

Министерство образования и науки РБ  
ГБПОУ «Бурятский лесопромышленный колледж»

**Английский язык**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**  
**по организации внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы**  
**студентов 2 курса**  
**всех специальностей**

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## Great Britain (I)

|               |                |                             |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| to be located | [lɒ'keɪtɪd]    | - <i>быть расположенным</i> |
| to consist of | [kən'sɪst]     | - <i>состоять из</i>        |
| part          | [pɑ:t]         | - <i>часть</i>              |
| square        | [sk'wɛə]       | - <i>квадратный</i>         |
| population    | [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] | - <i>население</i>          |
| high          | [haɪ]          | - <i>высокий</i>            |
| lake          | [leɪk]         | - <i>озеро</i>              |
| mountain      | ['maʊntən]     | - <i>гора</i>               |
| river         | ['rɪ:və]       | - <i>река</i>               |
| ocean         | ['ouʃən]       | - <i>океан</i>              |
| surface       | ['sə:fɪs]      | - <i>поверхность</i>        |
| to influence  | ['ɪnfluəns]    | - <i>влиять</i>             |
| climate       | ['klaɪmɪt]     | - <i>климат</i>             |
| mild          | [maɪld]        | - <i>мягкий</i>             |

### *Geographical names:*

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- *Соединённое королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии*

|               |                 |                             |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| British Isles | ['brɪ:tɪʃ aɪlz] | - <i>Британские острова</i> |
| England       | ['ɪŋlənd]       | - <i>Англия</i>             |
| Wales         | [weɪlz]         | - <i>Уэльс</i>              |
| Scotland      | ['skɒtlənd]     | - <i>Шотландия</i>          |
| the Highlands | ['haɪləndz]     | - <i>Высокогорье</i>        |
| the Lowlands  | ['ləʊlənd]      | - <i>Низменность</i>        |

|                 |               |                        |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| the Severn      | ['sevən]      | - Северн               |
| the Thames      | [temz]        | - Темза                |
| the Gulf Stream | [gʌlf stri:m] | - Гольфстрим (течение) |

## GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is **located** on the **British Isles**. It **consists of** four **parts**: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 000 **square** kilometers. The **population** is over 56 million people. The capital of the United Kingdom is London.

The **surface** of the United Kingdom consists of two parts: the Highlands and the Lowlands. The **mountains** are not very **high**. The largest **rivers** are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful **lakes** in Scotland.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm Gulf Stream **influence** the **climate** of Great Britain. It is **mild** all year round. Winters are not cold and summers are not hot.

1. *Расшифруйте и переведите слова:*

- |         |            |              |               |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) dlim | 3) snitocs | 5) tadolec   | 7) lunopitapo |
| 2) tapr | 4) cefuras | 6) nulicefen | 8) nitumano   |

2. *Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте и запишите их:*

- 1) соединённое королевство
- 2) расположено на британских островах
- 3) состоит из четырёх частей
- 4) квадратные километры
- 5) горы не очень высокие
- 6) самые большие реки
- 7) красивые озёра

8) Атлантический океан

9) влиять на климат

10) мягкий круглый год

3. Составьте словосочетания из слов из первого и второго столбика и переведите их:

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) is located  | a) the climate          |
| 2) square      | b) four parts           |
| 3) Northern    | c) rivers               |
| 4) influence   | d) lakes                |
| 5) high        | e) winters              |
| 6) largest     | f) on the British Isles |
| 7) consists of | g) Gulf Stream          |
| 8) beautiful   | h) Ireland              |
| 9) warm        | i) mountains            |
| 10) cold       | j) kilometers           |

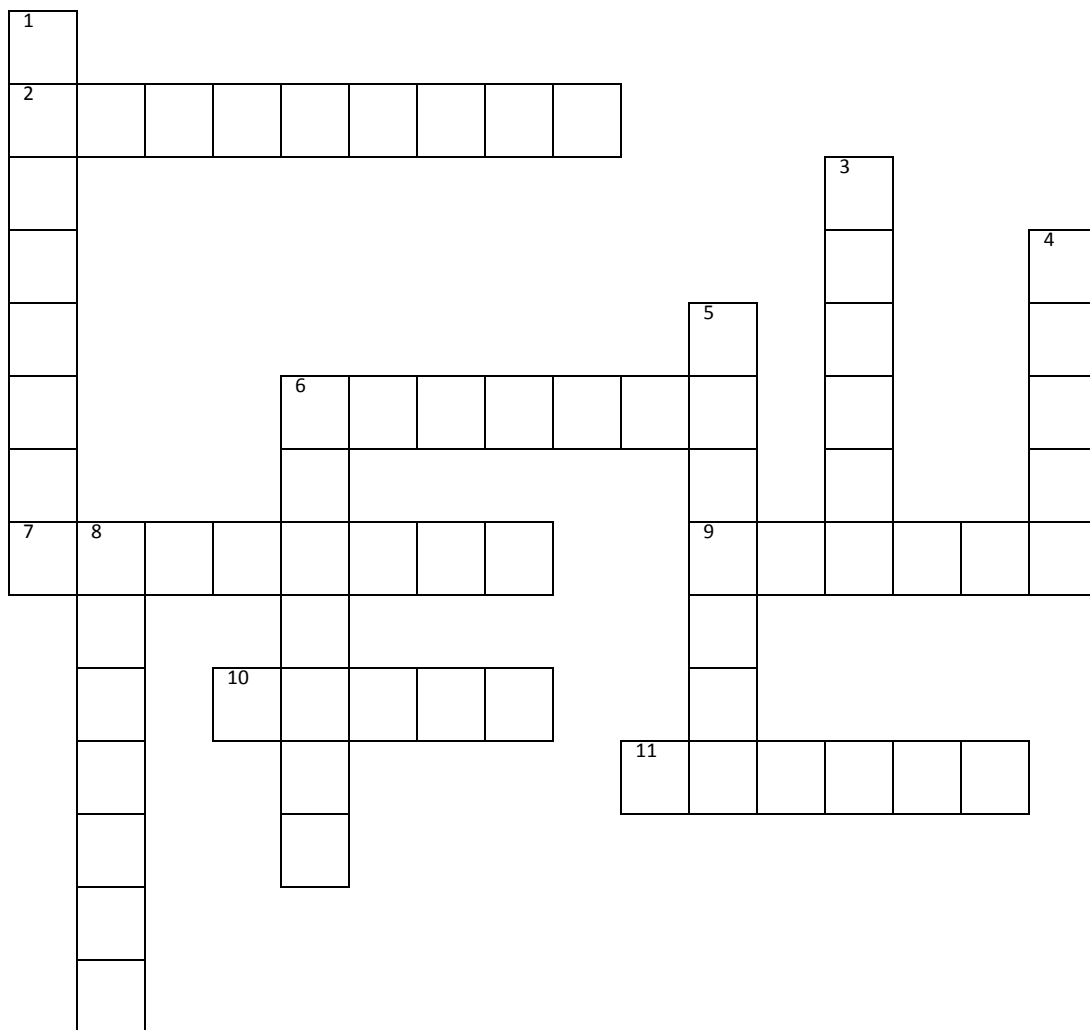
4. Вставьте следующие слова: **lakes, surface, influence, Isles, mild, population, London, rivers, mountains, Northern Ireland, consists, England.**

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and \_\_\_\_\_ is located on the British \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ of four parts: \_\_\_\_\_, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is over 56 million people.
4. The capital of the UK is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of the Highlands and the Lowlands.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ are not very high.
7. The largest \_\_\_\_\_ are the Severn and the Thames.
8. There are many beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland.
9. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf Stream \_\_\_\_\_ the climate of Great Britain.
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ all year round.

