full typical dinner comprises soup, a main course and a dessert. My favourite soups are: red beet and mushroom soups. For the main course I typically have some meat or fish, potatoes and vegetables. The most typical meat is a pork or veal chops or chicken. Some other dishes served as appetizers for dinner or for supper are different kinds of salads.

According to our tradition, good food should be accompanied by good drink. For dinner or supper people sometimes drink vodka, wine or beer. As for me sometimes I drink wine with my Mum after supper.

As for my eating and drinking habits, I can tell that I'm not into sweets and as most men think that chocolate is nothing else but a kind of sweets. I dislike any kinds

of rolls, buns, cakes and pies. But I'm into hot Mexican and Chinese food, hot pizzas, chilly and sushi.

On special occasions, my family goes out to eat in clubs and restaurants. I like trying cuisine of different countries. And while being in different countries me always trying their national cuisine. I don't think I'd like to eat this every day but it's really good for a change.

In the end I should mention that we always should remember that we eat to live but not live to eat.

Text card № 4

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

I would like to tell you about shopping in the United Kingdom. Marks & Spencer is Britain's favorite store. It attracts a great variety of customers from housewives to millionaires. Princess Diana, Dustin Hoffman and the British Prime-minister are just a few of its famous customers. Last year it made a profit of 529 million pounds. This is more than 10 million a week.

It all started 105 years ago when a young Polish immigrant Michael Marks had a stall in Leeds market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice: "Don't ask how much - it's a penny." Ten years later he met Tom Spencer and together they started Penny stalls in many towns in the North of England. Today there are 564 branches of Marks & Spencer all over the world: in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium and Hungary.

The store bases its business on 3 principals: good value, good quality and good service. Surprisingly tastes in food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris, sells just as well in Newcastle and Moscow. Their best selling clothes are: for women - jumpers and knickers (M & S is famous for its knickers); for men - shirts, socks, pajamas, dressing gowns and suits; for children - underwear and socks. Best sellers in food include: fresh chickens, vegetables and sandwiches, "Chicken Kiev" is internationally the most popular convince food. Shopping in Britain is also famous for its Freshfood. Freshfood is a chain of food stores and very successful supermarkets which has grown tremendously in the twenty years since it was founded, and now it has branches in the High Streets of all the towns of any size in Britain. In the beginning the stores sold only foodstuffs, but in recent years they have diversified enormously and now sell clothes, books, records, electrical and domestic equipment. The success of the chain has been due to an enterprising management and to attractive layout and display in the stores. It has been discovered that impulse buying accounts for almost 35 per cent of the total turn over of the stores. The stores are organized completely for self-service and customers are encouraged to wander around the spaciouly laid out stands. Special free gifts and reduced prices are used to tempt customers into the stores and they can't stand the temptation.

Text card № 5

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

Many kinds of sport originated from England. The English have a proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". They do not think that play is more important than work; they think that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well. So he is encouraged to do both. Association football or soccer is one of the most popular games in the British Isles played from late August until the beginning of May. In summer the English national sport is cricket. When the English say: "that's not cricket" it means "that's not fair", "to play the game" means "to be fair".

Golf is Scotland's chief contribution to British sport. It is worth noting here an interesting feature of sporting life in Britain, namely, its frequently close connections with social class of the players or spectators except where a game may be said to be a "national" sport. This is the case with cricket in England which is played and watched by all classes. This is true of golf, which is everywhere in the British Isles a middle-class activity. Rugby Union is the amateur variety of Rugby football, is the Welsh national sport played by all sections of society whereas, elsewhere, it too is a game for the middle classes. Association football is a working-class sport as are boxing, wrestling, snooker, darts, and dog-racing. As far as fishing is concerned it is a sport where what is caught determines the class of a fisherman.

Walking and swimming are the two most popular sporting activities, being almost equally undertaken by men and women. Snooker (billiards), pool and darts are the next most popular sports among men. Aerobics (keep-fit exercises) and yoga, squash and cycling are among the sports where participation has been increasing in recent years.

There are several places in Britain associated with a particular kind of sport. One of them is Wimbledon where the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship are held in July (since 1877). The other one is Wembley - a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1923.

Text card № 6

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

If we caught cold, have a splitting headache, have a clogged nose, cough, are running high temperature, we must go to the polyclinic. First we come to the registry. The registry clerk asks our name, address, age and occupation. Some of them will listen to our heart and lungs, some will check up our liver, stomach, eyesight, and hearing. The others will make our blood analysis, take our blood pressure and x-ray us.

Our district doctor sees his patients in consulting room 4. A nurse gives us a thermometer to take our temperature. Last time my temperature was 37,9. The doctor asked what my trouble was. He offered to sit down in a chair and to strip to the waist. He felt my pulse. Then I lay on the examination couch and the doctor palpated my abdomen. He asked me from what disease I suffered in my childhood. I suffered from scarlet fever. Now I felt dizzy and was damp with sweat. The doctor filled in my card and diagnosed the case as the flu.

When he wrote out a prescription for some medicines: pills, powder, drops, and mixture. He also advised me to take a scalding footbath, to put a hot water bottle to my feet, to have hot tea with raspberry jam. That would keep my fever down. The result of my x-ray examination and blood analysis was normal. I had the prescription made at the chemist's. I followed the prescribed treatment to avoid complications. Every day I took a tablespoonful of mixture 3 times a day and some pills. In two days I was better and in a week I recovered from my illness. I began to take care of myself. Now I go in for sports because sports make me strong, healthy and cheerful. Every day I do my morning exercises and have a cold rubdown to prevent myself from catching cold.

When a patient is completely cured, he is discharged from the hospital. There are different departments in the hospital. They are: a surgical department, therapy, and the department of infectious diseases.

Text card № 7

Topics: "Shopping", "Health", "Meals", "Sport".

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Modal Verbs.

To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. In my opinion, smoking and drinking too much alcohol, are the worst ones. Smoking, for example, causes a number of heart and lung diseases, such as pneumonia, emphysema and cancer. Besides, it makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Smoking has been banned in most public places because everyone agrees it does harm to our health. I don't smoke, because I don't want to have unhealthy skin and teeth and die young.

Smoking and drinking are joined by less dangerous habits, such as skipping meals, eating unhealthy food, or even overeating. If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity leads to serious health problems. A lot of people like drinking coca cola and coffee, and enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. Fast food makes you fat.

Many people try to improve their fitness. There are a lot of ways to lose weight and avoid gaining it. Perhaps the most popular of them is following a diet. If you want to lose weight, you should cut out snacks and desserts, and cut down on fat. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day. This is called a calorie-controlled diet. But excessive dieting may be dangerous, too. Some people refuse to eat meat as they consider it harmful. They say a vegetarian diet reduces the risk of

cancer and vegetarians live longer than others. I can't agree with them, because meat is an excellent source of good nutrition.

To my mind, the only way to stay healthy and to keep fit is by going in for sports. Among the benefits of regular exercise are a healthier heart, stronger bones, quicker reaction times and more resistance to various illnesses. Besides, you can eat and drink as much as you want because you are burning it all off.

I think it is very important to be fit and healthy, and it is necessary to take care of your health. Being fat, in fact, can cause real problems. It is harder for fat people to get a good job, or even to make friends. If you want to do well, you must be thin. That's why I go in for sports on a regular basis. I have been doing aerobics for three years and I feel great. I am not enthusiastic about strict dieting, but I try to eat only low-fat food, and fruit and vegetables which are rich in vitamins.

Examination Card №1

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Какого размера перчатки вы носите? 2. Я хочу купить туфли в тон своему новому костюму. 3. Я предпочитаю делать покупки в больших магазинах самообслуживания. 4. В нашем гастрономе можно купить все продукты, кроме овощей. 5. Интересно, сколько может стоить такой костюм?

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I wanted to answer the letter but then I forgot. 2. The manager was the last man to leave the shopping center. 3. To save the child he rushed into the burning house. 4. We heard somebody open the window, and saw a man walk quickly upstairs. 5. This is the book so much spoken about.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: серьги, делать покупки, фломастер, авторучка, фарфор, ожерелье, перчатки, уценка, очередь, прилавок;

b) from English into Russian: to pay the bill, bucket, pendant, watering can, valuable old articles, crockery, greeting card, to go shopping, to supply, retail organization.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. How many olives do you need?
A. just a few B. just a little C. just any
2. I'd like to buy ... umbrella.
A. a B. an C. –
3. He works ... carefully than I do.
A. so B. less C. as
4. I've been very busy ... ten o'clock.

A. since B. for C. during

5. Whose book is this? – It is ...

A. their B. there C. theirs

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I started working here before five years ago.

2. How long is it been since you moved here?

3. I felt tired so I had decided to go to bed early.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To go with, a dress, trousers, house coat, raincoat, rubber boots, to sell at a low price.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Summer wear, groceries, confectionary.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: The Infinitive.

Examination Card №2

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Не примеряйте это платье. Вам не подходит цвет. 2. Этот костюм хорошо сидит на Вас. 3. В отделе одежды имеется большой выбор одежды. 4. Покупатель попросил продавца показать ему сорочку 42 размера. 5. Аня любит носить модные туфли на высоком каблуке.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. We came up to the crying girl to ask where her mother was. 2. We had our TV-set repaired yesterday. 3. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 4. The weather being awful, I stayed at home and heard the rain beating on the windows. 5. A letter lying on the table must be posted.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: варежки, чернила, браслет, газета, ходить по магазинам, линейка, покрывало, скрепка, мужская майка, шарф;

b) from English into Russian: parka, gown, powder, shirt, dinner jacket, garments, varnish, eye-shade, bulb, cotton.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. Oh, dear! We have to fly on Saturday, ...?

A. haven't we B. aren't we C. don't we

2. Sorry, can I phone you later? I am ... the news on TV.

A. seeing B. watching C. looking at

3. A castle is ... bigger than a flat.

A. much B. more C. most

4. I can't stand ... to loud music.
A. to listen B. listen C. listening
5. Steve ... me if I had any brothers or sisters.
A. asked B. said C. told

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

A sweet-shop, haven't enough money for something, a drug store, to buy, seller.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Winter wear, bric-a-brac, perfumery.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: The formation of the Infinitive

Examination Card №3

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Я предпочитаю делать покупки в больших и удобных магазинах самообслуживания. 2. Этот костюм хорошо сидит на Вас. 3. Обычно она делает покупки в небольшом магазине рядом с домом. 4. Покупатель попросил продавца показать ему брюки 44 размера. 5. Сегодня в продаже есть сорочки всех цветов и размеров.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. She sat silent, with her eyes fixed on the cash-desk. 2. I want my hair cut. 3. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 4. I saw him working in the garden. 5. The children were seen running in the big and well lighted supermarket.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: блокнот, глиняные изделия, брошь, носки, папка для бумаг, теплый шарф, вельвет, босоножки, модельные туфли, чернила;

b) from English into Russian: cotton, background, cheap, ready-made clothes, polka dot, rubber-soled, silk, sales tax, pumps, chequered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. ... interesting news!
A. What B. What an C. How
2. Let's follow his advice, ...?
A. shall we B. don't they C. won't they
3. "Why are your clothes dirty?" "I ... the car."

- A. fixed B. was fixing C. have been fixing
4. Your room should always be ... clean.
- A. kept B. keep C. keeping
5. "Samantha doesn't like skiing." " ... does Linda."
- A. Neither B. So C. Also

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.
2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.
3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To spend a large amount of money when shopping, buyer, to suit somebody, raincoat, seller.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Ready to serve foods, bedroom suit, antique.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: The formation of the Participle.

Examination Card №4

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Аня любит носить модные туфли на высоком каблуке. 2. Интересно, сколько может стоить такая сумка? 3. Я хотел бы купить несколько новых сорочек и галстуков, которые бы к ним подходили. 4. В отделе обуви имеется большой выбор товаров. 5. Я предпочитаю делать покупки на больших крытых рынках.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 2. She appeared to know many languages and could manage to read the labels on the clothes. 3. It is convenient to have such a big supermarket in your village. 4. We saw an old woman coming towards us and hear her asking for help. 5. We had our washing machine repaired yesterday.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: модельные туфли, покрывало, вельвет, босоножки, чулки, уценка, киоск, шелк, перчатки, линейка;

b) from English into Russian: shopping queue, to purchase, impulse buying, at a discount, price, tape, rag fair, consumer, to supply, flowered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. Where ... on Sundays?

