

А. Предлоги времени

Т е с т 1. *At, in* или *on*?

- 1) We always have lunch ... 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
- 2) My friend's birthday is ... the 3rd of May.
- 3) I'm very busy just now but I'll help you ... a moment.
- 4) Many of English great cathedrals were built ... the Middle Ages.
- 5) If there are no clouds in the sky, you can see the stars ... night.
- 6) I haven't seen Tom for a few days. I last saw him ~~on~~ Tuesday.
- 7) We often go out ... Sunday.
- 8) — Could I speak to Tom, please?
— I'm afraid he is not here ... the moment.
- 9) Stop it, please! It's difficult to understand anything if everyone is speaking ... the same time!
- 10) What are they doing ... the weekend?

Т е с т 2. *In, by, for, till* или *during*?

- 1) I had done everything ... that time.
- 2) I went to London ... a month.
- 3) I'll stay at my granny's ... autumn.
- 4) He has been living in Moscow ... 3 years.
- 5) John was building his house ... 3 months.
- 6) The 12.02 train left ... time.

В. Предлоги места, движения

Т е с т 3. *At, in* или *on*?

- 1) There is nobody ... the garden.
- 2) Who is that strange man standing ... the window?
- 3) There was a dirty mark ... the ceiling, and I asked my little brother how he could make it.
- 4) There is some milk ... the jar.
- 5) Could you write your name ... the top of the page.
- 6) Tom! Come up to me! What have you got ... your mouth?
- 7) What did you write ... the bottom of the page?
- 8) Can you see anything ... the floor?
- 9) My friends are ... school now.
- 10) His father works ... a factory.
- 11) Tom and Jill are ... the theatre now.
- 12) The bell has gone! Stop talking, please!
You are ... the lesson!
- 13) — Where is Tom?
— He is ... work.
- 14) — I haven't seen Helen today. What has happened to her?
— She is ... home. She is ill.
- 15) A very interesting show took place ... the theatre yesterday.

Перевести и ответить на вопросы text 2, Text 3.

Words:

paid day-off — оплаченный выходной

to celebrate — праздновать

instead [ɪnˈsted] — вместо

violence [ˈvaɪələns] — насилие

Saint Valentine's Day — день св. Валентина

to elect [ɪˈlekt] — избирать

slaves — рабы

Emancipation Proclamation — Декларация освобождения от раб-

ства

Easter [ˈi:stə] — Пасха

Christian [ˈkrɪstjən] — христианский

Resurrection [ˌrezəˈrekʃən] — воскресение (из мертвых)

Declaration of Independence — Декларация независимости США

fireworks — фейерверк

parade [pəˈreɪd] — парад

to honor — почитать, чтить

trick or treat — злая шутка или угощение

jack-o-lantern — фонарик из тыквы

pumpkin [ˈpʌmpkɪn] — тыква

Thanksgiving Day — День благодарения

Pilgrims — английские колонисты, поселившиеся в Америке в 1620 г.

to hunt — охотиться

Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs] — Рождество

stockings — чулки

Santa Claus [ˌsæntəˈklɔ:z] — Санта Клаус, Дед Мороз

gift — подарок

Questions:

1. What are the famous persons whose birthdays are celebrated in the U.S. Tell what they are famous for.
2. What are holidays in our country that are not celebrated in the U.S.
3. What do all the holidays in December have in common in different countries?
4. Tell about holidays that we celebrate in Russia.
5. What is your favourite holiday in Russia?

TEXT 2

How Many People in the World Speak English?

English is one of the most widely used languages in the world. Over 337 million people speak English as their first language, and about 350 million people speak it as a second language. America has the largest number of English speakers — over 226 million speak the language as a mother tongue. India was a British colony for a long time. Now English is the second official language in India. About 3,000 newspapers are published in India in the English language.

English is also the language of international commerce. Over 80 per cent of the world's electronically stored information is in English and two-thirds of the world's scientists read in English. English is an official language in over 75 of the world's territories.

If the rest of the world is not talking English, they are borrowing English words to add to their own language. For example the Japanese go on a "pikunikku" (picnic). Almost all computer terms in Russian are taken from English.

TEXT 3

Why Should We Learn English?

Students should learn English because today it is the language of the world. Today knowledge of foreign languages is especially important because they are the main and the most efficient means of information exchange between the people of our planet.

Over 350 million people in the world speak English as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, in the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada and South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British and US colonies.

English is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass media. English is used as one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation and other political organisations. It is the language of computer software, literature, education, modern music and international tourism.

Learning a foreign language is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But every educated person, every good specialist has to know English because it is absolutely necessary nowadays.

It is well known that reading books and magazines in the original, watching films and talking with the native speakers helps a lot. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of the country where this language is spoken.

Words:

- exchange** [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] — обмен
software ['sɒftweə] — компьютерные программы
patience ['peɪʃəns] — терпение, настойчивость
native speakers — носители языка (те, для кого язык родной)
mass media ['mæs'meɪdiə] — средства массовой информации

Questions:

1. Why do we need to learn foreign languages now?
2. How many people in the world speak English?
3. What English-speaking countries do you know?
4. In what areas is English mostly used?
5. What are the main difficulties for you in learning foreign languages?

ГРАММАТИКА

ОСНОВНЫЕ ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

1. Общий вопрос

Общий вопрос относится ко всему предложению в целом, и ответом на него будут слова **yes** или **no**.

Do you like ice-cream? — Yes, I do.

Can you speak English? — Yes, I can.

Are you a schoolboy? — No, I am not.

Have you bought a text book? — Yes, I have.

Порядок слов в общем вопросе:

- 1) вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол,
- 2) подлежащее (существительное или местоимение),
- 3) смысловой глагол (или дополнение).

2. Специальный вопрос

Специальный вопрос относится к какому-нибудь члену предложения или их группе и требует конкретного ответа:

What is your name? — My name is Peter.

Where do you live? — I live in Rostov.

Специальный вопрос всегда начинается с вопросительного слова:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| who (кто?) | where (где?) |
| whom (кого?) | why (почему?) |
| what (что?) | how long (как долго?) |
| which (который?) | how many (сколько?) |
| whose (чей?) | how much (сколько?) |
| when (когда?) | how (как?) |

Порядок слов в специальном вопросе:

- 1) вопросительное слово (*what, where, who, when, how* и т. д.),
- 2) вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол,
- 3) подлежащее,
- 4) смысловой глагол,
- 5) дополнения,
- 6) обстоятельства (места, времени, образа действия и т. д.)

В специальных вопросах, обращенных к **подлежащему** в формах Present и Past Indefinite, **не употребляется** вспомогательный глагол **to do (did)** и сохраняется прямой порядок слов:

Who wants to go to the cinema?

Whose pen is it?

Who lives here?

3. Альтернативный вопрос

Альтернативный вопрос предполагает выбор из двух возможностей.
Do you like coffee or tea? — Вы любите кофе или чай?

Альтернативный вопрос начинается как общий вопрос, затем следует разделительный союз **or** и вторая часть вопроса.

4. Разделительный вопрос

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей. Первая часть — это повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или отрицательное), вторая, отделенная запятой от первой, — краткий вопрос, который на русский переводится **не правда ли? не так ли?**

You are an engineer, aren't you? — Вы инженер, не правда ли?

You aren't an engineer, are you? — Вы не инженер, не так ли?

В кратком вопросе повторяется вспомогательный, модальный или связочный глагол предложения, содержащего заявление. Если сказуемое предложения выражено глаголами to be или to have, то повторяются эти глаголы.