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it located?
3. What parts does it consist of?
4. What is the territory of Great Britain?
5. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
6. What city is the capital?
7. What parts does the surface consist of?
8. What are the largest rivers?
9. What influences the climate on the British Isles?
10. What is the climate in Great Britain?

7. Заполните кроссворд.





**Across:** 2. The capital of Scotland. 6. One of the largest Islands of the British Isles. 7. One of four parts of Great Britain. 9. The largest city of Great Britain. 10. One of four parts of Great Britain. 11. The longest river of Great Britain.

**Down:** 1. The highest mountain of Great Britain. 3. The river in Great Britain. 4. The official head of all branches of government in Great Britain. 5. The official language in Great Britain. 6. The capital of Northern Ireland. 8. The capital of Wales.

## GREAT BRITAIN (II)

*Основной словарь:*

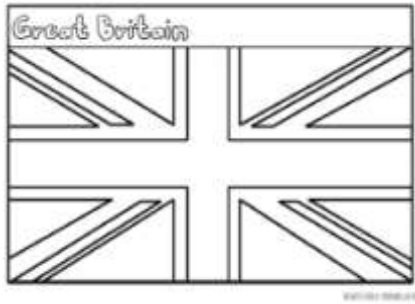
|            |               |                      |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| industrial | [in'dʌstriəl] | - промышленный       |
| country    | ['kʌntri]     | - страна             |
| to produce | [prə'dju:s]   | - производить        |
| cultural   | ['kʌltʃərəl]  | - культурный         |
| government | ['gʌvənmənt]  | - правительство      |
| to rule    | [ru:l]        | - править, управлять |
| monarchy   | ['mo:nəki]    | - монархия           |
| Queen      | [kwi:n]       | - королева           |
| head       | [hed]         | - глава, голова      |
| state      | [steit]       | - государство, штат  |

*Дополнительный словарь:*

|                |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| culture        | ['kʌltʃə]         | - культура        |
| machinery      | [mə'ʃinəri]       | - оборудование    |
| chemical       | ['kemikəl]        | - химикат         |
| textile        | ['tekstail]       | - текстиль        |
| Prime Minister | [praɪm 'mi:nɪstə] | - премьер-министр |
| Parliament     | ['pɑ:ləmənt]      | - парламент       |

|                        |                 |                         |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| chamber                | ['ʃæmbə]        | - палата                |
| the House of Commons   | ['kɒmənz]       | - Палата Общин          |
| the Labour party       | ['leɪbə 'pɑ:ti] | - лейбористская партия  |
| the Conservative party | [kɒn'sə:vətɪv]  | - консервативная партия |

### Text



Great Britain is an industrial country. It **produces** machinery and electronics, **chemicals** and textile.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions. The famous Oxford and Cambridge universities are intellectual centers of Europe.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Queen is the head of the state. But really the Prime Minister and the government **rule** the country. The British Parliament consists of two **chambers**: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour party, the Conservative party and the Liberal party.

### Exercises

1. Расшифруйте слова:

- |            |            |               |               |
|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) neqeu   | 3) sahyurm | 5) laruclut   | 7) mrotnevegn |
| 2) nyrutoc | 4) curodep | 6) sariluditn | 8) nritelapam |

2. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты выражений:

- 1) промышленная страна
- 2) производит оборудование
- 3) культурные традиции
- 4) знаменитые университеты
- 5) глава государства
- 6) управляет страной
- 7) состоит из двух палат
- 8) главные политические партии



3. Составьте словосочетания:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) Prime        | a) two chambers |
| 2) intellectual | b) Kingdom      |
| 3) the House of | c) machinery    |
| 4) the Labour   | d) country      |
| 5) famous       | e) centres      |
| 6) produces     | f) of the state |
| 7) the head     | g) Minister     |
| 8) industrial   | h) Party        |
| 9) consist of   | i) Commons      |
| 10) the United  | j) universities |

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does the British industry produce?
2. What country is Great Britain?
3. What intellectual centers of Europe are in Great Britain?
4. What is the political system in Great Britain?
5. Who is the official head of the state?
6. Who rules the country really?
7. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
8. What are the main political parties in the United Kingdom?

5. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова: **Labour, head, government, Commons, industrial, monarchy, produces, cultural.**

1. Great Britain is an \_\_\_\_\_ country.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile.
3. Great Britain is a country with old \_\_\_\_\_ traditions.
4. The United Kingdom is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Queen is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the state.
6. But really the Prime Minister and the \_\_\_\_\_ rule the country.

7. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the \_\_\_\_\_ party, the Conservative party and the Liberal party.

6. Составьте схему политической власти в Великобритании.

## LONDON

*Основной словарь:*

|            |                |               |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| capital    | ['kæpitəl]     | - столица     |
| population | [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən] | - население   |
| consist of | [kənsɪst əv]   | - состоять из |
| cathedral  | [kæ'θi:drəl]   | - собор       |
| fortress   | ['fɔ:trəs]     | - крепость    |
| palace     | ['pæləs]       | - дворец      |
| prison     | ['pri:zən]     | - тюрьма      |
| clock      | [klɒk]         | - часы        |
| famous     | ['feɪməs]      | - известный   |
| rich       | [rɪʃ]          | - богатый     |
| beautiful  | ['bjʊ:tɪfʊl]   | - красивый    |

*Дополнительный словарь:*

|                      |                         |                                    |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| part                 | [pɑ:t]                  | - часть                            |
| the City             | ['si:ti]                | - Сити (центральная часть Лондона) |
| Westminster          | [west'mɪnstə]           | - Вестминстер                      |
| financial            | [faɪ'nænʃiəl]           | - финансовый                       |
| St. Paul's Cathedral | [sent po:lz kæ'θi:drəl] | - Собор святого Павла              |
| architect            | ['ɑ:kɪtekt]             | - архитектор                       |
| Tower of London      | [taʊə]                  | - Лондонский Тауэр                 |
| Buckingham           | ['bʌkɪŋəmə]             | - Букингемский                     |

|                  |                   |                          |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Abbey            | ['æbi]            | - аббатство              |
| Trafalgar Square | [træ'fælgə skwɛə] | - Трафальгарская площадь |
| column           | ['kɒləm]          | - колонна                |

1. Прочитайте слова, обращая внимание на транскрипцию:

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| business  | ['biznəs]    |
| built     | [bilt]       |
| beautiful | ['bju:tiful] |

2. Прочтите и переведите интернациональные слова.

Po'litical, eco'nomical, fi'nancial, 'business, 'million, 'architect, mu'seum, aristoc'ratic, of'ficial, 'parliament, ho'tel, 'restaurant, club, park, geog'raphical, centre, in'dustrial.