- A. Mike goes B. Mike does go C. does mike go

2. My mother made me ... the windows.
A. cleaning B. clean C. to clean
3. We didn't know ... wait or go home.
A. to B. if to C. whether to
4. Do you know ...?
A. how old is he B. how old he is C. how is he old
5. You ... to attend the meeting on Tuesday.
A. must B. have C. be

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To go with, to sell at a lower price, to buy, seller, trousers.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Footwear, stationary, fruits.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: The functions of the Participle.

Examination Card №5

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Вчера в продаже были платья всех размеров и цветов. 2. Катя не любит носить обувь на высоком каблуке. 3. Обычно он делает покупки в небольшом магазине рядом с домом. 4. Этот костюм мне подходит по размеру, но я думаю, что он мне не совсем к лицу. 5. Покупатель оплачивает чек, кладет покупки в сумку и уходит из магазина.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. We saw an old woman coming towards us and hear her asking for help. 2. We had our washing machine repaired yesterday. 3. We want to prepare some special dish and discover that we are short of a few necessary ingredients. 4. We decide not to buy the item we are looking at. 5. I have chosen some meat, a melon, grapes to buy and want the shop assistant to weight for us.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: продавать, дорогой, катушка ниток, касса, витрина, хлопок, куртка с капюшоном, венок, скульптура, уценка;

b) from English into Russian: wellingtones, pillow-case, shoe horn, slip, plain, satin, cardigan, knee-length socks, bed-cover, flat-heeled .

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. It's the first time I ... a car.
A. drive B. drove C. have driven
2. He ... it was very important.
A. said B. told C. spoke
3. Her face is flushed because she ... to catch the bus.
A. was running B. has been running C. ran
4. ... does it take you to get there?
A. How long B. How much C. What time
5. ... aren't any books on the shelf.
A. There B. They C. Here

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

Buyer, house coat, haven't enough money for smth., seller, rubber boots.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Vegetables, table wear, sporting goods .

VIII. Render the text given.**IX. Speak on the topic.****X. Tell the grammar rule: the formation of the Participle.****Examination Card №6****Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"**

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Какого размера перчатки Вы носите? 2. Я хочу купить туфли в тон своему новому костюму. 3. Я предпочитаю делать покупки в больших магазинах самообслуживания. 4. В нашем гастрономе можно купить все продукты, кроме овощей. 5. Интересно, сколько может стоить такой костюм?

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I wanted to answer the letter but then I forgot. 2. The manager was the last man to leave the shopping center. 3. To save the child he rushed into the burning house. 4. We heard somebody open the window, and saw a man walk quickly upstairs. 5. This is the book so much spoken about.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: серьги, делать покупки, фломастер, авторучка, фарфор, ожерелье, перчатки, уценка, очередь, прилавок;

b) from English into Russian: parka, gown, powder, shirt, dinner jacket, garments, varnish, eye-shade, bulb, cotton.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. Oh, dear! We have to fly on Saturday, ...?
A. haven't we B. aren't we C. don't we
2. Sorry, can I phone you later? I am ... the news on TV.
A. seeing B. watching C. looking at
3. A castle is ... bigger than a flat.
A. much B. more C. most
4. I can't stand ... to loud music.
A. to listen B. listen C. listening
5. Steve ... me if I had any brothers or sisters.
A. asked B. said C. told

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

A sweet-shop, haven't enough money for something, a drug store, to buy, seller .

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Winter wear, bric-a-brac, perfumery.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: the formation of the Infinitive

Examination Card №7

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Не примеряйте это платье. Вам не подходит цвет. 2. Этот костюм хорошо сидит на вас. 3. В отделе одежды имеется большой выбор одежды. 4. Покупатель попросил продавца показать ему сорочку 42 размера. 5. Аня любит носить модные туфли на высоком каблуке.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. We came up to the crying girl to ask where her mother was. 2. We had our TV-set repaired yesterday. 3. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 4. The weather being awful, I stayed at home and heard the rain beating on the windows. 5. A letter lying on the table must be posted.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: варежки, чернила, браслет, газета, ходить по магазинам, линейка, покрывало, скрепка, мужская майка, шарф;

b) from English into Russian: cotton, background, cheap, ready-made clothes, polka dot, rubber-soled, silk, sales tax, pumps, chequered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. ... interesting news!
A. What B. What an C. How
2. Let's follow his advice, ...?
A. shall we B. don't they C. won't they
3. "Why are your clothes dirty?" "I ... the car."
A. fixed B. was fixing C. have been fixing
4. Your room should always be ... clean.
A. kept B. keep C. keeping
5. "Samantha doesn't like skiing." " ... does Linda."
A. Neither B. So C. Also

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.
2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.
3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To spend a large amount of money when shopping, buyer, to suit somebody, raincoat, seller.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Ready to serve foods, bedroom suit, antique.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: the formation of the Participle

Examination Card №8

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Я предпочитаю делать покупки в больших и удобных магазинах самообслуживания. 2. Этот костюм хорошо сидит на Вас. 3. Обычно она делает покупки в небольшом магазине рядом с домом. 4. Покупатель попросил продавца показать ему брюки 44 размера. 5. Сегодня в продаже есть сорочки всех цветов и размеров.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 2. She appeared to know many languages and could manage to read the labels on the clothes. 3. It is convenient to

have such a big supermarket in your village. 4. We saw an old woman coming towards us and hear her asking for help. 5. We had our washing machine repaired yesterday.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: модельные туфли, покрывало, вельвет, босоножки, чулки, уценка, киоск, шелк, перчатки, линейка;

b) from English into Russian: shopping queue, to purchase, impulse buying, at a discount, price, tape, rag fair, consumer, to supply, flowered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. ... interesting news!

- A. What B. What an C. How

2. Let's follow his advice, ...?

- A. shall we B. don't they C. won't they

3. "Why are your clothes dirty?" "I ... the car."

- A. fixed B. was fixing C. have been fixing

4. Your room should always be ... clean.

- A. kept B. keep C. keeping

5. "Samantha doesn't like skiing." " ... does Linda."

- A. Neither B. So C. Also

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.

2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.

3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To spend a large amount of money when shopping, buyer, to suit somebody, raincoat, seller.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Ready to serve foods, bedroom suit, antique.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: the formation of the Participle

Examination Card №9

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Аня любит носить модные туфли на высоком каблуке. 2. Интересно, сколько может стоить такая сумка? 3. Я хотел бы купить несколько новых сорочек и галстуков, которые бы к ним подходили. 4. В отделе обуви имеется большой выбор товаров. 5. Я предпочитаю делать покупки на больших крытых рынках.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 2. She appeared to know many languages and could manage to read the labels on the clothes. 3. It is convenient to have such a big supermarket in your village. 4. We saw an old woman coming towards us and hear her asking for help. 5. We had our washing machine repaired yesterday.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: модельные туфли, покрывало, вельвет, босоножки, чулки, уценка, киоск, шелк, перчатки, линейка;

b) from English into Russian: shopping queue, to purchase, impulse buying, at a discount, price, tape, rag fair, consumer, to supply, flowered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. How many olives do you need?
A. just a few B. just a little C. just any
2. I'd like to buy ... umbrella.
A. a B. an C. –
3. He works ... carefully than I do.
A. so B. less C. as
4. I've been very busy ... ten o'clock.
A. since B. for C. during
5. Whose book is this? – It is ...
A. their B. there C. theirs

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I started working here before five years ago.
2. How long is it been since you moved here?
3. I felt tired so I had decided to go to bed early.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To go with, a dress, trousers, house coat, raincoat, rubber boots, to sell at a low price.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Summer wear, groceries, confectionary.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: the Infinitive.

Examination Card №10

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Я предпочитаю делать покупки в больших и удобных магазинах самообслуживания. 2. Этот костюм хорошо сидит на вас. 3. Обычно она делает

покупки в небольшом магазине рядом с домом. 4. Покупатель попросил продавца показать ему брюки 44 размера. 5. Сегодня в продаже есть сорочки всех цветов и размеров.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 2. She appeared to know many languages and could manage to read the labels on the clothes. 3. It is convenient to have such a big supermarket in your village. 4. We saw an old woman coming towards us and hear her asking for help. 5. We had our washing machine repaired yesterday.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: модельные туфли, покрывало, вельвет, босоножки, чулки, уценка, киоск, шелк, перчатки, линейка;

b) from English into Russian: shopping queue, to purchase, impulse buying, at a discount, price, tape, rag fair, consumer, to supply, flowered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. Where ... on Sundays?

A. Mike goes B. Mike does go C. does mike go

2. My mother made me ... the windows.

A. cleaning B. clean C. to clean

3. We didn't know ... wait or go home.

A. to B. if to C. whether to

4. Do you know ...?

A. how old is he B. how old he is C. how is he old

5. You ... to attend the meeting on Tuesday.

A. must B. have C. be

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.

2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.

3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To go with, to sell at a lower price, to buy, seller, trousers.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Footwear, stationary, fruits.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: the functions of the Participle.

Examination Card №11

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Какого размера перчатки вы носите? 2. Я хочу купить туфли в тон своему новому костюму. 3. Я предпочитаю делать покупки в больших магазинах самообслуживания. 4. В нашем гастрономе можно купить все продукты, кроме овощей. 5. Интересно, сколько может стоить такой костюм?

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I wanted to answer the letter but then I forgot. 2. The manager was the last man to leave the shopping center. 3. To save the child he rushed into the burning house. 4. We heard somebody open the window, and saw a man walk quickly upstairs. 5. This is the book so much spoken about.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: серьги, делать покупки, фломастер, авторучка, фарфор, ожерелье, перчатки, уценка, очередь, прилавок;

b) from English into Russian: to pay the bill, bucket, pendant, watering can, valuable old articles, crockery, greeting card, to go shopping, to supply, retail organization.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. How many olives do you need?
A. just a few B. just a little C. just any
2. I'd like to buy ... umbrella.
A. a B. an C. –
3. He works ... carefully than I do.
A. so B. less C. as
4. I've been very busy ... ten o'clock.
A. since B. for C. during
5. Whose book is this? – It is ...
A. their B. there C. theirs

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. I started working here before five years ago.
2. How long is it been since you moved here?
3. I felt tired so I had decided to go to bed early.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following: to go with, a dress, trousers, house coat, raincoat, rubber boots, to sell at a low price.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms: summer wear, groceries, confectionary.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: The Infinitive.

Examination Card №12

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Вчера в продаже были платья всех размеров и цветов. 2. Катя не любит носить обувь на высоком каблуке. 3. Обычно он делает покупки в небольшом магазине рядом с домом. 4. Этот костюм мне подходит по размеру, но я думаю, что он мне не совсем к лицу. 5. Покупатель оплачивает чек, кладет покупки в сумку и уходит из магазина.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. We saw an old woman coming towards us and heard her asking for help. 2. We had our washing machine repaired yesterday. 3. We want to prepare some special dish and discover that we are short of a few necessary ingredients. 4. We decide not to buy the item we are looking at. 5. I have chosen some meat, a melon, grapes to buy and want the shop assistant to weigh for us.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: продавать, дорогой, катушка ниток, касса, витрина, хлопок, куртка с капюшоном, венок, скульптура, уценка;

b) from English into Russian: cotton, background, cheap, ready-made clothes, polka dot, rubber-soled, silk, sales tax, pumps, chequered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. ... interesting news!
A. What B. What an C. How
2. Let's follow his advice, ...?
A. shall we B. don't they C. won't they
3. "Why are your clothes dirty?" "I ... the car."
A. fixed B. was fixing C. have been fixing
4. Your room should always be ... clean.
A. kept B. keep C. keeping
5. "Samantha doesn't like skiing." " ... does Linda."
A. Neither B. So C. also

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.
2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.
3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

to spend a large amount of money when shopping, buyer, to suit somebody, raincoat, seller.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Ready to serve foods, bedroom suit, antique.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: The formation of the Participle

Examination Card №13

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Аня любит носить модные туфли на высоком каблуке. 2. Интересно, сколько может стоить такая сумка? 3. Я хотел бы купить несколько новых сорочек и галстуков, которые бы к ним подходили. 4. В отделе обуви имеется большой выбор товаров. 5. Я предпочитаю делать покупки на больших крытых рынках.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I wanted to answer the letter but then I forgot. 2. The manager was the last man to leave the shopping center. 3. To save the child he rushed into the burning house. 4. We heard somebody open the window, and saw a man walk quickly upstairs. 5. This is the book so much spoken about.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: серьги, делать покупки, фломастер, авторучка, фарфор, ожерелье, перчатки, уценка, очередь, прилавок;

b) from English into Russian: to pay the bill, bucket, pendant, watering can, valuable old articles, crockery, greeting card, to go shopping, to supply, retail organization.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. It's the first time I ... a car.
A. drive B. drove C. have driven
2. He ... it was very important.
A. said B. told C. spoke
3. Her face is flushed because she ... to catch the bus.
A. was running B. has been running C. ran
4. ... does it take you to get there?
A. How long B. How much C. What time
5. ... aren't any books on the shelf.
A. There B. They C. Here

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. Having an operation was being the worst experience of my life.
2. She has graduated from the college a month ago.
3. Mrs. Parker who is my science teacher.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

buyer, house coat, haven't enough money for smth., seller, rubber boots.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

vegetables, table wear, sporting goods .

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: the formation the Participle

Examination Card №14

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Я предпочитаю делать покупки в больших и удобных магазинах самообслуживания. 2. Этот костюм хорошо сидит на вас. 3. Обычно она делает покупки в небольшом магазине рядом с домом. 4. Покупатель попросил продавца показать ему брюки 44 размера. 5. Сегодня в продаже есть сорочки всех цветов и размеров.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I heard the children speaking in the next hall. 2. She appeared to know many languages and could manage to read the labels on the clothes. 3. It is convenient to have such a big supermarket in your village. 4. We saw an old woman coming towards us and hear her asking for help. 5. We had our washing machine repaired yesterday.

III. Translate the words:

a) from Russian into English: модельные туфли, покрывало, вельвет, босоножки, чулки, уценка, киоск, шелк, перчатки, линейка;

b) from English into Russian: shopping queue, to purchase, impulse buying, at a discount, price, tape, rag fair, consumer, to supply, flowered.

IV. Choose the correct item:

1. ... interesting news!

A. What B. What an C. How

2. Let's follow his advice, ...?

A. shall we B. don't they C. won't they

3. "Why are your clothes dirty?" "I ... the car."

A. fixed B. was fixing C. have been fixing

4. Your room should always be ... clean.

A. kept B. keep C. keeping

5. "Samantha doesn't like skiing." " ... does Linda."

A. Neither B. So C. Also

V. Cross out the unnecessary word:

1. That's the man whose his wallet was stolen.

2. The dishwasher which I bought it last week is faulty.

3. John, who is my best friend, won the 100m race.

VI. Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To spend a large amount of money when shopping, buyer, to suit somebody, raincoat, seller.

VII. Write down 5 things that fall under the following terms:

Ready to serve foods, bedroom suit, antique.

VIII. Render the text given.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the grammar rule: The formation of the Participle

Examination Card №1

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

Shops in Britain

Most shops in Britain open at 9.00 a.m. and close at 5.00 or 5.30 in the evening. Small shops usually close for an hour at lunch time. One or two days a week – usually Thursday/Friday some large food shops stay open until about 8.00 p.m. for late night shopping.

Many shops are closed in the afternoon on one day a week. The day is usually Wednesday or Thursday and it is a different day in different towns.

Nearly all shops are closed on Sundays. Newspaper shops are open in the morning and sell sweets and cigarettes as well. But there are legal restrictions on selling many things on Sunday.

In general, overseas visitors don't have much difficulty knowing where to buy things. Most shops sell the things that you would not expect them to. One problem is stamps. In Great Britain you can only buy these at post-offices.

Many large food shops (supermarkets) are self-service. When you go into one of these shops you take a basket and you put the things you wish to buy into it. You queue up at a cash-desk and pay for everything just before you leave.

If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police and the courts.

When you are waiting to be served in a shop it is important to wait your turn. It is important not to try to be served before people who arrived before you. Many people from overseas are astonished at the British habit of queueing.

Examination Card №2

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

How to Shop

In America, just as in England, you see the same shops with the same boards and windows in every town and village.

Shopping, however, happens to be an art of its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. If you are hungry, you go to the chemist's. A chemist's shop is called a drug-store in the United States; it is a national institution and a very good institution at that. In the larger drug-stores you are likely to get drugs, too, but their main business consists of selling stationary, candy, toys, braces, belts, fountain pens, furniture and imitation jewelry. Every drug-store has a food counter with high stools in front of it and there they serve various juices, coffee, sundaes, ice-cream, sandwiches, omelettes and other egg dishes.

If you want cigarettes, you are expected to go to the grocer; if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a suit-case, go to the chemist's. On the other hand if you want to send a telegram, avoid the post office, because telegrams are sure to be handled by private companies. Nor has the post office anything to do with the telephone either, as telephone service is supplied by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Nor will you find public conveniences in America in the British sense of the word because a lavatory turned out to be strictly private enterprise in the United States, well hidden from the public eye.

Whatever you buy, it may be exchanged later for something else in the same shop. This seems to be a great pastime with the Americans. A great many people do not really buy things – they only want them to be exchanged later for something else. It is not unusual at all to see a lady bringing back a hat with a lot of fruit on it and exchanging it either for real fruit or a real hat; or to see somebody bringing back a refrigerator with the remark that he made a mistake and now he wants to subscribe to the Reader's Digest instead.

Examination Card №3

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

We are what we eat

As a food label is often nothing more than an advert to tempt you to buy the product, you should pay particular attention to the choice of words used. Always watch out for the word “flavour”, as this may mean that the product contains synthetic ingredients. Chocolate-flavour topping, for example, will not contain chocolate, even though chocolate-flavored topping will contain a small percentage – so read carefully. Many manufacturers also use a range of meaningless descriptions. Feel-good words, such as “wholesome”, “farmhouse”, “original” and “traditional” do not mean anything. Other words such as “farm fresh” and “country fresh” also

intentionally blur the true nature of a product's source. "Fresh egg pasta", for example, means that the pasta was indeed made with real and not powdered eggs, but maybe months ago. Words that you can trust are "organic", "wholemeal", "natural mineral water", "Fair trade" etc.

Consumer pressure over GM foods has led to better labeling but loopholes still exist. GM product derivatives, such as starches, sugars, fats, and oils where no genetically modified protein.

Take particular care over low-fat and low-sugar products. Guidelines state that "low-fat" foods must not have more than 5 per cent fat, while "reduced fat" means that the total fat content is 25 per cent less than the standard versions of the same product. The terms "light" or "lite" are meaningless since they could refer to texture, fat content, sugar content or even colour.

Examination Card №4

Theme: "Shopping", "Consumer Services"

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, the Infinitive, the Participle

Buying Goods

Our friend has offered to take us with her when she went to do her shopping. We began in the shopping district where as Kitty says she and her kind do more of what they call «window shopping» - deciding what things in the shop windows they are able to buy. We enter the store.

The first thing that strikes us is its comparative emptiness. There are indeed two or three people at each counter. But no queues, no people in the centre of the shop. We have been looking round. It is true that this store has all that can be found in every grocery. Tea, oatmeal, spices, cocoa, bacon, ham, butter, cheese and the rest.

«You needn't be surprised if I don't want to buy anything there», our friend puts in. «This is far above folks like us» «But you could buy your tea and rice and things like that», we suggest. «Not me», she said; «the tea, and sugar and rice are in special blends and packs and cost a good deal more than I pay». We notice that very little money changes hands; most of the customers in this shop pay monthly or quarterly. We pass on into another department. Expensive furs, beautiful evening frocks and cloaks, shoes of every pattern but all priced high.

Furnishing department, stationary department, book department, jewelry. All through the store there are many assistants.

Kitty winks at us and then goes up to an assistant. «Excuse me, can you tell me where I shall find warm woolies for my husband? »

The assistant slowly looks Kitty up and down, taking in her shoes slightly down at the heels, her neat but inexpensive tweed winter coat, her little felt hat, and answers: «I'm afraid you will find nothing to suit you here ». Kitty merely raises her eyebrows, and turns to us again, scarcely restraining her smile. – «There you are», says Kitty.

«We'd better pop in somewhere else». So we enter another large store, but one this time which is humming with the buying chatter of obviously lower middle class.

The fish shops of which there are always many in England, the people being great lovers of fish, are today closed, as always on Mondays, otherwise we should see good displays of hake, haddock, cod and herrings for the working class tables. In the big stores materials are so well and tastefully displayed, that they look much better than they are.

Examination Card №5

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

Portobello Road Market

London has some of the biggest and oldest street markets in the world and Portobello Road in Notting Hill is no exception. It is known as the world's largest antique market and has been around since the 1870s. It has over 1500 stalls which sell all kinds of antiques and collectibles ranging in price from one or two pounds to several pounds. People come from all over the world to visit Portobello Road because they know there is no place like it.

Portobello Market is several markets rolled into one. From Monday to Friday the market sells fruit and vegetables. The air is filled with the voices of traders shouting and hawking their goods. The antique stall holders open on Saturdays. There are many antique and specialist shops along Portobello Road as well as a large number of cafes and restaurants.

Saturday is, of course, the busiest day of the week. Market opens at 5.30 a.m. and the hustle and bustle of shoppers, traders and tourists continues all day. As well as antiques, you can find clothes, household items, rare records and furniture. There are many talented street performers to keep an eye out for, too.

So, next time you are in London, make sure you visit Portobello Market. It is an experience not to be missed.

Examination Card №6

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, the Infinitive, the Participle

Know your rights

Complaining about faulty goods or bad service is never easy. Most people dislike making a fuss. However, when you are shopping, it is important to know your rights.

The following extract is taken from a leaflet produced by the British «Office of Fair Trading», and it gives advice to consumers.

Your rights when buying goods.

When you buy something from a shop, you are making a contract. This contract means that it is up to the shop – not the manufacturer – to deal with your complaints if the goods are not satisfactory. What do we mean by satisfactory?

The goods must not be broken or damaged and must work properly. This is known as «merchantable quality». A sheet says which had a tear in it, or a clock that didn't go when you wound it wouldn't pass this test.

The goods must be as described – whether on the pack or by the salesman. A hairdryer which the box says is blue shouldn't turn out to be pink; a pair of shoes the salesman says is leather shouldn't be plastic.

The goods should be fit for their purpose. This means the purpose for which most people buy those particular goods. If you want something for a special purpose, you must have said exactly what for. If, for instance, the shop assures you that a certain glue will mend broken china and it doesn't you have a right to return it.

If goods are faulty when you first inspect or use them, go back to the shop, say that you cancel the purchase and ask for a complete refund. If you prefer, you can accept a repair or replacement.

If the goods break down through no fault of yours, after you have used them for a time, you may still be entitled to some compensation. In some cases it would be reasonable to expect a complete refund – if, for instance, without misuse your shoes came apart after only one day's wear, or your washing machine worked perfectly for a while and then broke, you could only expect some of the purchase price back. You and the supplier must negotiate a reasonable settlement. You are not entitled to compensation if you simply change your mind about wanting the goods.

Examination Card №7

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

Queen Victoria Market

The biggest and most culturally diverse market in all of Australia is the Queen Victoria Market in Melbourne. Dating from 1878, it is spread out over two main sites; the lower market and the upper market.

In the lower market you will find the Meat hall that houses 23 butchers and 11 fishmongers. There is also the Food Court that seats over 400 people and caters for every taste with dishes from all around the world. The aromatic smells that come from the Food Court are so delicious your mouth will water. Then there is the Deli Hall that contains 17 delicatessens offering cuisine from many countries including France, Italy, Greece, Japan, and Poland as well as a range of other shops selling

cakes, bread, coffee and pasta. Here you can find also many different types of cheese and a variety of game meats, including crocodile and kangaroo.

The upper market sells a great variety of fresh fruit and vegetables. There you can also find clothes, leather goods, flowers, fabric, jewelry, bedding, handicrafts and souvenirs.

Queen Victoria Market is the perfect place to shop, and there are many bargains to be found. There is so much competition that you are guaranteed the widest range, the highest quality and the most competitive prices that you will find anywhere. It is impossible to visit Queen Victoria Market and come away empty-handed. With over 600 traders in the market itself as well as the speciality and boutiques lining the surrounding streets, there is something for everyone.

Examination Card №8

Theme: “Shopping”, “Consumer Services”

Grammar: Tenses, Prepositions, Subjunctive Mood, Subordinate Clauses, Articles, Pronouns, The Infinitive, The Participle

Some Hints and Tips on Smart Shopping for Food

The first step in smart food shopping is to prepare a shopping list of the items we need to complete the meals we have planned. This shopping list should also include staple items we need such as salt, sugar, and paper towels.