### Text

BIG BEN  
LONDON



London is the capital of Great Britain, its political and economic centre. Its population is about 8 million. London is on the river Thames. The city is 2000 years old. It consists of four parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City is financial and business centre of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built by the architect Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it's a museum.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. The Queen lives in the Buckingham Palace. Here you can see the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. Big Ben is one of the most famous clocks in the world.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. You can see many hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. It has got a statue of Admiral Nelson on the column.

The East End is an industrial district of London.

1. Расшифруйте слова:

- |             |           |               |              |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) sertosrf | 3) lcapea | 5) tanioplupo | 7) sufaom    |
| 2) litapac  | 4) osnirp | 6) hraltaced  | 8) filubuate |

2. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте:

- 1) состоит из четырёх частей

- 2) деловой центр
- 3) собор святого павла
- 4) официальная часть
- 5) букингемский дворец
- 6) дом парламента
- 7) известные часы
- 8) самая красивая часть
- 9) географический центр
- 10) промышленный район

3. *Напишите по-английски числительные и существительные, к которым они относятся:*

- a) 8            b) 2000            c) 4

4. *Составьте словосочетания и переведите их:*

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) consists of | a) cathedral  |
| 2) the river   | b) centre     |
| 3) St. Paul's  | c) Nelson     |
| 4) the Tower   | d) square     |
| 5) the West    | e) four parts |
| 6) Trafalgar   | f) Thames     |
| 7) admiral     | g) million    |
| 8) the richest | h) End        |
| 9) eight       | i) of London  |
| 10) financial  | j) part       |

5. *Распределите слова и словосочетания в 3 столбика:*

Trafalgar Square, hotels, West End, Houses of Parliament, parks, Tower of London, East End, shops, St. Paul's Cathedral, the City, clubs, Westminster,

restaurants, Buckingham Palace, Big Ben

Parts of London

West End

Places of interest

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6. Read the dialogue and say what sights of London you would like to see.

- How long are you going to stay in London?

- (1) A week. I'd like to see the sights of London. What should I see first?

- What are you interested in?

- I'm interested in historical places.

- Then you should see (2) Trafalgar Square.

- What is it famous for?

- It's a (3) geographical centre of London.

- Do you think it is possible to see the city in such a short time?

- Well, you can, if you don't stay long in one place.

- No, I just want to take a glimpse and I hope I'll have a general idea of what London is.

SW: (1) two weeks; some days; a month

(2) the Tower; Westminster Abbey; Big Ben

(3) famous museum; national symbol; famous cathedral

## William Shakespeare

### *Основной словарь:*

|             |               |                    |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| famous      | [ˈfeɪməs]     | - знаменитый       |
| great       | [greɪt]       | - великий, большой |
| to be born  | [bi: bɔ:n]    | - родиться         |
| theatre     | [ˈθiətə]      | - театр            |
| travel      | [ˈtrævəl]     | - путешествовать   |
| performance | [prəˈfɔ:məns] | - представление    |
| to want     | [wɒnt]        | - хотеть           |
| to become   | [biˈkʌm]      | - становиться      |
| play        | [pleɪ]        | - пьеса            |
| stage       | [steɪdʒ]      | - сцена            |

### *Дополнительный словарь:*

|              |             |                  |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| join         | [dʒɔɪn]     | - присоединиться |
| to be called | [bi: kɔ:ld] | - называться     |
| everyone     | [ˈevriˈwʌn] | - все, каждый    |
| attitude     | [ˈætɪtjʊd]  | - отношение      |
| death        | [deθ]       | - смерть         |
| treason      | [ˈtri:zən]  | - измена         |
| devotion     | [diˈvɒʃən]  | - преданность    |
| lie          | [laɪ]       | - ложь           |

## William Shakespeare



In the history of Great Britain there are many famous names. The name of William Shakespeare is one of them. William Shakespeare, the great English poet and dramatist, was born in 1564 in the town of Stratford-on-Avon.

There were no theatres in England at that time. Groups of actors travelled from town to town showing in the street. Sometimes actors came to Stratford-on-Avon. The boy went to see all their shows and liked them very much. He wanted to become an actor. Sometimes he wrote little plays and staged them with his friends.

When he was twenty one William went to London. There he joined a group of actors. At first he only helped actors and then began writing plays for them. Soon Shakespeare's plays were staged more and more and became famous. The theatre where he worked was called «The Globe»; it became the first professional theatre.

Everyone knows Shakespeare's plays. The most famous of them are «Othello», «Hamlet», «Romeo and Juliet», «King Lear». Shakespeare showed the real life and attitudes between people. Love and death, friendship and treason, devotion and lie are the main ideas of his plays. Shakespeare's works will always be interesting for all people.

### 1. Расшифруйте слова:

- |          |          |            |                |
|----------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 1) lyap  | 3) tanw  | 5) vtelar  | 7) sufoma      |
| 2) gseat | 4) tager | 6) ratehet | 8) ramepocefnr |

### 2. Найдите следующие словосочетания в тексте:

- 1) знаменитые имена
- 2) великий поэт и драматург
- 3) родился в городе
- 4) путешествовали из города в город
- 5) хотел стать актёром
- 6) ставил их (пьесы) с друзьями
- 7) присоединился к труппе
- 8) писать пьесы
- 9) профессиональный театр
- 10) отношения между людьми

### 3. Answer the questions:

1. When and where was William Shakespeare born?

2. Where did actors show their performances at that time?
3. Why did William go to see all the shows?
4. When did William go to London?
5. What did he do at London?
6. What did William begin to do then?
7. How was the theatre called where Shakespeare worked?
8. What are the most famous plays of Shakespeare?
9. What did he show in his plays?
10. What do you know from Shakespeare's works?

#### Тест

- 1) What nationality was Shakespeare?
 

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| a) Italian  | c) English |
| b) Scottish | d) Greek   |
- 2) What is William Shakespeare famous for?
 

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) writing music | c) making films   |
| b) writing plays | d) being an actor |
- 3) In which town was Shakespeare born?
 

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Stratford | c) Cambridge |
| b) London    | d) Oxford    |
- 4) How many photographs exist of William Shakespeare?
 

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) one  | c) two  |
| b) four | d) zero |
- 5) From what play are famous Shakespeare's words "To be or not to be"?
 

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) "The twelfth night" | c) "King Lear"        |
| b) "Hamlet"            | d) "Romeo and Juliet" |
- 6) What was the name of the theatre where Shakespeare worked?
 

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) "Arena"  | c) "Circus" |
| b) "Sphere" | d) "Globe"  |
- 7) What did Shakespeare write?
 

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a) rhymes  | c) novels  |
| b) sonnets | d) stories |
- 8) How old was Shakespeare when he died?
 