With a shopping list, we can avoid several costly mistakes. We can make certain we get everything we need and avoid extra trips to the store. A shopping list also will help us avoid impulse purchases that will run up our grocery bill. A shopping list also can help us avoid overbuying perishables so that we can eliminate wasteful spoilage.

An important part of smart shopping is the choice of a place to shop. Prices and quality do differ among stores.

Price competition among supermarkets tends to keep prices from differing too much among different stores. Price differences are larger between supermarkets and small neighborhood and convenience stores. These smaller shops are open long hours, and their average sales are small. This raises their operating costs. Since the stores' total sales are small, their extra operating costs result in higher prices. Smart shoppers will try to hold their purchases from these higher-priced stores to a minimum. Many city and country dwellers do not have supermarket-type stores nearby. The extra savings from supermarket shopping may make some extra effort worthwhile, especially for large orders.

Choosing a supermarket may be difficult. Some stores try to draw in shoppers with attractive specials. These stores usually make up for these specials by charging higher prices for other items. Other stores usually make up for these specials by charging higher prices for other items. Other stores advertise «everyday low prices» or «discount prices». To make up for their lower average prices, these stores may not offer good specials.

Test Card №1

**Grammar: Subordinate Clauses, Sequence of Tenses and Reported Speech;
Topics: Art; Environment**

I. Open the subordinate clause with the right conjunctive word (sometimes more than one variant is possible):

1. Peter hurt his leg... climbing a mountain. 2. We will wait...the taxi arrives. 3. Robert didn't know... road to go. 4. Where are the children... ball broke our window? 5. All flights were cancelled... the thick fog. 6. He recorded the match... he could watch it later. 7. There are some interesting spices... making the dish much tastier. 8. ... the heavy snow we managed to get to the office. 9. Martin thought...it was an interesting idea. 10. The sky is dark. It looks... it is going to rain.

II. Turn the following sentences into reported speech:

"I will not be late again," he said to us. 2. "If you ask Liz, she will help you," he said. 3. "I don't like that jacket," said Bob. 4. "That was a wonderful party," said Jill. 5. "Where are your parents?" Uncle Bill asked us. 6. "I am going to a party this evening," Lynne told her fiends. 7. They said, "We have never traveled by plane before." 8. "I was working at four o'clock," Tim said. 9. He said, "I can speak French." 10. "We must go home now," said the man to his children.

III. Join two parts together into a whole sentence, changing the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause, if necessary:

1. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought) 2. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped) 3. Farther has repaired his bicycle. (Tom thought). He knows English very well. (I supposed) 4. The pupils made no mistakes in their composition (She was glad) 5. She was painting a new picture. (We heard). 6. They had moved by the beginning of September. (I knew) 7. Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure) 8. She dances better than anybody else. (I was told)

IV. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

inheritance, to raise awareness, to evolve, mind the importance of recycling, to ban, interdependence, seascape painter, open call, to keep up with time, variety of life;

V. Translate the following words and combinations into English:

защищать, брать на себя ответственность, неповрежденные территории, заповедник, глобальное бедствие, изображение, колорит, захватывающий, блистать в роли, режиссер спектакля;

VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Люди должны понимать важность переработки продуктов. 2. Одна из главных задач — создавать больше заповедников. 3. Дикая природа уничтожается людьми для строительства ферм, дорог, целых городов. 4. Не могли бы вы сказать, где расположен Музей Естественной Истории? 5. Собор Василия Блаженного — шедевр русской архитектуры.

VII. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. Humans have become so numerous and our tools so powerful that we have driven fellow creatures to extinction, damned the great rivers, torn down ancient forests, poisoned the earth, rain and wind, and ripped holes in the sky. 2. When we compromise the air, the water, the soil and variety of life, we steal from the endless future to serve the fleeting present. 3. One of the world's endangered species, the rhinoceros, is still being hunted for its horn. 4. The History Museum in Red Square is a magnificent building besides, it's one of the major scientific and educational institutes where one can follow the life of Russian people since ancient times. 5. John Constable is one of the greatest landscape painters who brought fame to English art.

VIII. Read and render the text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the rule in Russian.

Test Card №2

Grammar: Subordinate Clauses, Sequence of Tenses and Reported Speech;

Topics: Art; Environment.

I. Open the subordinate clause with the right conjunctive word (sometimes more than one variant is possible):

1. I can't do any washing...the washing machine is broken. 2. I must finish these letters...I can leave the office. 3. I was washing my car... the phone rang. 4. She hadn't eaten all the day, and...she was hungry. 5. Ben noticed that a small bird were sitting near the tree and he came closer...have a look at it. 6. ...she is not fond of pop music, she went to the concert. 7. His farther has a large collection of coins many of ...are foreign. 8. Mrs. Dobson...works at our school is a very good and intelligent teacher. 9. They look...they are in a hurry. 10. Wait here ...I get back.

II. Turn the following sentences into reported speech:

1. Robert said, "This film was very funny." 2. "I am starting a new job next week," she said. 3. "I got my exam results last week," he told them. 4. Paul says, "Jack and I are best friends." 5. "I can't afford to buy this dress," said Sally. 6. "Oranges grow in hot countries," the teacher said. 7. She said, "I have already done the shopping." 8. "What is your name?" he asked me. 9. "If I finish the work earlier, I will call you," she said. 10. Lisa said, "I was cooking the whole morning yesterday."

III. Join two parts together into a whole sentence, changing the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause, if necessary:

1. He works at his English hard. (I knew) 2. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt) 3. She will come to stay with us. (My aunt wrote in her letter) 4. He can't tell me the right time, his watch is wrong. (He said) 5. They are waiting for me at the metro station. (I knew). 6. They have lost their way to the bank. (They realized) 7. You can do it. (I was sure) 8. He is a clever man. (She saw).

IV. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

to deprive smb. of smth., to benefit from, industrial and urban development, decomposition, to contaminate, palette, on the back(fore)ground, to keep up a part, direction, life-asserting;

V. Translate the following words and combinations into English:

распространение бедствия, виды, подвергающиеся исчезновению, причинять вред, разрушать озоновый слой, пастельные тона, светотень, действия фильма, оказаться успешным, ставить спектакль;

VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Заводы и машины высвобождают ядовитые химикаты в атмосферу. 2. Химикаты смешиваются с облаками, а в результате кислотные дожди наносят вред деревьям, озерам, строениям. 3. Умение видеть красоту в обыденном было свойственно голландским художникам. 4. Страницы старинных рукописных книг были украшены рисунками, иллюстрировавшими текст книги. 5. Первоначально играли, пели и танцевали сами граждане, для каждой постановки готовились костюмы, маски и очень простые декорации.

VII. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. English speakers owe W. Shakespeare much for their language, they speak with his words minutely, not even suspecting about it. 2. Thomas Gainsborough was a very strong psychologist, he painted mostly women on the background of scenery. 3. It was the time of the flourishing of the Dutch art and especially still life art. 4. Raising awareness of the problem is one of the most necessary ways to help the situation. 5. One of the most serious problems is changes in the atmosphere which has led to the greenhouse effect.

VIII. Read and render the text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the rule in Russian.

Test Card №3

Grammar: Subordinate Clauses, Sequence of Tenses and Reported Speech;

Topics: Art; Environment.

I. Open the subordinate clause with the right conjunctive word (sometimes more than one variant is possible):

1. ...I see Steve I'll tell him about the plan. 2. I had a lot of work to do...I couldn't go out. 3. Traffic is getting worse,...more and more people buy cars. 4. He got an additional course...widen his knowledge about international politics. 5. We'll take some food with us... we get hungry. 6. ... needing a rest, the team continued to work. 7. There is a strange smell in the kitchen. It smells... something is burning. 8. Forget about... I told you before. 9. Is that the girl... sent you a Valentine's card? 10. We put the letters on the table... he didn't forget to post them.

II. Turn the following sentences into reported speech:

1. She said, "I may be a little late this evening." 2. Granddad claims, "There is too much violence on TV." 3. He asked George, "Where are you hurrying so early?" 4. He said, "I'm leaving Moscow tomorrow morning." 5. "I have been working here since 1997," he said. 6. Greg said, "I need a new car." 7. Stacy said, "I haven't seen Ann for months." 8. Farther said, "They had gone two hours before John came back." 9. Nelly said, "I will be very busy tomorrow." 10. "I never drink milk," she said.

III. Join two parts together into a whole sentence, changing the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause, if necessary:

1. His new picture will be a masterpiece. (We were sure) 2. My friend have never been to Washington. (I knew) 3. He is a very talented singer. (We were told) 4. Mary is ill. (Yesterday we found out) 5. You have phoned me (I was told). 6. It may take a week to finish the job. (The teacher said) 7. They live a happy life. (We hope) 8. Can I help you? (He asked).

IV. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

to be under a threat, to neglect smth., suffer from the lack of, to postpone the resolving of the problem, to compromise, draft, outline, cast breakdown, to take the part of, true-to-life;

V. Translate the following words and combinations into English:

мусорить, кислотный дождь, вырубать тропические леса, уничтожение ареала обитания, угрожать дикой природе, авто-портрет, пейзаж, загубить роль, спецэффекты, вызывающий позитивные эмоции;

VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Опасные химические вещества с заводов сливают (to pour) в океаны и реки, уничтожая рыбу. 2. Леса исчезают из-за того, что деревья вырубают или уничтожаются пожаром (to burn). 3. Уильям Шекспир – самый прославленный драматург в мировой литературе. 4. Японские художники сами готовят тушь, смешивая сажу (soot) с клеем, водой и душистыми веществами. 5. В Афинах эпохи Перикла обычно не повторяли старых трагедий и комедий.

VII. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. Animals are losing their habitats as growing cities cause the countryside to disappear. 2. Chemicals from aerosol sprays are going up into the atmosphere - more and more people have skin cancer. 3. Perspective is the teaching about how to reach the impression of depth and space on a plain sheet of paper. 4. Every school of actors has several compulsory courses, some of them help to reach a creative state and get an experience of being in this state. 5. Some people can hardly believe that such magnificent plays were written by a common actor without university education and not belonging to high society.

VIII. Read and render the text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the rule in Russian.

Test Card №4

**Grammar: Subordinate Clauses, Sequence of Tenses and Reported Speech;
Topics: Art; Environment.**

I. Open the subordinate clause with the right conjunctive word (sometimes more than one variant is possible):

1. We went for a walk...we had eaten all the breakfast. 2. I was cleaning the rooms... he was washing the car. 3. She went to bed...she was tired. 4. She is studying medicine very hard ...she can become a doctor. 5. ...I drank a bottle of water, I was still thirsty. 6. ...being hungry Sally didn't eat anything. 7. It's the best song...I've ever heard. 8. The reason...John is successful is that he works very hard. 9. She was going up and down the street, it seemed...she was lost. 10. He would like to have a weekend...his tiredness.

II. Turn the following sentences into reported speech:

1. "My nephew is a very capable young man," said the woman. 2. "He has just graduated from college, but he is already a very skillful specialist," she said. 3. The teacher said to us, "You are going to write an important paper today." 4. "How can I get to the circus?" the girl asked me. 5. He said, "I'm sure she will come in time." 6. Nick said, "I met them at the airport yesterday." 7. "I had learnt this poem by our previous lesson already," said Mike to the teacher. 8. "When did you receive the letter?" my friend asked me. 9. Rachel said to us, "I was studying the whole evening yesterday." 10. She said, "I like this jumper very much."

III. Join two parts together into a whole sentence, changing the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause, if necessary:

1. You are waiting here. Come into the house. (Nobody knew) 2. She wants to come to us herself. (Sister said) 3. He had studied at the university before that time. (We were told) 4. They will never read English texts well. (Just last year they thought) 5. You have already returned to St. Petersburg. (I didn't know) 6. We must put the end to it. (They had no doubts) 7. I don't know if I am free in the evening. (I answered)

IV. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

to breathe harmful fumes, carbon dioxide, finite energy, extinction, to be under a threat, still life, sketch, to cast roles, screen test, to release;

V. Translate the following words and combinations into English:

загрязнение, истощать природные ресурсы, расходовать, проблемы окружающей среды, уничтожение леса, гуашь, живопись, эпизодическая роль, сюжет, владеть голосом и жестами;

VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Окружающая среда загрязняется изо дня в день из-за бездумных действий человека. 2. Люди создают заповедники для того, чтобы редкие виды животных и уникальные растения смогли выжить. 3. Чтобы поддерживать окружающую среду в порядке – перерабатывайте отходы. 4. Живописные произведения большого размера, которые укрощают какое-нибудь архитектурное сооружение внутри или снаружи, относятся к жанру монументальной живописи. 5. Вначале все роли в пьесе исполнял один актер.