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) fifty five | c) fifty seven |
| b) forty nine | d) fifty two   |



## SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

|                   |                    |                        |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| race              | [reɪs]             | - бега, гонки          |
| attract attention | [ət'rækt ə'tenʃən] | - привлекать внимание  |
| support           | [sə'pɔ:t]          | - болеть, поддерживать |
| football ground   | ['fʊtbol graʊnd]   | - футбольное поле      |
| fan               | [fæn]              | - болельщик            |
| amateur           | ['æmətə]           | - любитель             |
| toboggan          | [tu'bogən]         | - кататься на санях    |
| team              | [ti:m]             | - команда              |
| game              | [geɪm]             | - игра                 |
| to run            | [rʌn]              | - бегать               |
| to ski            | [ski:]             | - кататься на лыжах    |
| cricket           | ['kri:kət]         | - крикет               |
| Wembley           | ['wembli]          | - стадион Уэмбли       |
| the Derby         | ['dɜ:bi]           | - ипподром Дэрби       |
| Wimbledon         | ['wɪmbldən]        | - Уимблдон             |
| rugby football    | [rʌgbi fʊtbol]     | - регби                |
| spectator sport   | [spɛkteɪtə]        | - зрелищный вид спорта |
| tournament        | ['tuənəmənt]       | - турнир               |

### Text

The British are great sports-lovers. Many games come from Britain.

One of the most British games is cricket. People play it in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams.

The game which attracts the biggest attention is football, or soccer. True fans support their teams. International football matches take place at Wembley stadium.

Rugby is also very popular. It is played mainly by amateurs.

After football the main spectator sport is horse-racing in the hippodrome Derby.

Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge is very popular.

Many people play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world.

The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, grass-hockey. Different forms of athletics, such as running, swimming, boxing are also popular.

The English weather is not always cold to ski, skate, or toboggan.

### *Questions*

1. Are the British fond of watching sport games?
2. What kind of sport is especially associated with Britain?
3. What is the most popular game in the world?
4. Where do international football matches take place?
5. Whom is rugby played mainly by?
6. What kinds of racing are popular in Britain?
7. What other sports are popular?

*Вставьте следующие слова: amateurs, spectator, toboggan, football grounds, cricket, tournaments, attention, sports-lovers, boat-race, football, team, support, fans.*

1. The British are great \_\_\_\_\_.
2. One of the most British games is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The game which attracts the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Large crowds of people \_\_\_\_\_ their favorite teams in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. True \_\_\_\_\_ travel from one end to the other to see their \_\_\_\_\_ play.
6. Rugby is played mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Next to football, the chief \_\_\_\_\_ sport in British life is horse-racing.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge is very famous.
9. Tennis \_\_\_\_\_ at Wimbledon are known all over the world.
10. The English weather is not cold enough to ski, skate, or \_\_\_\_\_.

## The United States of America

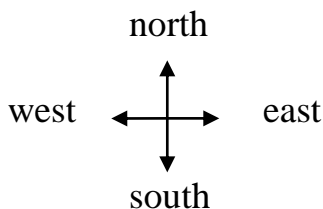
### Основной словарь:

|                   |                       |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| large             | [lɑ:dʒ]               | - большой             |
| country           | ['kʌntri]             | - страна              |
| state             | [steit]               | - штат                |
| island            | ['aɪlənd]             | - остров              |
| temperate         | ['tempərət]           | - умеренный           |
| natural resources | ['nætʃərəl ri'so:sis] | - природные ресурсы   |
| produce           | [prə'dju:s]           | - производить         |
| native Americans  | ['neɪtɪv]             | - коренные американцы |
| lake              | [leɪk]                | - озеро               |
| great             | [greɪt]               | - великий, большой    |

### Дополнительный словарь:

|                           |                        |                       |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| flow                      |                        | - протекать           |
| the Pacific Ocean         | [pə'si:fɪk 'ouʃən]     | - Тихий океан         |
| the Appalachian Mountains | [əpə'læʃiən 'maʊntənz] | - горы Аппалачи       |
| the Gulf of Mexico        | [gʌlf]                 | - Мексиканский залив  |
| the Great Plains          | [greɪt pleɪnz]         | - Великие равнины     |
| the Rocky Mountains       | ['rɒki 'maʊntənz]      | - Скалистые горы      |
| the Cascade Range         | [kəs'keɪd reɪndʒ]      | - Каскадные горы      |
| hot                       | [hɒt]                  | - жаркий, горячий     |
| coal                      | [kəʊl]                 | - уголь               |
| petroleum                 | [pət'ro:liəm]          | - нефть               |
| chemicals                 | ['kemɪkəlz]            | - химические вещества |
| food                      | [fu:d]                 | - продовольствие      |
| equipment                 | [ɪk'wi:pmənt]          | - оборудование        |
| paper                     | [peɪpə]                | - бумага              |
| ethnic                    | ['eθnɪk]               | - этнический          |
| basic                     | ['beɪsɪk]              | - основной            |

### 1. Прочитайте названия сторон света:



### 2. Прочитайте и переведите интернациональные слова, обращая внимание на ударение «'»:

'Million, group, 'ocean, 'central, 'climate, sub'tropical, re'sources, elect'ronic, 'metal, plastic, 'product, 'interest, grand, 'canyon.

3. Прочитайте географические названия и национальности:

Alaska, Hawaii, Atlantic, Appalachian, Mississippi, Mexico, Florida, Texas, Arizona, Missouri, Colorado, Ohio, Canada, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Niagara, Rushmore.

4. Образуйте превосходную степень прилагательных:

cold – the coldest

large, hot, small, deep, wet, great

**Text**

The United States is one of the largest countries of the world. The population is 250 million people. The US consists of 50 states. The largest state is Alaska. Hawaii is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Along the Atlantic Ocean there are the Appalachian Mountains. The great Mississippi River flows to the Gulf of Mexico. The central part of the country is the Great Plains. In the west there are the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range.

The climate of the US is temperate. The hottest places are Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Florida and Hawaii are subtropical.

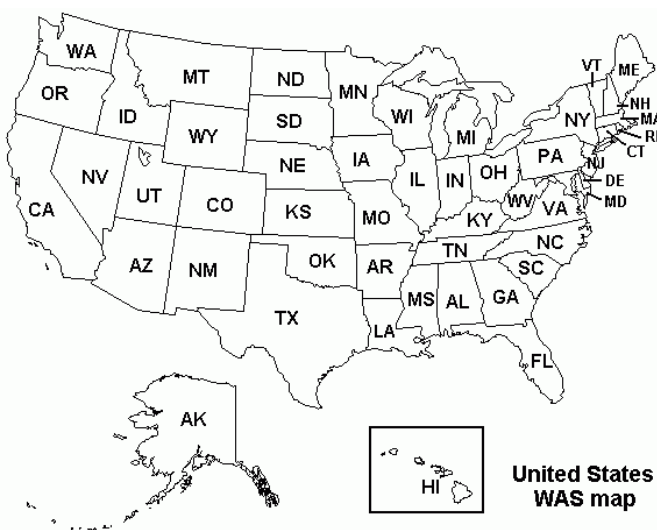
The main rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado and the Ohio. The Great Lakes are on the border with Canada.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston and Philadelphia.

The capital of the US is Washington.

The US has many natural resources: coal, petroleum, and natural gas. The US produces cars, chemicals, food, electronic equipment, metal, paper and plastic products.

There are many ethnic groups in the United States: Afro Americans, Spanish-speaking people, Chinese, Japanese and Native Americans. The basic language is



American English.