VII. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. The Chinese have been making pots out of fine white porcelain for a thousand years. 2. Theatrical performances which usually continued during state holidays from sunset till dawn had the character of competitions. 3. The expressiveness of the picture is reached by the mastery of the painter to place people and surrounding objects on a canvass so that the viewer will understand the main thought of his creation. 4. Our science has brought pain as well as joy, our comfort is paid for by the suffering of millions. 5. We are one brief generation in the long march of time, the future is not ours to destroy.

VIII. Read and render the text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the rule in Russian.

Test Card №5

Grammar: Subordinate Clauses, Sequence of Tenses and Reported Speech;

Topics: Art; Environment.

I. Open the subordinate clause with the right conjunctive word (sometimes more than one variant is possible):

1. She set her alarm clock... she didn't want to oversleep. 2. ...we left the house early, still we missed the bus. 3. The sky is dark, it seems...it's going to rain. 4. He invited not many people, all of...were his friends. 5. I couldn't sleep...noise. 6. They had fixed the roof...John came back. 7. The students don't know...their results are ready. 8. They will take some magazines with them...they get bored. 9. We use a microwave...making food quickly. 10. Claire is reading the book...she bought yesterday.

II. Turn the following sentences into reported speech:

1. "I took a very good book from our library," said Mike to his farther. 2. "Will you play the piano today, Helen?" asked her aunt. 3. "We will go to the zoo tomorrow," said our grandmother. 4. "I have never seen your toys," said Nellie to Pete. 5. Nick said to his mother, "I'm doing my homework." 6. "You should like this play," she said. 7. We asked him, "What has happened to you." 8. "I will go to see my friend tomorrow," said Kate. 9. "I had joined a sports society before the beginning of new working year," she said. 10. "It was still raining at the moment," he said.

III. Join two parts together into a whole sentence, changing the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause, if necessary:

1. The director is talking to someone. (The secretary didn't notice) 2. We all will go to the Crimea next summer. (We decided) 3. You phoned me. (I was told). 4. She has already found the book. (Lucy said) 5. Why hasn't he changed his decision (We were surprised). 6. Can you play the guitar? (David asked Janet) 7. They may be very interested in it too. (We thought) 8. This play will be staged at the beginning of the next season. (We heard)

IV. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

littering, landfill, to decompose, biodegradable, to pollute, drawing ink, to ply the brush, skillfully, to shoot a film, scriptwriter;

V. Translate the following words and combinations into English:

индустриальное развитие, экономическая деятельность, загрязнение воздуха, ядовитый, акварель, картина, написанная маслом, сниматься в кино, главная роль, обаятельная игра актеров, эффектные сцены;

VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Говорят, что работа фабрик и заводов вызывает парниковый эффект. 2. Природа дала жизнь человеку, однако человек сам наделил (to give) себя правом уничтожать все живое. 3. Тысячи видов животных и растений находятся под угрозой исчезновения из-за деятельности человека. 4. Серов писал портреты разных людей, правдиво показывая и хорошее и плохое в их характерах. 5. Прежде чем достичь мастерства, актер должен добиться (to possess) легкости и уверенности в использовании собственного голоса и жестов.

VII. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. Some litter can last for many years, that's why we should try to recycle waste products. 2. Many natural resources which seem infinite are in fact not renewable. 3. We still use unclean fuel to drive a car, as a result we breathe incredibly polluted air. 4. Ancient Greeks perceived this world as a stage, and people in it – as actors, which come, act their parts and go away unnoticeably. 5. In his plays W. Shakespeare examines and glorifies incredible complexity of human nature, his characters for us are living people, to the fate of whom we can't leave indifferent.

VIII. Read and render the text.**IX. Speak on the topic.****X. Tell the rule in Russian.****Examination card № 1.**

Topics: "The Art" ("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive Mood: general information

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Известный художник, рисовать с натуры, мазня, кино, выпускать фильм, неправильно распределить роли, не без изъянов, холст, шедевр, кадр, крупный план.

b) from English into Russian:

The second showing, "X" film, to screen a novel, the minor role, the film deals with to combine form and colour into harmonious unity, the picture may be crude, the colours may be harsh, to expose the dark sides of life.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Никогда бы не поверил, что картина написана художником-самоучкой. 2. Женщина изображена сидящей перед зеркалом. 3. Голливуд – мировой центр киноиндустрии, там сейчас снимается около 20 фильмов. 4. Этот актер очень талантливый, особенно ему удаются комедийные роли. 5. Говорят, что очень трудно писать картины по памяти.

b) From English into Russian.

1. I like to watch films very much. I prefer thrillers, comedies and horror movies. 2. I'd like to speak about the film called "Ice Age". The director of the film is Chris Wedge. 3. During 5 years he painted the landscapes and later became familiar with the modern tradition of painting. 4. The real artist knows about importance of background and his sitter. 5. She is a lovely and extremely talented actress because she orients to reality.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I was you I would go to the cinema. 2. But for it was raining we would go to a picnic. 3. I heard her song in the street. 4. I want I do it as soon as possible. 5. It's time me visit to my friend.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood:

1. Если бы у меня было достаточно денег, я бы купила шикарный дом. 2. Если бы не болезнь матери, он бы приехал вовремя. 3. Было желательно, чтобы ты сдал работу в срок. 4. К чему вам писать об этом? 5. Нам давно пора решить эту проблему.

VI. Translate the sentences and define the function in the sentence of Participle I and Participle II:

1. We were like two children preparing for the treat of our life. 2. She came at last, hurrying across the road with suitcase in her hand. 3. Judging by appearances, he looked like a man whose life was hard and full of sorrow. 4. She didn't say a word shocked by his proposal. 5. He answered through the locked door.

VII. Translate the sentences into English using Complex object or Complex subject with Participles:

1. Джейн была обнаружена читающей книгу в зале. 2. Мне нужно сделать прическу. 3. Я услышал, как вдалеке запела птица. 4. Вам не починят кран до понедельника. 4. Было слышно, как где-то вдалеке играла музыка.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Self-taught artist | a) to play in a not good way in the film |
| 2. Still life | b) there is synonym – to release |
| 3. To be in advance of one's time | c) film with puppets |
| 4. A colourless daub of paint | d) to watch a movie from a car on the broad screen |
| 5. To develop one's own style of painting | e) a picture with subjects or fruit |
| 6. To accentuate | f) to be popular among viewers |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 7. Drive-in theatre | g) to be a innovator in smth |
| 8. Puppet film | h) to be more popular than anybody else |
| 9. To come out | i) an artist who didn't study anywhere |
| 10. To mar the film | j) to paint in your own style, have own school and followers |
| 11. To be a hit with the public | k) a rather strange, careless picture |
| 12. To outshine everybody else | l) to concentrate attention on smth |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 2.

Topics: "The Art"("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive Mood: conditional clauses

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Рисовать портреты, изображать исторические объекты, ломать традиции, нелегко смотреть, трогательная, роль второго плана, гример, состав исполнителей завоевать всемирную известность, делить картину по диагонали.

b) from English into Russian:

Distinguished by a marvelous sense of colour and composition, the opening scene, to remake the film, to create a true-to-life image, a battle piece, in the top, to convey a sense of space, to accentuate, to leave smb cold, empty of serious sense.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Сюжет картины очень прост. На ней изображен мальчик на фоне вечернего неба. 2. Очень хочу посмотреть этот фильм, но в кинотеатре нет даже афиши. 3. Я люблю смотреть фильмы с Джорджем Клуни, т.к. он всегда создает правдивый образ. 4. Этот короткометражный мультфильм Диснея очень забавный и сильно нравится моему ребенку. 5. Что ты думаешь про эту картину? Выглядит как мазня, даже не скажешь, что нарисовавший ее художник популярен.

b) From English into Russian.

1. I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our country. 2. Cinema-going is a favourite pastime in Britain. People go to the cinema once or twice a week. 3. The comedy I saw was a complete flop because of being miscast. 4. During 5 years he painted the landscapes and later became familiar with the modern tradition of painting. 5. His best works have delicate brush strokes which are found in Rubens and Renoir.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I knew your name, I had invited you to the party. 2. Whenever you should you are welcome. 3. His name were known to everybody in France. 4. He fell asleep exhausting by his journey. 5. It's time me visit to my friend.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood:

1. У меня и в мыслях не было решать эту задачу. 2. Я приеду к вам в гости, где бы ни были. 3. Жаль, что она не очень осторожна. 4. Странно, что я никогда не слышала, чтобы он упоминал ваше имя. 5. Веди себя как джентльмен!

VI. Translate the sentences and define the function in the sentence of Participle I and Participle II:

1. Being slightly deaf the name had not come clearly to her. 2. Liza walked back, wishing to get home in time to cook dinner. 3. To begin with, it appears he caught sight of a man behaving suspiciously. 4. The film shown in all central cinemas was worth seeing. 5. Though astonished by her interest in the details of the accident I went on with my story.

VII. Translate the sentences into English using Complex object or Complex subject with Participles:

1. Вам надо отгладить и почистить костюм. 2. Видели, как Тим и Анна разговаривали после кино. 3. Было видно, как ты улыбалась в темноте. 4. Мне надо сфотографироваться. 5. Я слышала, как он пошел по лестнице.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Self-taught artist | a) to play in a not good way in the film |
| 2. Still life | b) there is synonym – to release |
| 3. To be in advance of one's time | c) film with puppets |
| 4. A colourless daub of paint | d) to watch a movie from a car on the broad screen |
| 5. To develop one's own style of painting | e) a picture with subjects or fruit |
| 6. To accentuate | f) to be popular among viewers |
| 7. Drive-in theatre | g) to be a innovator in smth |
| 8. Puppet film | h) to be more popular than anybody else |
| 9. To come out | i) an artist who didn't study anywhere |
| 10. To mar the film | j) to paint in your own style, have own school and followers |
| 11. To be a hit with the public | k) a rather strange, careless picture |
| 12. To outshine everybody else | l) to concentrate attention on smth |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 3.

Topics: "The Art"("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Subjunctive mood: object clauses

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Умереть забытым и в нищете, развивать свой стиль живописи, натюрморт, утонченность тонов может быть потеряна в репродукции, делать акцент, снимать фильм, мелодрама, кукольный фильм, костюмер, создать убедительный образ.

b) from English into Russian:

Cinema-hall, film begins, mute, an actor of great promise, to release, to mar the film, not a film to everyone's taste, mature artist, an oil painting, a sketch, the picture may be moving, to be posed against an open sky, to praise, to be cast to advance.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Современники ценили в Гейнсборо портретиста, хотя сам художник считал себя пейзажистом. 2. Этот дом на заднем фоне привлекает внимания больше, чем женщина, сидящая на лавке рядом с деревом. 3. Что ты хочешь посмотреть вечером? Думаю, мелодраму или романтическую комедию. 4. Раньше фильмы снимали черно-белые и немые, сейчас выпускают цветные и звуковые фильмы. 5. Сегодня много дублированных фильмов, но они невысокого качества.

b) From English into Russian.

1. You can see masterpieces of old and modern art in various picture galleries and museums. 2. Nowadays many cartoons have interesting characters, plots and technique. 3. A comedy is only for entertainment and you like it because of its unreal funny plot. 4. The colour scheme of this canvas is very beautiful. The prevailing tones are red, golden and brown. 5. His output includes about eight hundred portraits and more than two thousand landscapes.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I wasn't see him alive, I wouldn't have been there. 2. Behave yourself as though you had been a lady. 3. I wish I was here. 4. I want I do it as soon as possible. 5. He feeling the bridge shaken under his feet.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood:

1. Если бы ты пошел вчера на выставку, тебя бы наградили. 2. Я приеду к вам в гости, где бы ни были. 3. Надо было, чтобы историю этого ребенка никто не узнал. 4. К чему вам писать об этом? 5. Мы сожалели о том, что не взяли зонтики.

VI. Translate the sentences and define the function in the sentence of Participle I and Participle II:

1. The effect of her words was terrifying. 2. He left me suddenly as if desiring to cut short any talk. 3. He put on his hat and went intending to buy a few souvenirs. 4. The doctor looked worried. 5. She didn't say a word shocked by his proposal.