The places of interest are the Grand Canyon, the Niagara Falls, Mount Rushmore and others.

## Exercises

### 1. *Расшифруйте слова.*

- |            |             |              |            |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) wfol    | 3) dnisal   | 5) cupedor   | 7) cfipica |
| 2) runytoc | 4) unimaton | 6) matperete | 8) npisal  |

### 2. *Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты этих словосочетаний.*

- 1) крупнейший штат
- 2) Тихий океан
- 3) Аппалачинские горы
- 4) Великие равнины
- 5) умеренный климат
- 6) природные ресурсы
- 7) производит автомобили
- 8) электронное оборудование
- 9) этнические группы
- 10) основной язык

### 3. *Составьте словосочетания и переведите их.*

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1) consist of | a) equipment          |
| 2) plastic    | b) plains             |
| 3) flow to    | c) of interest        |
| 4) produce    | d) speaking           |
| 5) places     | e) americans          |
| 6) spanish    | f) the gulf of Mexico |
| 7) great      | g) products           |
| 8) native     | h) fifty states       |

### 3. *Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. What is the population of the US?
2. What does it consist of?
3. Where is Hawaii situated?
4. What mountain systems are in the US?
5. Where does the Mississippi River flow?

6. What are the main rivers?
7. Where are the Great Lakes located?
8. What are the largest cities of the US?
9. What does the US produce?
10. What ethnic groups are there in the US?
11. What is the basic language?
12. What places of interest are there in the country?

4. Вставьте следующие слова: *native Americans, temperate, the Gulf of Mexico, Mountains, islands, Cascade, consists, natural.*

1. The USA \_\_\_\_\_ of 50 states.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is 250 million people.
3. Hawaii is a group of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Pacific Ocean.
4. In the west there are two main mountain systems: the Rocky \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ Range.
5. The main river Mississippi flows into \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The climate is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The US has many \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
8. There are many ethnic groups: Afro-Americans, Spanish-speaking people, Asian people and \_\_\_\_\_.

### WASHINGTON, DC

*Основной словарь:*

|                      |                         |                      |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| capital              | [ˈkæpitəl]              | - столица            |
| to be founded        | [ˈfaundid]              | - быть основанным    |
| to be situated       | [sitjuˈeitid]           | - быть расположенным |
| District of Columbia | [distrikt of kɒˈlʌmbiə] | - округ Колумбия     |
| to be named after    | [neimd]                 | - называться в честь |
| population           | [ˈpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən]         | - население          |
| tall                 | [to:l]                  | - высокий            |
| building             | [ˈbɪldɪŋ]               | - здание             |

|              |                |                           |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| to be built  | [bilt]         | - <i>быть построенным</i> |
| independence | [inde'pendens] | - <i>независимость</i>    |

*Дополнительный словарь:*

|                             |                                |                                     |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| seat                        | [si:t]                         | - <i>резиденция</i>                 |
| the Capitol                 | ['kæpitəl]                     | - <i>Капитолий</i>                  |
| to look like                | [luk laik]                     | - <i>выглядеть как</i>              |
| author                      | ['ɔ:θə]                        | - <i>автор</i>                      |
| Declaration of Independence | [deklə'reiʃən ov inde'pendens] | - <i>Декларация Независимости</i>   |
| Emancipation Proclamation   | [imansi'reiʃən prɒklə'meiʃən]  | - <i>Декларация об Освобождении</i> |
| freedom                     | ['fri:dom]                     | - <i>свобода</i>                    |
| slave                       | [sleiv]                        | - <i>раб</i>                        |

### **Text**

Washington, DC, the capital of the United States, was founded in 1791. It is situated in the District of Columbia. The city was named after the first American President George Washington. Today the population of Washington, DC is 600 000 people.



Washington, DC is the seat of the US Government. The White House is the official home of the US President. The Capitol is the building of the US Congress. It is the tallest building in Washington. There are no buildings in Washington taller than the Capitol.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument. It looks like a very big pencil. It is 160 metres high. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA Thomas Jefferson. He was the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Lincoln Memorial is named after the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation. It gave freedom to Black slaves in America.

## Упражнения:

### 1. Расшифруйте слова:

- |             |               |                 |               |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1) cistirtđ | 3) vrociseder | 5) cependineden | 7) nosdurured |
| 2) nigulibđ | 4) parsekrysc | 6) naretoladic  | 8) horuta     |

### 2. Найдите следующие словосочетания в тексте:

- 1) первооткрыватель Америки
- 2) расположен в округе Колумбия
- 3) в честь Христофора Колумба
- 4) самое высокое здание
- 5) выше, чем Капитолий
- 6) наслаждаться видом города
- 7) был построен в память
- 8) окружён вишнёвыми деревьями
- 9) автор декларации независимости
- 10) был похоронен на кладбище
- 11) военное министерство
- 12) резиденция правительства

### 3. Сопоставьте слова и переведите словосочетания:

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) district     | a) to the memory        |
| 2) bring        | b) of Congress          |
| 3) gave         | c) proclamation         |
| 4) named        | d) on the Potomac River |
| 5) died         | e) freedom              |
| 6) devoted      | f) visitors             |
| 7) library      | g) a big pencil         |
| 8) emancipation | h) in World War         |
| 9) situated     | i) of Columbia          |
| 10) looks like  | j) in honour            |

### 4. Ответьте на вопросы



1. When was Washington, D.C. founded?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. Why was it named so?
4. What is the population of Washington?
5. What is the official home of the US President?
6. What is the tallest building in Washington, DC?
7. Whose building is the Capitol?
8. In whose memory was the Jefferson memorial built?
9. Who was the author of the Emancipation Proclamation?
10. What did the Emancipation Proclamation give to slaves in America?

5. *Вставьте следующие слова: Washington Monument, government, Lincoln Memorial, building, founded, Declaration of Independence, District of Columbia, White House.*

1. Washington, DC, the capital of the United States was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1791.
2. It is situated in the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Washington, DC is the seat of the US \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the official home of the US President.
5. The Capitol is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the US Congress.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ looks like a very big pencil.
7. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA Thomas Jefferson, the author of the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is named after the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation.

## NEW YORK

*Основной словарь:*

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| large         | [lɑ:dʒ]       | - большой     |
| to consist of | [kon'sist of] | - состоять из |

|            |                 |                 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| nation     | ['neɪʃən]       | - народ, страна |
| beautiful  | ['bju:tɪfʊl]    | - красивый      |
| famous     | ['feɪməs]       | - знаменитый    |
| skyscraper | ['skaɪsk'reɪpə] | - небоскрёб     |
| theatre    | ['θiətə]        | - театр         |
| world      | [wɜ:ld]         | - мир           |
| museum     | [mju'zi:əm]     | - музей         |

*Дополнительный словарь:*

|          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Queens   | [kwi:nz]  | - Квинс   |
| business | ['bɪznəs] | - деловой |

Empire State Building [ əm'praɪə steɪt 'bi:ldɪŋ] - Имперское Государственное Здание

Times Square [taɪmz skwɛə] - Таймс Сквер (Площадь Вре́мён)

stock exchange [stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] - фондовая биржа

Natural History ['nætʃərəl 'hɪstəri] - естествознание

circle [sə:kl] - круг

art [ɑ:t] - искусство

## **NEW YORK**

New York is the largest city in the US. It consists of five districts: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the business and financial centre of the country. It is the most beautiful part of New York too. The most famous skyscraper in the world is Empire State Building with 102 floors.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. Broadway near Times Square is the centre of theatres. Wall Street is America's financial centre. In Wall Street there are many business offices, banks and world famous New York stock exchange.

The geographic centre of New York is Columbus Circle. In the centre of it there is Memorial to Christopher Columbus. The most famous museums are American Museum of Natural History and Metropolitan Museum of Art.

## Упражнения:

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите интернациональные слова:

Business, financial, centre, nation, statue, symbol, democracy, theatre, office, bank, geographic, memorial, museum, history.

### 2. Расшифруйте слова:

- |           |          |               |              |
|-----------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1) sumafo | 3) drolw | 5) umesum     | 7) beautiful |
| 2) toanin | 4) regal | 6) csepkyarys | 8) gсахnehe  |

### 3. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

- 1) самый большой город
- 2) деловой центр
- 3) самая красивая часть
- 4) знаменитый небоскрёб
- 5) всемирно известный
- 6) фондовая биржа
- 7) географический центр
- 8) музей естествознания
- 9) статуя свободы
- 10) музей искусств

### 4. Составьте словосочетания и переведите их:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) the largest | a) history      |
| 2) famous      | b) famous       |
| 3) the centre  | c) exchange     |
| 4) world       | d) city         |
| 5) geographic  | e) beautiful    |
| 6) natural     | f) of theatres  |
| 7) museum      | g) of democracy |
| 8) stock       | h) skyscraper   |
| 9) symbol      | i) centre       |
| 10) the most   | j) of art       |



5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the largest city in the USA?
2. What districts does it consist of?
3. What is the most famous skyscraper?
4. What is the symbol of American democracy?
5. What street is the centre of theatres?
6. Where is New York stock exchange?
7. What is in the centre of Columbus Circle?
8. What are the most famous museums?

6. Вставьте следующие слова: *skyscraper, Museum, Statue of Liberty, theatres, largest, stock exchange, beautiful, nation.*

1. New York is the \_\_\_\_\_ city in the US.
2. Manhattan is the business and financial centre of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is the most \_\_\_\_\_ part of New York.
4. The most famous \_\_\_\_\_ is Empire State Building with 102 floors.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the symbol of American democracy.
6. Broadway near Times Square is the centre of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In Wall Street there are many business offices, banks and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. There is American \_\_\_\_\_ of Natural History in New York.

## RUSSIA

*Основной словарь:*

|                |                   |                      |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| native         | ['neitiv]         | - родной             |
| to be situated | [bi: sitju'eitid] | - быть расположенным |
| neighbor       | ['neibə]          | - сосед              |
| south          | [sauθ]            | - юг                 |
| west           |                   | - запад              |
| forest         | ['fo:rəst]        | - лес                |
| rich           | [riʃ]             | - богатый            |
| different      | ['difərənt]       | - различный          |
| legislative    | ['ledʒislətiv]    | - законодательный    |
| government     | ['gʌvənmənt]      | - правительство      |

*Дополнительный словарь:*

|          |             |                  |
|----------|-------------|------------------|
| both     | [bəʊθ]      | - и ..., и ...   |
| border   | [ˈbɔːdə]    | - граница        |
| highland | [ˈhaɪlənd]  | - возвышенность  |
| midland  | [ˈmɪdlænd]  | - средняя полоса |
| Far East | [fɑːr iːst] | - Дальний Восток |
| deep     | [diːp]      | - глубокий       |
| region   | [ˈriːdʒən]  | - регион         |
| oil      |             | - нефть          |
| iron     | [aɪən]      | - железо         |
| ore      | [ɔː]        | - руда           |
| head     | [hed]       | - глава          |
| state    | [steɪt]     | - государство    |
| council  | [kaʊnsɪl]   | - совет          |
| stripe   | [straɪp]    | - полоса         |

There is no country in the world like ... - В мире нет такой страны, как ...

## RUSSIA

I live in Russia. Russia is my native country. The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It is situated both in Europe and Asia. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic oceans.



Our neighbors in the south are China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west we have borders with Norway, Finland, Belarus and the Ukraine.

There are steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are many rivers in Russia: the Volga, the Ob, the Yenissei and the Lena. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

The deepest lake in the world is Baikal.

The climate is different in different regions.

Russia is rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic with the President at the head. The State Duma and the Council of Federation are the legislative branch of the government.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is the largest political, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

The national flag of Russia has white, blue and red stripes.

### Упражнения:

#### 1. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте.

- 1) родная страна
- 2) наши соседи
- 3) Северный Ледовитый океан
- 4) природный газ
- 5) самое глубокое озеро
- 6) минеральные ресурсы
- 7) Дальний Восток
- 8) глава государства
- 9) возвышенности и пустыни
- 10) законодательная ветвь

#### 2. Сопоставьте слова

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) native        | a) republic           |
| 2) the Pacific   | b) centre             |
| 3) the deepest   | c) resources          |
| 4) situated both | d) country            |
| 5) national      | e) of federation      |
| 6) the council   | f) lake               |
| 7) mineral       | g) regions            |
| 8) parliamentary | h) in Europe and Asia |
| 9) cultural      | i) ocean              |
| 10) different    | j) flag               |

#### 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is your native country?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What oceans is the country washed by?
4. What are our neighbors in the west?
5. What landscape is in Russia?
6. What are the greatest rivers?
7. What is the deepest lake in the world?
8. Is the climate similar (*одинаковый*) in all the country?
9. What mineral resources has Russia?
10. What political system is in our country?
11. What is the legislative branch of the government?

12. What is the national banner?

4. Вставьте следующие слова: *the Pacific, flow, highlands, national, mineral resources, rivers, legislative, neighbors, situated, native.*

1. Russia is my \_\_\_\_\_ country.
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ both in Europe and Asia.
3. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans: \_\_\_\_\_, the Arctic and the Atlantic.
4. Our \_\_\_\_\_ are China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and others.
5. There are steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, \_\_\_\_\_ and deserts in the east.
6. The main Russian rivers are the Volga, the Ob', the Yenisei, and the Lena .
7. Russia is rich in \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The State Duma and the Council of Federation are the \_\_\_\_\_ branch of the government.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ flag of Russia has white, blue and red stripes.

## MOSCOW

### Words

- capital — столица  
prince — князь  
bank — берег  
monument — памятник  
outstanding — выдающийся  
architect — архитектор  
cathedral — собор  
masterpiece — шедевр  
ensemble — ансамбль  
palace — дворец  
fortress — крепость  
Bell Tower — колокольня



dome — купол

skyscraper — небоскреб

Ministry of Foreign Affairs — министерство иностранных дел

scientific — научный

vast — обширный

### **Text**

Moscow, the capital of Russia, is one of the largest cities in the world. It was founded in 1147 by the prince Yuri Dolgoruky. It stands on the banks of the Moskva river. About eight million people live in the city.