VII. Translate the sentences into English using Complex object or Complex subject with Participles:

1. Где вам шили это платье? 2. Видели, как Тим и Анна разговаривали после кино. 3. Том увидел, что в воде что-то движется. 4. Обнаружили, что дети уснули до начала концерта. 5. Я хочу, чтобы дело завершили как можно скорее.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Self-taught artist | a) to play in a not good way in the film |
| 2. Still life | b) there is synonym – to release |
| 3. To be in advance of one's time | c) film with puppets |
| 4. A colourless daub of paint | d) to watch a movie from a car on the broad screen |
| 5. To develop one's own style of painting | e) a picture with subjects or fruit |
| 6. To accentuate | f) to be popular among viewers |
| 7. Drive-in theatre | g) to be a innovator in smth |
| 8. Puppet film | h) to be more popular than anybody else |
| 9. To come out | i) an artist who didn't study anywhere |
| 10. To mar the film | j) to paint in your own style, have own school and followers |
| 11. To be a hit with the public | k) a rather strange, careless picture |
| 12. To outshine everybody else | l) to concentrate attention on smth |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 4.

Topics: "The Art"("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Verbals: general information

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Едва различимый, сцены из обычной жизни, показывать человеческую натуру, на фоне пейзажа, завоевать всемирную известность, оператор, автомобильное кино, первый показ, афиша, широкий экран, билетная касса.

b) from English into Russian:

Science fiction film, the picture may be disappointing, to present film in Russian, to shoot the movie, empty of serious sense, to expose the dark sides of life, the colours may be soft and delicate, the picture may be poetic un tone and atmosphere, to go to the cinema.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. О красках картин Гейнсборо, выдающегося английского живописца, трудно судить, т.к. со временем краски на его картинах поблекли. 2. Какая необычная картина! Она как раз в моем вкусе. 3. Мыльные оперы и комедии для подростков очень многочисленны и не имеют серьезного смысла. 4. Сегодня много дублированных фильмов, но они невысокого качества. 5. Чтобы смотреть кино в машине, необходим автомобиль, кинотеатр на открытом воздухе и хорошая погода.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Recently I have seen a feature film that was a hit with the public. 2. Landscape is one of the principal means by which artists express their delight in the visible world. 3. She was a fashionable artist, portraying the aristocracy and wealthy merchants. 4. Moving pictures seemed so real that the audience was frightened to death by the train rushing at them from the screen. 5. The annual spectators' conference is held at the end of the year with the aim of selecting the best film.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I wasn't see him alive, I wouldn't have been there. 2. She speaks about it as if she knows it very well. 3. Why would him and me write about it? 4. Them was seen dancing and singing. 5. We were tiring and thirsty after the hike.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood:

1. Достаточно сказать, что он скоро вернулся. 2. Если бы ты вчера надел пальто, то сегодня у тебя не болело бы горло. 3. Вам пора усвоить, что вы учитесь в университете. 4. Жаль, что я не могу забыть все об этом. 5. Если бы сейчас было лето, к нам бы приехали все наши друзья.

VI. Translate the sentences and define the function in the sentence of Participle I and Participle II:

1. Being tired, she was unable to walk fast. 2. She was frightened, though she tried to show no signs of it. 3. Embarrassed he didn't know what to say. 4. He put on his hat and went intending to buy a few souvenirs. 5. If sent tonight the telegram will be delivered early in the morning.

VII. Translate the sentences into English using Complex object or Complex subject with Participles:

1. Я услышал, как вдалеке запела птица. 2. Ник был найден играющим на скрипке. 3. Вам надо отгладить и почистить костюм. 4. Я слышала, как он пошел по лестнице. 5. Видели, как Тим и Анна разговаривали после кино.

VIII. . Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Self-taught artist | a) to play in a not good way in the film |
| 2. Still life | b) there is synonym – to release |
| 3. To be in advance of one's time | c) film with puppets |
| 4. A colourless daub of paint | d) to watch a movie from a car on the broad screen |
| 5. To develop one's own style of | e) a picture with subjects or fruit |

painting

6. To accentuate

7. Drive-in theatre

8. Puppet film

9. To come out

10. To mar the film

11. To be a hit with the public

12. To outshine everybody else

f) to be popular among viewers

g) to be an innovator in smth

h) to be more popular than anybody else

i) an artist who didn't study anywhere

j) to paint in your own style, have own school and followers

k) a rather strange, careless picture

l) to concentrate attention on smth

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 5.

Topics: "The Art"("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Verbals: Participle I (definition, functions)

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Известный художник, рисовать по памяти, пейзаж, развивать свой стиль живописи, яркая палитра, лиричная, затмить кого-либо, завоевать всемирную известность, заказывать билеты, главная роль, музыка к фильму, документальный фильм.

b) from English into Russian:

Colour, film begins, directed by, to remake the film, the message of the film, sad, to depict a person, cheap and vulgar, to convey a sense of space, in the top, bottom, full-length, dubbed, wartime epic.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Очень хочу посмотреть этот фильм, но в кинотеатре нет даже афиши. 2. Этот художник рисует только портреты, у него нет ни одного пейзажа. 3. На эту картину нужно смотреть издали, тогда все мазки не будут сливаться воедино. 4. Эту актрису лучше не снимать крупным планом, массовые сцены ей удаются лучше. 5. Ты знаешь разницу между художником, специализирующегося в портретной живописи, и художником-пейзажистом?

b) From English into Russian.

1. I like to watch films very much. I prefer thrillers, comedies and horror movies. 2. Landscape is one of the principal means by which artists express their delight in the visible world. 3. She was a fashionable artist, portraying the aristocracy and wealthy merchants. 4. The origin of the name "film" comes from the fact that [photographic film](#) had historically been the primary [medium](#) for recording and displaying motion pictures. 5. The annual spectators' conference is held at the end of the year with the aim of selecting the best film.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. But for it was raining we would go to a picnic. 2. Behave yourself as though you had been a lady. 3. It's time me visit to my friend. 4. He fell asleep exhausting by his journey. 5. He looked at group of girls walked arm in arm.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood:

1. Пусть будет так. 2. Если бы у меня было достаточно денег, я бы купила шикарный дом. 3. Если бы не твоя рассеянность, ты бы вышел на нужной станции. 4. Было обязательно, чтобы она вышла замуж за этого богатого и красивого мужчину. 5. Мне очень жаль, что вы взяли на себя эти обязанности.

VI. Translate the sentences and define the function in the sentence of Participle I and Participle II:

1. When listening to her he recollected their first meeting in his aunt's house. 2. Judging by appearances, he looked like a man whose life was hard and full of sorrow. 3. He stopped as if struck by some new idea. 4. She didn't say a word shocked by his proposal. 5. Carried away by the melody, Marie went so far as to dance a step or two herself.

VII. Translate the sentences into English using Complex object or Complex subject with Participles:

1. Мне надо сфотографироваться. 2. Где вам шили это платье? 3. Я услышал, как вдалеке запела птица. 4. Том увидел, что в воде что-то движется. 5. Видели, как Тим и Анна разговаривали после кино.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Self-taught artist | a) to play in a not good way in the film |
| 2. Still life | b) there is synonym – to release |
| 3. To be in advance of one's time | c) film with puppets |
| 4. A colourless daub of paint | d) to watch a movie from a car on the broad screen |
| 5. To develop one's own style of painting | e) a picture with subjects or fruit |
| 6. To accentuate | f) to be popular among viewers |
| 7. Drive-in theatre | g) to be a innovator in smth |
| 8. Puppet film | h) to be more popular than anybody else |
| 9. To come out | i) an artist who didn't study anywhere |
| 10. To mar the film | j) to paint in your own style, have own school and followers |
| 11. To be a hit with the public | k) a rather strange, careless picture |
| 12. To outshine everybody else | l) to concentrate attention on smth |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 6.

Topics: "The Art"("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Verbals: Participle II (definition, functions)

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Изображать исторические объекты, сцены из обычной жизни, семейный портрет, яркая палитра, краски могут быть холодными и успокаивающими, мазня, иметь успех у публики, перевыпускать фильм, режиссер, неправильно распределить роли, триллер.

b) from English into Russian:

Newsreel, to shoot the movie, horror film, "X" film, to create a true-to-life image, to bring to life on the screen, cheap and vulgar, a masterpiece, to be posed against an open sky, to accentuate, the picture may be moving, to paint from imagination.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Никогда бы не поверил, что картина написана художником-самоучкой. 2. Когда смотришь боевик, раздражать кровавые сцены и автомобильные погони. 3. Смотри, вон идет художник нарисовавший эти натюрморты, портреты и пейзажи. 4. Сегодня много дублированных фильмов, но они невысокого качества. 5. Эти линии на картине едва различимы и сливаются с фоном.

b) From English into Russian.

1. The colour scheme of this canvas is very beautiful. The prevailing tones are red, golden and brown. 2. The comedy I saw was a complete flop because of being miscast. 3. During 5 years he painted the landscapes and later became familiar with the modern tradition of painting. 4. She was a fashionable artist, portraying the aristocracy and wealthy merchants. 5. I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our country.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. If I wasn't see him alive, I wouldn't have been there. 2. Whenever you should you are welcome. 3. I wish I have been known at yesterday's party. 4. He had his luggage sending to the station. 5. I heard her song in the street.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood:

1. Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали на пикник. 2. К чему ему с ними разговаривать? 3. Жаль, что он отказался обучать моего сына. 4. Вам пора усвоить, что вы учитесь в университете. 5. Моя подруга так заливалась слезами, как будто муж ее ударил.

VI. Translate the sentences and define the function in the sentence of Participle I and Participle II:

1. Embarrassed he didn't know what to say. 2. To begin with, it appears he caught sight of a man behaving suspiciously. 3. We were like two children preparing for the

treat of our life. 4. I hate people who cry over spilt milk. 5. She was frightened, though she tried to show no signs of it.

VII. Translate the sentences into English using Complex object or Complex subject with Participles:

1. Джейн была обнаружена читающей книгу в зале. 2. Я хочу, чтобы дело завершилось как можно скорее. 3. Вам надо отгладить и почистить костюм. 4. Было видно, как ты улыбалась в темноте. 5. Том увидел, что в воде что-то движется.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Self-taught artist | a) to play in a not good way in the film |
| 2. Still life | b) there is synonym – to release |
| 3. To be in advance of one's time | c) film with puppets |
| 4. A colourless daub of paint | d) to watch a movie from a car on the broad screen |
| 5. To develop one's own style of painting | e) a picture with subjects or fruit |
| 6. To accentuate | f) to be popular among viewers |
| 7. Drive-in theatre | g) to be a innovator in smth |
| 8. Puppet film | h) to be more popular than anybody else |
| 9. To come out | i) an artist who didn't study anywhere |
| 10. To mar the film | j) to paint in your own style, have own school and followers |
| 11. To be a hit with the public | k) a rather strange, careless picture |
| 12. To outshine everybody else | l) to concentrate attention on smth |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 7.

Topics: "The Art"("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The Verbals: Participle II (definition, functions)

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Идея фильма, изображать исторические объекты, специализироваться на портретной живописи, натюрморт, личный портрет, делать акцент, первый показ, афиша, комедия, нелегко смотреть, фильм дублирован на русский язык.

b) from English into Russian:

Long shot, cinema-hall, the minor role, newsreel, to paint from imagination, to depict a person, in a vertical format, to be posed against an open sky, the picture may be gaudy, mute.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Чтобы смотреть кино в машине, необходим автомобиль, кинотеатр на открытом воздухе и хорошая погода. 2. Мыльные оперы и комедии для подростков очень многочисленны и не имеют серьезного смысла. 3. Этот пейзаж очень трогательный. Если бы он был нарисован в зеленых тонах, то подошел бы к нашей гостинице. 4. Этот короткометражный мультфильм Диснея очень забавный и сильно нравится моему ребенку. 5. Этот художник рисует только портреты, у него нет ни одного пейзажа.

b) From English into Russian.

1. I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our country. 2. The museum's collections now comprise work of various periods in the development of art, from ancient times up to the present day. Famous painters from different countries are represented there. 3. A comedy is only for entertainment and you like it because of its unreal funny plot. 4. He created a genre of aristocratic and intellectual portrait which influenced much the development of English painting. 5. Painting in England in the 17 — 19th centuries is represented by a number of great artists and during that period it was greatly influenced by foreign painters.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. Though he would be tired he will go to the concert. 2. Success attends you. 3. We were tiring and thirsty after the hike. 4. It's very time that we go home. 5. If you had been so absent-minded, you wouldn't have been robbed yesterday.

V. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the Subjunctive Mood:

1. Пусть будет так. 2. Я приеду к вам в гости, где бы ни были. 3. Было желательно, чтобы ты сдал работу в срок. 4. Нам давно пора решить эту проблему. 5. Если бы не болезнь матери, он бы приехал вовремя.

VI. Translate the sentences and define the function in the sentence of Participle I and Participle II:

1. The effect of her words was terrifying. 2. She screamed as if badly hurt. 3. Judging by appearances, he looked like a man whose life was hard and full of sorrow. 4. She didn't say a word shocked by his proposal. 5. Being slightly deaf the name had not come clearly to her.

VII. Translate the sentences into English using Complex object or Complex subject with Participles:

1. Обнаружили, что дети уснули до начала концерта. 2. Вам не починят кран до понедельника. 3. Ник был найден играющим на скрипке. 4. Мне надо сфотографироваться. 5. Я слышала, как он пошел по лестнице.

VIII. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Self-taught artist | a) to play in a not good way in the film |
| 2. Still life | b) there is synonym – to release |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. To be in advance of one's time | c) film with puppets |
| 4. A colourless daub of paint | d) to watch a movie from a car on the broad screen |
| 5. To develop one's own style of painting | e) a picture with subjects or fruit |
| 6. To accentuate | f) to be popular among viewers |
| 7. Drive-in theatre | g) to be an innovator in smth |
| 8. Puppet film | h) to be more popular than anybody else |
| 9. To come out | i) an artist who didn't study anywhere |
| 10. To mar the film | j) to paint in your own style, have own school and followers |
| 11. To be a hit with the public | k) a rather strange, careless picture |
| 12. To outshine everybody else | l) to concentrate attention on smth |

IX. Retell the given text.

X. Speak on the topic.

Text card № 1

Topics: Art, Painting and Cinema

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

During the 18th century the truly national school of painting was created, William Hogarth was the first great English painter who raised British pictorial art to a high level of importance. Hogarth (1697—1764) wasn't a success as a portrait painter. But his pictures of social life which he called "modern moral subjects" brought him fame and position. Among his favourite works are six pictures united under the title "Marriage a la Mode." This famous series is really a novel in paint telling the story of the marriage of an earl's son and city merchant's daughter, a marriage made for reasons of vanity and money. Despite the satirical, often amusing details, the painter's purpose is serious. He expects his pictures to be read and they are perhaps full of allusions. At the same time Hogarth remained an artist and passages especially in "Shortly after the Marriage" show how attractively he could paint. The Free handing of the "Shrimp Girl" is combined with cockney vivacity. The girl is brushed onto the canvas in a vigorous impressive style. As a painter Hogarth was harmonious in his colouring, very capable and direct in his theme and composition. He painted many pictures. He is well known as a humorist and satirist on canvas.

In the second half of the 18th century narrative and satirical themes lost their leading role in the English art. The ruling classes tried to show in art a confirmation and glorification of their social position. The most popular form of painting became ceremonial portraits of representatives of the ruling class. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the most outstanding portraitist of the period. In December 1768 the Royal Academy

was founded and Reynolds became its first president. He created a whole gallery of portraits of the most famous of his contemporaries. He usually painted his characters in heroic style and showed them as the best people of the nation. As a result his paintings are not free of a certain idealization of the characters. Reynolds was greatly influenced as a painter by the old masters. This influence can be seen in his "Cupid Untying the Zone of Venus". The picture is close to Titian's style in the use of colour, but it is typical of the 18th century English school of its approach to subject-matter. He often included real personages in his mythological works (Venus — Lady Hamilton). Reynolds did not want British art to be provincial and isolated. It was he who insisted that artists should be brought up in line with European art and that they should develop the Grand style of painting. As a president of the Royal Academy Reynolds delivered lectures. These lectures were regarded as the most sensible exposition of the Academic view that by well-directed work it was possible to learn the rules of art and use discoveries and ideas of the old masters to create a new style of one's own. He recommended that a would-be painter should put his faith in old masters from whom he should be ready to borrow. He advised that in portraits the grace should consist more in taking the general air than in exact rendering of every feature. He suggested that the proportions of a sitter's figure should be altered in accordance with a fixed ideal.

Text card № 2

Topics: "The Art" ("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

Painting in England in the 17—19th centuries is represented by a number of great artists and during that period it was greatly influenced by foreign painters. The Flemish painter Van Dyck was really the father of English portrait school. The English king personally invited Van Dyck to London and during his first year in England the painter spent most of his time painting the King and the Queen. Van Dyck created the impressive, formal type of portrait and such masters as Reynolds, Gainsborough and Lawrence owed much to their study of his works. He created a genre of aristocratic and intellectual portrait which influenced much the development of English painting. Van Dyck created the type of portrait which helped him to convey the sitter's individual psychology.

John Hopper was one of the better-known portraitists at the turn of the 18th century. He was famous for his ability to portray elegant ladies and children. His men are simpler, especially in later paintings (portrait of Sheridan).

John Constable an English landscape painter painted many well-known works ("A Cottage in a Cornfield", "The Loch"). He is the first landscape painter who considered that every painter should make his sketches direct from nature that is working in the open air. His technique and colouring are very close to the impressionists. Constable ignored the rules established by Reynolds. He insisted that art should be based on observation of nature and feeling. He was the herald of

romanticism. But the realistic qualities of his art are sensed very strongly.

The furious apostle of the philosophy of romanticism was William Blake who was strongly opposed to the rules of Reynolds proposing that the guiding force for creative spirit should come from imagination not reason.

A complete expression of romantic ideal can find itself in the pictures of Turner. Joseph Turner was an outstanding painter whose most favourite topic was to paint sea ("The Shipwreck"). He painted waves and storms, clouds and mists with a great skill. Although his talent was recognized immediately he deliberately turned his back to the glittering social world of London. Victorian England which found it more important that a man be a gentleman in the first place and only in the second a genius never forgave him.

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was an association of painters, formed in London in 1848. Its chief members were Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. As a group, the Brotherhood lasted for little more than a decade, but it gave a new direction to Victorian art which lasted into the 20th century. They determined to paint direct from nature, with objective truthfulness, emulating the work of the great Italian artists before Raphael. They appreciated nothing but beauty and turned to the Bible and classical mythology for inspiration.

Text card № 3

Topics: "The Art" ("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

Film encompasses individual motion pictures, the field of film as an [art](#) form, and the [motion picture industry](#). Films are produced by [recording](#) images from the world with [cameras](#), or by creating images using [animation](#) techniques or [special effects](#).

Films are [cultural artifacts](#) created by specific [cultures](#), which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important [art](#) form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for [educating](#) or citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using [dubbing](#) or [subtitles](#) that [translate](#) the dialogue.

Traditional films are made up of a series of individual images called frames. When these images are shown rapidly in succession, a viewer has the illusion that motion is occurring. The viewer cannot see the flickering between [frames](#) due to an effect known as [persistence of vision](#), whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source has been removed. Viewers perceive motion due to a psychological effect called [beta movement](#).

The origin of the name "film" comes from the fact that [photographic film](#) (also called [film stock](#)) had historically been the primary [medium](#) for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, photo-play, flick, and most commonly, movie.

Additional terms for the field in general include the big screen, the silver screen, the cinema, and the movies.

Preceding film by thousands of years, [plays](#) and [dances](#) had elements common to film, [scripts](#), [sets](#), [costumes](#), [production](#), [direction](#), [actors](#), [audiences](#), [storyboards](#), and [scores](#). Moving visual and aural images were not recorded for replaying as in film.

With the development of [celluloid](#) film for still [photography](#), it became possible to directly capture objects in motion in real time. Early versions of the technology sometimes required a person to look into a viewing machine to see the pictures which were separate paper prints attached to a drum turned by a hand crank. The pictures were shown at a variable speed of about 5 to 10 pictures per second, depending on how rapidly the crank was turned. Some of these machines were coin operated. By the 1880s the development of the [motion picture camera](#) allowed the individual component images to be captured and stored on a single [reel](#), and led quickly to the development of a [motion picture projector](#) to shine light through the processed and printed film and magnify these "moving picture shows" onto a screen for an entire audience. These reels, so exhibited, came to be known as "motion pictures". Early motion pictures were static [shots](#) that showed an event or action with no [editing](#) or other cinematic techniques.

Text card № 4

Topics: "The Art" ("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

The rise of European cinema was interrupted by the breakout of [World War I](#) while the film industry in United States flourished with the rise of [Hollywood](#). However in the 1920s, European filmmakers such as [Sergei Eisenstein](#), [F. W. Murnau](#), and [Fritz Lang](#), along with American innovator [D. W. Griffith](#) and the contributions of [Charles Chaplin](#), [Buster Keaton](#) and others, continued to advance the medium. In the 1920s, new technology allowed filmmakers to attach to each film a [soundtrack](#) of speech, music and [sound effects](#) synchronized with the action on the screen. These [sound films](#) were initially distinguished by calling them "talking pictures", or talkies.

The next major step in the development of cinema was the introduction of so-called "natural" [color](#). While the addition of [sound](#) quickly eclipsed silent film and theater musicians, color was adopted more gradually as methods evolved making it more practical and cost effective to produce "natural color" films. The public was relatively indifferent to color photography as opposed to black-and-white, [[citation needed](#)] but as color processes improved and became as affordable as [black-and-white](#) film, more and more movies were filmed in color after the end of [World War II](#), as the industry in America came to view color as essential to attracting audiences in its competition with television, which remained a black-and-white medium until the mid-1960s. By the end of the 1960s, color had become the norm for film makers.

Since the decline of the [studio system](#) in the 1960s, the succeeding decades saw changes in the production and style of film. [New Hollywood](#), [French New Wave](#) and the rise of film school educated independent filmmakers were all part of the changes the medium experienced in the latter half of the 20th century. Digital technology has been the driving force in change throughout the 1990s and into the 21st century.

Despite competition from television's increasing technological sophistication over the 1960s and 1970s, such as the development of color television and large screens, motion picture cinemas continued. In the 1980s, when the widespread availability of inexpensive videocassette recorders enabled people to select films for home viewing, industry analysts again wrongly predicted the death of the local cinemas.

1990s and 2000s the development of digital [DVD](#) players, home theater amplification systems with surround sound and subwoofers, and large LCD or plasma screens enabled people to select and view films at home with greatly improved audio and visual reproduction. These new technologies provided audio and visual that in the past only local cinemas had been able to provide: a large, clear widescreen presentation of a film with a full-range, high-quality multi-speaker sound system. Once again industry analysts predicted the demise of the local cinema. Local cinemas will be changing in the 2000s and moving towards digital screens, a new approach which will allow for easier and quicker distribution of films (via satellite or hard disks), a development which may give local theaters a reprieve from their predicted demise.

Text card № 5

Topics: "The Art" ("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

The Hermitage Gallery

I'd like to tell you about the Hermitage Gallery, one of the largest and well known museums in the world. Two months ago together with my classmates I was on an exertion in S. Petersburg. I visited many places of interest including the Hermitage Gallery. I was greatly impressed by visiting this museum of art. It was founded in 1764 by Catherine the Second when she bought 225 pictures in Berlin. Now the Hermitage consists of five buildings.

Now I'd like to tell you about pictures, sculptures and other works of art I've seen in the Hermitage Gallery. A great number of wonderful pictures are offered there. Everyone can find some kind of pictures to enjoy, for example the pictures by the world's greatest masters: Michelangelo, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens and many others. All great schools of paintings are represented there: Italian, Spanish, German etc.

Among other outstanding pieces of art I saw the coach of Catherine the Second and beautiful gobelens. It took 60 years to make one of these gobelens.

The State Hermitage in St Petersburg is one of the world's most outstanding art museums. It is the largest fine arts museum in Russia.

World famous is the collection of West-European paintings covering a span of about seven hundreds years, from the 13th to the 20th century, and comprising works by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, El Greco. Velasquez, Murillo; outstanding paintings by Rembrandt, Vandyke, Rubens; a remarkable group of French 18th-century canvases, and Impressionist and Post Impressionist paintings. The collection illustrates the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, France, Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and some other countries. The West-European Department also includes a fine collection of European sculpture, containing works by Michelangelo, Canova, Falconet, Houdon, Rodin and many other eminent masters. The Hermitage, together with the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow, must be ranked among the richest in the world in respect of Impressionist art.

In addition to the works of Western masters, the Hermitage has sections devoted to the arts of India, China, Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Pre-Columbian America, Greece and Rome, as well as a department of prehistoric art, not to mention a section devoted to Scythian art. People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivories, pottery, porcelain and furniture as well.

Text card № 6

Topics: "The Art" ("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

About 100 million people a year, across all social groups, attend some 2000 museums and galleries open to the public, which include the major national collections. There are a lot of galleries and museums in Britain. Some of them are: the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Tate Gallery.

First of all I would like to draw your attention to the National Gallery in London. It contains one of the richest collections of paintings in the world. The range of the collection is wide. It represents all the leading schools of European painting from the 13th to early 20th centuries, for example pictures of Rembrandt, Turner, Monet, Picasso, Van Gogh and other great masters.

Another gallery is the National Portrait Gallery where there are oil paintings, water colors, drawings and sculptures. The Gallery constantly changes displays and holds the annual portrait competition for young artists.

The Tate Gallery is one of London's best-known art galleries, opened with the financial support of Sir Henry Tate, who also gave a collection of 65 paintings. The Gallery contains a unique collection of British paintings from the 16th century to the present day. It regularly holds special exhibitions.

The most famous museums in Britain are the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum. The Victoria and Albert museum is one of the world's outstanding art museums. It is situated in south central London. The museum was given its present name in honor of Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert.

The British Museum has a priceless collection of antiquities from almost every period and every part of the world. It houses collections of drawings, coins, medals and ethnography.

Stanley Spencer is one of the most original of modern British artists. He was a painter of imaginative and religious subjects, landscapes and occasional portraits. "Swan Upping" is one of Spencer's best known pictures. This painting has an air of heightened reality; the light reflected from the water suggests moonlight, yet events take place in the foreground in daylight. There is anxiety in the immobilized swans and the face of the woman on the bridge, a mood enhanced by the serrated edges of the clouds and the flame-like branches of the tree on the right. An ordinary scene made to appeal extraordinary. Spencer's works are well represented in the Tate Gallery collection and the exhibition reveals the full range of his output, from early drawings done while still a student to his late self-portrait painted a few months before his death in 1959.

Text card № 7

Topics: "The Art" ("The Painting", "The Cinema")

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood. The Verbals (The Participles)

Washington museums and art galleries are among the finest in the world. The Smithsonian institution, a scientific and cultural organization sponsored by the US government, consists of different museums. The museum of History and Technology has the collection of First Ladies' Gowns. The National Gallery of Art houses a wonderful collection of American and European Art. There are some halls devoted to Andrew Wyet – one of the prominent living American painters. He was born in 1917. The son of illustrator – Andrew is the leading member of the dynasty of painters that includes his sisters, their husbands and his own two sons. He won fame at the age of 12 for his illustrations of "Robin Hood". He was 20 when he first exhibited his paintings. Andrew studied with his father and was strongly influenced by him. His father's style of illustration expresses sentimentality. But very early the young artist gravitated a way from his teacher. Wyet's style is both precise and minute in detail, he is a realist influenced by photography. He painted portraits, landscapes, seascapes and domestic scenery. His favorite media are tempera and water colors. His works are easily recognized by dimly lit and deserted landscapes in tones of grey and brown which convey the feeling of loveliness and solitude. His famous works are "Christina's world" and "Inland shell".

Moscow is known for its many historical buildings, museums and art galleries. Museums are considered an important part of the National Heritage. There are more than 80 museums in Moscow, the largest are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretjakov Gallery. The Tretjakov Gallery is a major research, artistic, cultural and educational center. The Gallery takes its name from its founder, the merchant Pavel Tretjakov, who began to collect Russian paintings in 1856. The collection was donated as a gift to the city of Moscow in 1882. Later it was

supplemented by collections from other museums and private citizens. The Tretjakov Gallery has a rich collection of Old Russian Icons from the 11th to the 17th century, many fine examples of Russian paintings from 18th to the early 19th century. The Gallery contains halls devoted to old Russian paintings, to great master such as Ivanov, Serov, Surikov, Repin and Levitan. Levitan was one of the first painters of the Russian scenery to reveal its beauty. He is a real poet of the Russian countryside. Levitan is a very special sort of painter. There is something in his landscapes that reflects our moods. He deeply felt what he wanted to depict. A master of landscape, he never introduced figures into it. Everything seems to underline the loneliness of this figure: the trees losing their leaves, the remote indifferent sky, the path going off into the distance. His paintings have won the love and gratitude of people.

tempera – живопись красками, связующим звеном которых служат эмульсии

TEST CARD 1

Topic: Art (Theatre, Cinema)

Grammar: The Verbals (Participle)

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Я предпочитаю покупать билеты в кино заранее. 2. Ее игра была превосходной. 3. Фильм не произвел на меня никакого впечатления. 4. Некоторые костюмы оставляли желать лучшего. 5. Я – театрал и никогда не пропускаю премьеру спектакля.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I'm looking forward to seeing a play by a modern playwright. 2. Newspapers and posters tell you what is on at different playhouses. 3. "Othello" was screened in 1955. 4. This film was not dubbed and it was difficult for me to understand it. 5. I greatly enjoyed the last scene of the second act when he finds out the truth about his brother.

III. Translate the words into English:

генеральная репетиция, за кулисами, все билеты проданы, утренний спектакль, премьера, титры, полнометражный художественный фильм, научно-популярный фильм, сеанс, иметь успех у публики.

IV. Translate the words into Russian:

prompt-box, failure, playwright, aisle, repertoire, to shoot a film, thriller, the film deals with, cast, usher.

V. Insert the proper form of the participle:

1. (Turn) round, he stared at me. 2. When (ask) he always came. 3. (Write) and (leave) a note with the porter, he said he would be back in an hour. 4. He looked at her (smile) happily. 5. She decided to go to bed earlier (be) tired. 6. The rooms were (fill) with fresh flowers. 7. If (explain), the rule won't seem difficult. 8. A little later she saw him (walk) across the grass in the direction of the bridge. 9. (See) the

position Perez found himself in, Dusty decided to help him. 10. (Spend) a year at home she returned to Cobe with her husband.

VI. State the function of the participle:

1. Generally speaking, I don't like the idea. 2. Let's skate again with crossed hands. 3. She looked at him as if wishing to ask something very important. 4. Looking back, I realize I was wrong. 5. She found him changed greatly. 6. Being a doctor, he realized the danger James was in. 7. When speaking, he often looked at the door. 8. Judging by appearances, Mrs. Stone was a respectable woman. 9. When asked, he found it difficult to explain. 10. She leant on the sill, looking out into the street.

VII. Point out the Subjective and the Objective participial constructions.

Translate the sentences:

1. The two men were heard arguing. 2. She watched them leaving the room hurriedly. 3. She always had her clothes made in Paris. 4. They were seen dancing in the street. 5. The governor wants it done quickly. 6. Where did you have your bicycle repaired? 7. She found Abraham pacing the house. 8. I had my photo taken. 9. She was heard speaking to her nurse. 10. One evening he was seen going into this very house.

VIII. Speak about the formation and functions of Participle I, Participle II, Subjective and Objective participial constructions.

IX. Read and render the text.

X. Speak on the topic.

TEST CARD 2

**Topics: Man and Nature, Problems of the Young, Mass Media
Grammar: The Verbals (Participle, Gerund)**

I. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Загрязнение окружающей среды стало острой проблемой во всем мире. 2. Мы должны заботиться о нашем доме – Земле. 3. Подростковый возраст – трудный период, так как это время изменений. 4. Первые телевизоры стоили как маленький автомобиль. 5. В начале 16 века в Англии была введена цензура прессы.

II. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. 2. It's true that there are so many problems facing teens today. 3. More and more teens are turning to drugs and alcohol. 4. By the mid-1990s the Internet connected millions of computers throughout the world. 5. A quality paper is a serious national paper that aims at the educated reader.

III. Translate the words into English:

окружающая среда, безжалостное уничтожение животных, загрязнение воздуха, воспитывать, отсутствие понимания, постоять за себя, средства массовой информации, тираж, выйти в эфир, спутниковое телевидение

IV. Translate the words into Russian:

industrial wastes, dust content in the air, by-products, big-headed, background, adolescence, to subscribe to, home and international affairs, TV addict, prime time

V. Insert the proper form of the participle:

1. (Turn) round, he stared at me. 2. When (ask) he always came. 3. (Write) and (leave) a note with the porter, he said he would be back in an hour. 4. He looked at her (smile) happily. 5. She decided to go to bed earlier (be) tired. 6. The rooms were (fill) with fresh flowers. 7. If (explain), the rule won't seem difficult. 8. A little later she saw him (walk) across the grass in the direction of the bridge. 9. (See) the position Perez found himself in, Dusty decided to help him. 10. (Spend) a year at home she returned to Cobe with her husband.

VI. State the function of the participle:

1. Generally speaking, I don't like the idea. 2. Let's skate again with crossed hands. 3. She looked at him as if wishing to ask something very important. 4. Looking back, I realize I was wrong. 5. She found him changed greatly. 6. Being a doctor, he realized the danger James was in. 7. When speaking, he often looked at the door. 8. Judging by appearances, Mrs. Stone was a respectable woman. 9. When asked, he found it difficult to explain. 10. She leant on the sill, looking out into the street.

VIII. Point out the Subjective and the Objective participial constructions.

Translate the sentences:

1. The two men were heard arguing. 2. She watched them leaving the room hurriedly. 3. She always had her clothes made in Paris. 4. They were seen dancing in the street. 5. The governor wants it done quickly. 6. Where did you have your bicycle repaired? 7. She found Abraham pacing the house. 8. I had my photo taken. 9. She was heard speaking to her nurse. 10. One evening he was seen going into this very house.

IX. Rearrange the sentences using the Gerund instead of the Infinitive:

1. I think it's no use to hope for their help. 2. It is dangerous to do such things. 3. It is impossible to stage that playing in our theater. 4. It is not easy to examine the baby. 5. I hate to write letters.

X. Insert the missing prepositions where necessary:

1. You are not good ... telling lies, are you? 2. I don't object ... your playing jokes on other people. 3. Stop wasting your time! 4. We saw all the plays that were worth ... seeing. 5. My wife is busy ... reading to my son.

XI. Translate into English:

1. Изучение иностранного языка требует терпения и настойчивости. 2. Пьесу стоит посмотреть. 3. Мне нужно сделать прическу. 4. Мы не могли не восхищаться этой картиной. 5. Слышали, как она разговаривала со своей сестрой.

XII. Speak about the formation and functions of Participle I, Participle II, Subjective and Objective participial constructions; the Gerund.

XIII. Read and render the text.

XIV. Speak on the topic.

Список основной, дополнительной литературы, интернет-ресурсов

1. Основная литература

1. Практический курс английского языка. 1 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 6-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2006. – 535 с.
2. Практический курс английского языка. 3 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2006 – 430 с.
3. Грамматика английского языка : [учебное пособие для вузов на английском языке] / В. Л. Каушанская [и др.]. – 7-е изд. – М. : Страт, 2006. – 318 с.
4. Иностранный язык. Грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие / [Кошкарлова С.М. [и др.] ; Федеральное агентство по образованию, ГОУ ВПО ТГПУ. – Томск : Изд-во ТГПУ, 2006. – 242 с.

2. Дополнительная литература

1. Корнеева, Е. А. Грамматика английского глагола в теории и практике : время, вид, временная отнесенность, залог, наклонение / Е. А. Корнеева. – СПб. : Союз, 2000. – 448 с.
2. Сатинова, В. Ф. Читаем и говорим о Британии и британцах / В. Ф. Сатинова. – 5-е изд. – Минск : Высшая школа, 2000. – 254 с.
3. Практический курс английского языка. 2 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.]. под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 7-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2005. – 515 с.
4. Практический курс английского языка. 4 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 5-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2004. – 350 с.
5. Практический курс английского языка. 5 курс : учебник для пед. вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2003. – 228 с.

3. Интернет-ресурсы

www.everythingsl.net/lessons/light_festivals.php
www.thejapanfaq.com/celebrations.html
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading>
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading-37/>
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/18/extra-word>
<http://www.webtvhub.com/category/genre/travel/>
<http://www.dailystep.com/>
<http://www.busuu.com/ru>
www.englishtown.com
www.homeenglish.ru/