Moscow is famous for its historical and architectural monuments that were built by outstanding architects. The Red Square is the central and the most beautiful square in Moscow. It is the place of parades, meetings and demonstrations. There is a Cathedral of St. Basil built in 1552. It is a masterpiece of Russian architecture.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. There is a wonderful architectural ensemble with 3 cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, palaces, fortress walls and 20 towers. The most famous of the towers is the Spasskaya Tower with a big clock. The Kremlin with golden domes and towers makes a strong impression on tourists. Several skyscrapers decorate Moscow, including Moscow University and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Moscow is a scientific and cultural centre with a lot of institutes, universities, libraries, museums. The city leads a vast cultural life. It has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre. Muscovites are proud of their museums; the Tretyakov Gallery, Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and many literary museums. Crowds of people visit Tretyakov Gallery admiring beautiful pictures of Russian painters.

There are a lot of stadiums, swimming pools, courts and sport grounds in Moscow. There are a lot of big plants and factories in Moscow that produce cars, lorries, home electrical appliances and so on.

### *Questions*

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Who founded Moscow?
3. What is Moscow famous for besides that it is the capital of Russian Federation?
4. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
5. What are the world-famous theatres of Moscow?
6. What are the most famous museums of Moscow?



## RF POLITICAL SYSTEM

|                        |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Legislative            | [ˈledʒislətɪv]         | - <i>законодательный</i>        |
| executive              | [ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv]          | - <i>исполнительный</i>         |
| judicial               | [dʒuˈdɪːʃiəl]          | - <i>судебный</i>               |
| the Federal Assembly   | [ˈæsəmbli]             | - <i>Федеральное собрание</i>   |
| the Federation Council | [kaʊnsɪl]              | - <i>Совет Федерации</i>        |
| treaty                 | [triːti]               | - <i>договор</i>                |
| to enforce             | [ɪnˈfɔːs]              | - <i>следить за исполнением</i> |
| to appoint             | [əˈpɔɪnt]              | - <i>назначить</i>              |
| to approve             | [əˈpruːv]              | - <i>одобрять</i>               |
| to belong              | [bɪlɔːŋ]               | - <i>принадлежать</i>           |
| Arbitration            | [ˈɑːbɪtreɪʃən]         | - <i>арбитражный</i>            |
| elect                  | [ɪˈlekt]               | - <i>голосовать</i>             |
| vote                   | [vəʊt]                 | - <i>голосование</i>            |
| banner                 | [ˈbænə]                | - <i>флаг, знамя</i>            |
| stripe                 | [straɪp]               | - <i>полоса</i>                 |
| coat of arms           | [kəʊt ɒv ɑːmz]         | - <i>герб</i>                   |
| eagle                  | [iːgl]                 | - <i>орёл</i>                   |
| to originate           | [oʊˈrɪːdʒɪneɪt]        | - <i>происходить</i>            |
| the Byzantine Empire   | [baɪˈzaːntaɪn əmˈpaɪə] | - <i>Византийская Империя</i>   |

## RF POLITICAL SYSTEM



The Russian Federative Republic was set up by the Constitution of 1993. According to the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. The federal government consists of three branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is presented in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers: the Federation Council and the State Duma.

The President makes treaties, enforces laws, and appoints the Prime Minister to be approved by the State Duma. The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Arbitration Court and regional courts.

The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Council of Federation is not elected. It is formed from the heads of the regions.

Today the state Russian banner is three colored. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red.

The national coat of arms is a two-headed eagle. It originates from the Byzantine Empire.

### ***Упражнения:***

#### *1. Ответьте на вопросы:*

1. What branches does the federal government consist of?
2. What body is the legislative power presented by?
3. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
4. What does the President do?
5. Whom does the executive power belong to?
6. What is the judicial branch represented by?
7. How often are the members of the State Duma elected?
8. Whom is the Council of Federation formed of?
9. How does the state banner look like?
10. Where does the coat of arms originate from?

#### *2. Продолжите предложения.*

1. The federal government consists of . . .
2. The legislative power is presented in . . .
3. It consists of two chambers: . . .
4. The President makes treaties, . . .

5. The executive power belongs to . . .
6. The judicial branch is represented by . . .
7. The members of the State Duma are elected . . .
8. The Council of Federation is formed from . . .
9. The state Russian banner is . . .
10. The national coat of arms . . .

3. Составьте рассказ о государственном устройстве в нашей стране.

## THE KREMLIN

### Words

Assumption Cathedral — Успенский собор

Annunciation Cathedral — Благовещенский собор

Faceted Palace — Грановитая палата

Armoury Chamber — Оружейная палата

Bell Tower — колокольня



### Text

The Kremlin is the heart of Moscow. It is the oldest historical and architectural centre of Moscow. First it was a wooden fortress. Under Dmitry Donskoy the Kremlin was built of white stone. During the reign of Ivan III the walls of white stone were replaced by new red brick walls and towers. The Tsar invited Italian architects to construct the cathedrals.

The Assumption Cathedral was built in 1475-1479 and all Russian Tsars and Emperors were crowned there. The Archangel Cathedral was the burial place of the Russian Princes and Tsars. The Annunciation Cathedral was built in 1484. It is famous for the icons painted by Andrey Rublev and his apprentices. Ivan the Great is the Bell Tower, one of the most remarkable structures of the 16-th century. It rises in the centre of the Kremlin. It unites all the Kremlin Cathedrals into a majestic ensemble.

On the stone pedestal at the foot of the Bell Tower there is a Tsar-Bell — the largest bell in the world. Not far from it one can see a Tsar-Cannon. Another fine example of Russian architecture is the Faceted Palace. It was built in 1487-91. One of the well-known Kremlin museums is the Armoury Chamber. It was built in 1851. The famous golden cap of Monomach, the first Russian imperial crown of Catherine II, made of gilt silver and many other precious historical items are exhibited there.

## Questions

1. When were the red walls constructed?
2. Where were the Russian Tsars and Emperors crowned?
3. Which Cathedral is connected with Andrey Rublev?
4. What is Annunciation Cathedral famous for?
5. What is exhibited in the Armoury Chamber

## ГРАММАТИКА

**Present Progressive Tense - Настоящее длительное время**  
*(действие в процессе, совершается в момент речи)*

**to be + глагол + ing**

глагол **work** – *работать*

|                                |   |                       |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Утвердительные предложения. | I <b>am</b>                                   | } work + <b>ing</b> . |
|                                | He      }<br>She      } <b>is</b><br>It       |                       |
|                                | We      }<br>You     } <b>are</b><br>They     |                       |
|                                |   |                       |
| 2. Отрицательные предложения.  | I <b>am not</b>                               | } work + <b>ing</b> . |
|                                | He      }<br>She      } <b>is not</b><br>It   |                       |
|                                | We      }<br>You     } <b>are not</b><br>They |                       |
|                                |   |                       |
| 3. Вопросительные предложения. | <b>Am</b> I                                   | } work + <b>ing ?</b> |
|                                | <b>Is</b> {<br>he<br>she<br>it                |                       |
|                                | <b>Are</b> {<br>we<br>you<br>They             |                       |

|                   |      |                                  |     |   |
|-------------------|------|----------------------------------|-----|---|
| 4. Краткие ответы | Yes, | I am.                            | No, | I am not.                                 |
|                   |      | he is.<br>she is.<br>it is.      |     | he isn't.<br>she isn't.<br>it isn't.      |
|                   |      | we are.<br>you are.<br>they are. |     | we aren't.<br>you aren't.<br>they aren't. |

now - сейчас

at the moment - в настоящий момент

Look! - Смотри!

Listen! - Слушай!

1. Образуйте причастия от глаголов.

Model:

read – reading write – writing (конечная *e* опускается)

sit – sitting (на конце одна согласная, перед ней одна гласная)

study – studying do – doing lie - lying

Work, have, put, stay, stop, make, carry, get, do, leave, die, sing, go, take, snow, run, come, sleep, swim, laugh, begin, dance, buy.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме **Present Progressive**.

1. He (to read) a book now.
2. She (to do) her homework?
3. My mother (not to sit) at the table now.
4. I still (to write) a letter.
5. They (not to play) football.
6. It (to snow) now?
7. She (to explain) a grammar rule.
8. We (to have) dinner now.
9. Who (to speak) with you?
10. It still (to rain)?
11. Why you (to talk)?
12. They (not to eat) soup.
13. The girl (to draw) a picture.
14. My son (to swim) to the shore?
15. Her daughter (to play) chess at the moment.

## Present Progressive / Present Simple

| <b>Present Progressive</b><br><i>(настоящее длительное)</i>   | <b>Present Simple</b><br><i>(настоящее простое)</i>   |
|---|---|
| <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">+</span> <span style="margin-bottom: 5px;">am</span> <span style="margin-bottom: 5px;">is</span> <span style="margin-bottom: 5px;">are</span> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">+ V ing</div> </div> | <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">+</span> <span>V<sub>1</sub> / Vs</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">-</span> <span>don't , doesn't + V<sub>1</sub></span> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">?</span> <span>Do, Does _____ V<sub>1</sub> ?</span> </div> </div> |
| now<br>at the moment<br>Look!<br>Listen!<br>still   | every day<br>usually<br>always<br>often<br>sometimes  |

### Упражнение

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Present Progressive** или в **Present Simple**.*

| N   | <i>Present Progressive</i>                 | <i>Present Simple</i>                  |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | I (to take) my sister to school now.       | I (to take) her to school every day.   |
| 2.  | He (to help) his father now.               | He (to help) his father very often.    |
| 3.  | At the moment they (to swim) at the river. | They usually (swim) at the river.      |
| 4.  | I (not to sleep) now.                      | I (not to sleep) in the daytime.       |
| 5.  | She (not to drink) coffee now.             | She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. |
| 6.  | We (not to watch) TV now.                  | We (not to watch) TV in the morning.   |
| 7.  | You (to work) at the moment?               | You (to work) every day?               |
| 8.  | He (to play) now?                          | He (to play) in the afternoon?         |
| 9.  | They (to eat) now?                         | They (to eat) at school?               |
| 10. | What you (to do) now?                      | What you (to do) every morning?        |

### Past Progressive (Прошедшее длительное время)

*(действие в определённый момент в прошлом)*

**to be + V ing**

*глагол **speak** – говорить*

|                          | <b>Утвердительные</b>      | <b>Отрицательные</b>           | <b>Вопросительные</b>     |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>I / he / she / it</b> | I <b>was speaking</b> .    | I <b>was not speaking</b> .    | <b>Was I speaking?</b>    |
| <b>you / we / they</b>   | You <b>were speaking</b> . | You <b>were not speaking</b> . | <b>Were you speaking?</b> |

**at 3 o'clock yesterday** – в 3 часа вчера

**when mother came** – когда мама пришла (*глагол во 2-й форме – прош. врем.*)

**from 5 till 6 yesterday** – с 5 до 6 вчера

**the whole evening** – весь вечер

### *Упражнение*

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Progressive.*

1. I (to read) a book at two o'clock.
2. They (to write) the test at this time yesterday.
3. He (to work) in the garden from two till five o'clock.
4. We (to watch) television the whole evening.
5. You (to play) football at six o'clock?
6. You (to drink) tea at seven o'clock?
7. He (to draw) from three till four o'clock?
8. Who (to listen) to the radio at this time?
9. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday?
10. They (to skate) at three o'clock?
11. You (not to sleep) at nine o'clock last night.
12. I (not to write) a letter to my granny at eight o'clock.
13. She (not to help) mother about the house from two till six.
14. George (to do) his lessons the whole evening?
15. He (to speak) in a loud voice.

### **Past Progressive / Past Simple**

*Сравните употребление Past Simple и Past Progressive:*

| <b>Past Simple</b>          | <b>Past Progressive</b>    |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Однократное действие</i> | <i>Действие в процессе</i> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| We <b>played</b> chess in the evening<br>(вечером) | We <b>were playing</b> chess the whole evening (весь вечер)                                      |
| yesterday<br>last winter<br>a week ago             | at... o'clock yesterday<br>when mother came home<br>from 5 till 6 yesterday<br>the whole evening |

*Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Past Simple** или **Past Progressive**.*

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday.
2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday.
3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday.
4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday.
5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place?
6. What you (to do) when I rang you up?
7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday.
8. What he (to do) yesterday? – He (to read) a book.
9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? – He (to read) a book.
10. She (to sleep) when you came home?
11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday.
12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening.
13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook).
14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday.
15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday.
16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday.
17. You (to do) your homework yesterday?



18. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday?

19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday?

20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

### Тесты

#### 1) Выберите нужный вариант в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple:

1) We \_\_\_\_\_ a very good film last Sunday.

- a) see                      b) saw                      c) shall see                      d) sees

2) \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ every day?

- a) Shall ... cook    b) Will ... cook    c) Did ... cook    d) Does ... cook

3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a dictation tomorrow?

- a) Do ... write    b) Will ... write    c) Does ... write    d) Did ... write

4) I \_\_\_\_\_ computer games yesterday.

- a) don't play    b) doesn't play    c) didn't play    d) shall not play

5) Where \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

- a) is ... be    b) am ... is    c) shall ... be    d) will ... be

6) I \_\_\_\_\_ last summer at the seaside.

- a) spend    b) spent    c) will spend    d) spends

#### 2. Выберите нужный вариант в Present Progressive, Past Progressive или Future Progressive:

1) Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for?

- a) is ... waiting    b) are ... waiting    c) were ... waiting    d) will ... be waiting

2) She \_\_\_\_\_ a book the whole evening yesterday.

- a) shall be reading    b) is reading    c) was reading    d) am reading

3) I \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend.

- a) am not working    b) shall be not working    c) was not working    d) are not working

4) Where \_\_\_\_\_ Alex \_\_\_\_\_ when you met him yesterday?

- a) is ... going    b) will ... be going    c) were going    d) was going

5) Look at these children: they \_\_\_\_\_ very well.

- a) was skating    b) is skating    c) are skating    d) were skating

6) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at three o'clock yesterday?

- a) am ... doing    b) were ... doing    c) are ... doing    d) was ... doing

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**Гармаева Т.Б.**

Английский язык

**Методические рекомендации по организации  
внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов**