

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ ПМР
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ ПМР
Институт развития образования и повышения квалификации
Тираспольский медицинский колледж им. Л.А. Тарасевича

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

*Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов первого курса медицинского колледжа специальностей
«Сестринское дело», «Лечебное дело», «Акушерское дело», «Фармация»
(по стандартам третьего поколения)*



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Цель данного пособия — развитие коммуникативных компетенций студентов-медиков на основе бытовых и общемедицинских тем.

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК*Учебно-методическое пособие*

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов первого курса медицинского колледжа специальностей «Сестринское дело», «Лечебное дело», «Акушерское дело», «Фармация». Задача данного пособия — научить студентов-медиков навыкам разговорной речи на основные бытовые темы, а также темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью в области медицины.

Основной целью учебного пособия, в соответствии с новыми государственными образовательными стандартами и действующей рабочей программой по дисциплине, является формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции специалиста-медика, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

Структура и содержание пособия ориентированы на взаимосвязанное решение коммуникативных, познавательных, развивающих и воспитательных задач и формирование у студентов-медиков профессиональной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции.

Структурной единицей учебного пособия является урок, состоящий:

— из *активного словаря (глоссария)* современной наиболее употребительной лексики, обязательной для усвоения;

— *текста*, который включает основную смысловую информацию урока и предназначен для развития навыков устной речи;

— *комплекса послетекстовых упражнений*, направленных на развитие навыков разговорной речи (составление монологического и диалогического высказывания по изучаемой теме, формирование умений выразить свое собственное отношение к обсуждаемой проблеме);

— *грамматических заданий* по темам рабочей программы.

В содержание пособия включены грамматический справочник с подробным объяснением тем и тесты на закрепление полученных знаний.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для обучения английскому языку студентов медицинских колледжей и медицинских училищ как под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Медицинские профессии — что может быть важнее?

**УРОК 1. ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ ИЗУЧАЕМОМ ЯЗЫКЕ.
ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ. ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ
ГЛАСНЫХ И СОГЛАСНЫХ**

Английский алфавит

Печатный шрифт	Рукописный шрифт	Название буквы	Печатный шрифт	Рукописный шрифт	Название буквы
Aa	<i>Aa</i>	[ei]	Nn	<i>Nn</i>	[en]
Bb	<i>Bb</i>	[bi:]	Oo	<i>Oo</i>	[ou]
Cc	<i>Cc</i>	[si:]	Pp	<i>Pp</i>	[pi:]
Dd	<i>Dd</i>	[di:]	Qq	<i>Qq</i>	[kju:]
Ee	<i>Ee</i>	[i:]	Rr	<i>Rr</i>	[a:]
Ff	<i>Ff</i>	[ef]	Ss	<i>Ss</i>	[es]
Gg	<i>Gg</i>	[dʒi:]	Tt	<i>Tt</i>	[ti:]
Hh	<i>Hh</i>	[eitʃ]	Uu	<i>Uu</i>	[ju:]
Ii	<i>Ii</i>	[ai]	Vv	<i>Vv</i>	[vi:]
Jj	<i>Jj</i>	[dʒei]	Ww	<i>Ww</i>	[ˈdʌbʃju:]
Kk	<i>Kk</i>	[keɪ]	Xx	<i>Xx</i>	[eks]
Ll	<i>Ll</i>	[el]	Yy	<i>Yy</i>	[wai]
Mm	<i>Mm</i>	[em]	Zz	<i>Zz</i>	[zed]

Как правильно произносить алфавит?

Транскрипция — это запись звучания буквы или слова в виде последовательности специальных фонетических символов.

Зная транскрипцию, вы без посторонней помощи правильно прочтаете незнакомое слово.

Транскрипция напрямую связана с **правилами чтения**.

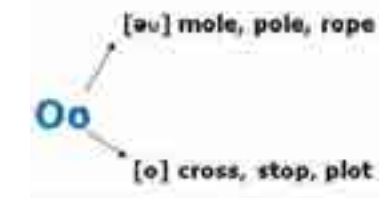
Транскрипционные значки и их произношение

Символы Согласные звуки	Произношение звука (аналогичное русское)	Символы Гласные звуки	Произношение звука (аналогичное русское)
[b]	[б]	Одиночные звуки	
[d]	[д]	[ʌ]	[a] — короткое
[f]	[ф]	[a:]	[a] — глубокое

[ʒ]	[ж]	[i]	[и] — короткое
[dʒ]	[дж]	[i:]	[и] — долгое
[g]	[г]	[ɔ]	[o] — короткое
[h]	[х]	[ɔ:]	[o] — глубокое
[k]	[к]	[u]	[y] — короткое
[l]	[л]	[u:]	[y] — долгое
[m]	[м]	[e]	как в слове <i>pled</i>
[n]	[н]	[ə:]	как в слове <i>mèd</i>
[p]	[п]	Дифтонги	
[s]	[с]	[əu]	[ou]
[t]	[т]	[au]	[ay]
[v]	[в]	[ei]	[эй]
[z]	[з]	[oi]	[ой]
[tʃ]	[ч]	[ai]	[ай]
[ʃ]	[ш]		
[r]	Мягкое [p] как в слове <i>русский</i>		
[o]	Знак мягкости как в слове <i>ёлка</i>		
Звуки без аналогий в русском языке			
[θ]		[æ]	
[ð]			
[ŋ]	Носовой, на французский манер, звук [n]	[ə]	[нейтральный звук]
[w]			

Правила чтения гласных

Чтение гласных можно условно разбить на две категории: ударные гласные и безударные.



Правила произношения ударных:

1. В открытом (go) или условно открытом (polea) слог гласные читаются так же, как и называются в алфавите.
2. В закрытом слог гласные передают краткие звуки.
3. Когда после гласной стоит буква «r» или «г» и согласная, то произносится долгий звук.
4. Когда после гласной стоит «re» или «г» и гласная, то она читается как трифтонг или дифтонг.
5. Наиболее понятно эти правила вам продемонстрирует данная таблица:

Буква	Открытый слог	Закрытый звук	«r» или «г» + согл	«re» или «г» + гласн.
A	[ei] date [deɪt]	[æ] bag [bæg]	[a:] car [kɑ:(r)]	[ɛə] care [kɛə(r)]
O	[əu] nose [nəʊz]	[ɔ] got [gɒt]	[ɔ:] north [nɔ:θ]	[ɔ:] more [mɔ:(r)]
U	[ju:] tube [tju:b]	[ʌ] stuff [stʌf]	[ə:] purlin [ˈpɜ:(r)lɪn]	[juə] pure [pjʊə(r)]
E	[i:] she [ʃi]	[e] shelf [ʃelf]	[ə:] her [hɜ:(r)]	[iə] here [hɪə(r)]

I	[ai] five [faiv]	[i] big [big]	[ə:] girl [gə:l]	[aiə] fire [faɪə(r)]
Y	[ai] bye [bai]	[i] myth [miθ]	[ə:] myrtle [ˈmɜ:(r)tɪl]	[aiə] tyre [taɪə(r)]

Правила произношения безударных:

1. Буквы “e”, “y”, “i” произносятся как [i], если после них не стоит “r”: divide [diˈvaɪd].
2. Гласные “a”, “u”, “o” без ударения, а также в префиксах и суффиксах читаются как звук [ə]: glorious [gloːriəs].
3. Буква “i” перед гласной произносится как [j]: union [ˈjuːnjən].
4. Гласные перед “r” передают звук [ə]: player [ˈpleɪə(r)].

Чтение гласных буквосочетаний:

oo	[u]	look, book, cook, good, foot
	[u:]	pool, school, Zoo, too
ee	[i:]	see, bee, tree, three, meet
ea	[i:]	tea, meet, eat, read, speak, clean, please
BUT:	[e]	bread, head, breakfast, healthy
au	[eɪ]	away, play, say, may, today
ey	[eɪ]	grey, they

Чтение согласных буквосочетаний:

ck	[k]	black, stick	wh	[w]	when, white, why
ng	[ŋ]	sing, bring, ring, reading	BUT:	[h]	Who
sh	[ʃ]	she, shop, fish	kn	[n]	know, knife
ph	[f]	phone, photograph	wr	[r]	write, wrong
	[v]	nephew	gh	[f]	enough
	[ð]	this, that, the		[-]	high
th	[θ]	thank, thick			
	[t]	Thames			

Чтение букв С и G перед гласными e, i, y.

c	[s]	city, pencil, nice
g	[dʒ]	large, orange, page

ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Закрытый слог

1. Прочитай.

Bab add cab dad bed bad fed.

2. Прочитай.

Bab add cab dad bed bad fed beg egg bag had.

3. Прочитай.

Bab add cab dad bed bad fed beg egg bag had dig did if dig.

4. Прочитай.

Bab add cab dad bed bad fed beg egg bag dig did if big jab kid hid.

5. Прочитай.

Bad fed beg egg bag dig did if big jab kid hid.

6. Прочитай.

Beg egg bag dig did if big jab kid hid flag fled elk leg led lad cliff bill.

7. Прочитай.

Did if big jab kid hid flag fled elk leg led lad cliff bill mad mill milk dam ham and ban can fan blend fin dog fog fold hold folk doll oil old mob nod.

8. Прочитай.

Kid hid flag fled elk leg led lad cliff bill mad mill milk dam ham and ban can fan blend fin dog fog fold hold folk oil old mob nod pan pen pin pink pond pig pill pal.

9. Прочитай.

Flag fled elk leg led lad cliff bill mad mill milk dam ham and ban can fan blend fin dog fog fold hold folk doll oil old mob nod pan pen pin pink pond pig pill pal raft rag ram ramp rant rap red rid rod romp sad self sell silk sin sink stop.

10. Прочитай.

Fled elk leg led lad cliff bill mad mill milk dam ham and ban can fan blend fin dog fold hold folk doll oil old mob nod pan pen pin pink pond pig pill pal raft rag ram ramp rant rap red rid rod romp sad self sell silk sin sink stop slop tact tag tank tend tell till stop spot.

11. Напиши заглавную букву.

a - ____ b - ____ c - ____ d - ____ e - ____ f - ____ g - ____ h - ____ i - ____
j - ____ k - ____ l - ____ m - ____ n - ____ o - ____ p - ____ q - ____ r - ____ s - ____
t - ____ u - ____ v - ____ w - ____

12. Напиши маленькую букву.

A - ____ B - ____ C - ____ D - ____ E - ____ F - ____ G - ____ H - ____ I - ____
J - ____ K - ____ L - ____ M - ____ N - ____ O - ____ P - ____ Q - ____ R - ____ S - ____
T - ____ U - ____ V - ____ W - ____

13. Прочитай.

Bill mad mill milk dam ham and ban can fan blend fin dog fog fold hold folk doll oil old mob nod pan pink pond pig pill pal raft rag ram ram rant rap red rid rod romp sad self sell silk sin sink stop slop tact tag tank tend tell till stop spot cut but dull fun hut gun nut sun plum trust van vet vamp vent west wad welt wet wind wig.

14. Напиши звуки, которые обозначают эти буквы.

A a [] Dd [] K k [] E e [] B b [] L l [] C c [] F f [] M m [] G g [] H h []
N n [] I i [] J j [] P p [] O o [] Q q [] R r [] S s [] T t [] V v [] U u []
W w [] X x [] Y y []

15. Прочитай.

Pin pink pond pig pill pal raft rag ram ramp rant rap red rid rod romp sad self sell silk sin sink stop
slop tact tag tank tend tell till stop spot cut but dull fun hut gun nut sun plum trust van vet vamp vent west
wad welt wet wind wig six box flex fix Max exam yes yap yell yet toy boy.

16. Прочитай. Скажи, сколько лет Споту.

Jack has got a dog. His dog is Spot. Spot is not red. Spot is grey. Spot is six. Spot can run and jump.

Открытый тип слога

Аа

17. Прочитай.

Kate bake cake date fate gate Jane Jake late lake mate Make mane made plate same tame pale take
name male state lame rave base cape case fade taste wade wake waste wave save sale.

18. Прочитай. Подчеркни букву Аа.

Man – mane gap – gape hat – hate Sam – same Bab – babe bat – bate mad – made pan– pane plan –
plane.

Ии

19. Прочитай.

Bit – bite hid – hide dim – dime fin – fine pin – pine rid – ride sit – Site Tim – time mill – mile
quit – quite slim – slime.

20. Прочитай.

A big pig, a big pink pig, a little pig, a little pink pig, ride a bike, nine bikes, six pigs, a sister, a little
sister, his pig, his bike, five ships, five cats.

Уу

21. Запомни, как читается буква Уу в конце слова в безударной позиции.

Billy Willy Kitty family lady baby happy Abby.

22. Прочитай.

My bye type fry dry sky Billy fly baby happy family Billy Willy Kitty lady.

Оо

23. Подчеркни слова, в которых Оо стоит в открытом слоге под ударением.

Not no hot home lot note so lost note stop mole.

24. Прочитай.

Go no so home bone hello lone dome froze globe bone mole mode broke close drove lobe mote note
pole slope stone tone quote rose rote sole.

25. Прочитай. Подчеркни букву Оо.

Not – note cod – code hop – hope poll – pole rod – rode.

26. Прочитай.

A frog is little. A fox is not big. My name is Abby and his name is Cliff. I am from America and he is
from Africa. Bob is nine. Sam is five. My sister is little. My kitten is black. Is my pig big? Can my frog
dive? I have got a bike. Mike has got a robot. Simon is a doctor. I like to play. Tim has got many toys: a
black cat, a grey kitten, a yellow frog.

Ее

27. Прочитай слова с буквой Ее.

Ted he respect test wet be text met tell tent we west help well best me send pet bed went pen get she
neck let's bent beg.

28. Прочитай. Подчеркни буквосочетания ee, ea.

Fleet freeze tea sea tree been meet team meet bee free green street peak beak see beef steal leapfrog
read.

29. Прочитай. Скажи, во что умеет играть Дот.

Hello, my friend!

My name is Pete. I am from America. I am a driver. I have got a pet. My pet is a red cat. His name is
Dot. Dot can play hide-and-seek. Dot can not dive. I like my clever cat.

Уу

30. Прочитай.

Tune sun student fun tube run flute pupil duck fuse cut Funny hut mud bus use us nut puppy jump
cup uncle.

31. Прочитай. Скажи, какое домашнее животное есть у мальчика.

I am a student. I am a boy. I am from Russia. I have got a sister. We like to play computer games.
I have got a kitten but I have not got a puppy. My kitten is funny. My kitten is black. He likes to run and
to jump.

32. Прочитайте следующие слова.

Уу [i] [ai] [j]: yes, my, type, fry, try, sky, dry, Willy, Abby, Kitty, Sammy, lady, baby, family, happy,
my family, his family, bye.

Сс [s] [k]: cat, city, camel, cinema, face, capital, clock, ice, space, cut, close, cycle.

Гг [g] [d]: big, go, gate, bag, page, get, give, got, stage, change.

Сс [s] [z]: seven, stop, is, his, maps, bags, sun, hats, dogs, nose, rose.

Хх [ks] [gz]: box, fox, exact, exist, Rex, example, taxi, examine.

УРОК 2. «О СЕБЕ». ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ (PRESENT SIMPLE)

Глоссарий:

to introduce myself – представиться
coast – побережье
namely – а именно
communicable – общительный
friendly – дружелюбная
a surgeon – хирург
to describe – описать
appearance – внешность
slim – стройный
fair – светлый
spare time – свободное время
to chat – общаться
exact sciences – точные науки
qualified – квалифицированный

Hello! Let me introduce myself. My name is Ann. My surname is Sokolova. I was born on the 8th of July in Sochi. This is the most beautiful place on the Earth. It is situated on the coast of the Black Sea. I am 17 years old. I am a first-year student at the medical institute. In 7 years I'll be a doctor, namely a surgeon.

Now I want to describe my appearance. I am tall and slim. I have fair hair and green eyes. I am communicable and friendly. I have many friends. My hobby is music. I like classical and pop music. I have many CD discs in my collection. Also I go in for swimming. I like dancing very much.

In my spare time I prefer playing computer games and chatting on-line with my friends. When the weather is fine I like walking in the park with my friends. We often visit museums, art galleries and theatres. I like art very much. I read a lot of books on art and science. I like exact sciences, especially chemistry and physics. I often watch Discovery and Science channels on TV. Now I am a student. I want to learn hard to become qualified specialist.

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where and when Ann was born?
2. What is Ann's occupation?
3. How old is Ann?
4. What is her appearance like?
5. What is her character like?
6. What is her hobby?
7. What does she like doing in spare time?

8. What places does she visit?
9. What other preferences (предпочтения) does she have?
10. Why does she want to learn hard?

2. Переведите словосочетания с русского на английский язык.

Позвольте представиться, родилась, самое красивое место на Земле, расположено на побережье, студент первого курса, через 7 лет, описать свою внешность, общительная и дружелюбная, заниматься плаванием, в мое свободное время, общаться в интернете, книги об искусстве и науке, точные науки, усердно учиться, квалифицированный специалист.

3. Расскажите о себе, используя следующие фразы.

1. Let me ...
2. My name is ... My surname is ...
3. I was born on the ... in ...
4. I am ... (age).
5. I am a ... (occupation).
6. My hobby is ...
7. In my spare time I ...
8. I like to visit ...
9. I like to read ...
10. My favourite subject(s) is (are) ...
11. I often watch ... on TV.
12. When I graduate from the college (institute) ... I will be ...

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ (Present Simple) (Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 2)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Составьте предложения из следующих словосочетаний.

1. The 8th in Sochi I on was born July of.
2. My collection CD discs I many in have.
3. I on TV often Discovery and Science watch channels.
4. Read art and science a lot of I books on.

2. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы *Present Simple*.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.

7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Ann (to be) a student.
3. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
4. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
5. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
6. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
7. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
8. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
9. She (to speak) English well.
10. She (to go) to bed at 11 p.m.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

УРОК 3. РАЗДЕЛЫ РЕЗЮМЕ. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Правила составления резюме на английском языке

В отличие от русскоязычных, резюме на английском языке имеет несколько деталей. Так, в начале справки слово «Resume» не пишется, а сразу указывается имя и фамилия. Резюме следует начать с личной информации (**Personal Information**). Напишите полностью свое имя, укажите адрес, телефон, электронный адрес. Обратите внимание, что почтовый адрес начинается с названия улицы, а город указывается после. Пример:

*Petr Sidorov
Petrova, 241, apt. 28
Moscow, 257048
(495) 658-12-43
petrsidorov@mail.com*

После этого указываются **персональные сведения**, что в переводе **Personal Data**: дата рождения, семейное положение, количество детей (если есть). К примеру:

*Date of birth: 04/16/1981
Marital status: married*

Затем, как правило, в резюме на английском языке пишется **цель** (перевод: **Objective**), с которой вы устраиваетесь на работу, сфера деятельности и не забудьте перечислить все дополнительные квалификации, стажировки, относящиеся к той должности, которую вы хотели бы получить. В нескольких словах опишите причины, по которым вы считаете свою кандидатуру подходящей для нее. Опишите когда, какое учебное заведение вы окончили, какую получили специальность. Представьте ваши самые важные достижения в данной области. Рекламируя себя с наилучшей стороны, показывая, в чем именно вы преуспели, вы будете выгодно отличаться от других претендентов на данную должность, просто перечисляющих свои способности. Например:

Education and Qualifications

Basic:

*2002–2007: Moscow State University
Philology Department*

Additional:

*2005: Professional Education College
Computer Operator – Certificate*

Далее следует наиболее важный и информативный блок резюме на английском языке – об **опыте работе (Work Experience)**, который заполняется в следующем порядке: период занимаемой должности, компания или фирма, должность и обязанности. Начать нужно с вашего последнего места

работы. Не указывайте причин смены работы, это может выглядеть как оправдание или указать на ваши возможные недостатки. Рассказывая о вашем предыдущем опыте, не стесняйтесь упомянуть о своих достижениях. Перечисляйте места своей предыдущей работы в обратном хронологическом порядке, начиная с последнего. К примеру:

2008–2013: *Sapora Inc., Logistics Manager, shipment database maintenance*

Затем пишется раздел «**Навыки**», где указываются различные умения и навыки владения компьютером, языками, а также личностные качества и характеристики:

- excellent oral communication skills — отличные навыки устной коммуникации;
- basic English — базовый английский;
- expertise in human relations — знание управления персоналом.

Обычно резюме заканчивается пунктом рекомендации (**References**), в котором нужно назвать несколько людей с предыдущей работы (желательно непосредственных начальников) с указанием должности, названием организации, контактным телефоном, электронным адресом, которые могли бы за вас поручиться. Выпускники вузов, не имеющие опыта работы, могут назвать в качестве поручителя декана, заведующего кафедрой.

В самом конце можно рассказать о своих **публикациях (Publications), наградах (Awards) и рекомендациях (References)**. Но вы можете менять пункты местами.

Стандартная форма резюме европейского уровня включает в себя **6 основных частей**:

1. Личная информация (**Personal Information**).
2. Цель (**Objective**).
3. Опыт работы (**Work Experience**) если есть.
4. Образование (**Education**).
5. Специальные навыки (**Additional Skills**).
6. Рекомендации (**References**).

Основные моменты, которые должны быть учтены при составлении резюме:

1. Рассказывая о себе, используйте больше прилагательных, это сделает текст более ярким и иллюстративным. Вот краткий перечень наиболее употребляемых слов:

Directed, led managed, supervised; achieved, delivered, drove, generated, grew, increased, initiated, instituted and launched; cut, decreased, reduced, slashed; accelerated, created, developed, established, implemented, instituted, performed, pioneered, planned, produced, re-engineered, restructured, saved and transformed.

Избегайте таких клише, как: dynamic, people-oriented, results-oriented, self-motivated, hands-on leader, visionary.

2. Объем резюме молодого специалиста не должен превышать одной страницы. Если же у вас за плечами большой стаж работы, информацию о себе нужно разместить не более чем на двух страницах.

3. Сделайте ваш документ удобным для чтения. Верхнее и нижнее поля должны быть не менее 1,5 см высотой, а боковые поля не менее 2 см. Между отдельными частями резюме оставляйте пробелы. Жирным шрифтом выделяйте названия пунктов, а также названия компаний и имена. Не подчеркивайте слова и не используйте курсив для придания выразительности.

4. Не применяйте редкие шрифты для привлечения внимания читателя. Оригинальный шрифт не приветствуется в деловой документации, по одной этой причине его могут и не прочитать. Для полной уверенности используйте такие стандартные шрифты, как Arial, Garamond, Helvetica,

Tahoma или Times Roman. Не начинайте каждое предложение одинаковыми фразами и не вводите личные местоимения.

5. Пишите резюме конкретно для определенной вакансии.

Цель написания резюме — получить конкретную должность в определенной компании. Чем меньше вы будете упоминать незначительные факты, тем большее значение приобретет самое главное. Если вы посылаете резюме в различные компании, пишите отдельные резюме для каждого конкретного места.

ПРИМЕР РЕЗЮМЕ

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OBJECTIVE

Clinical Research Associate

Having completed many years in my specialist field of treatment of leukaemia, I have decided that the time is right for a change in area of specialisation. Completing my Ph.D. was one of the most exciting and challenging periods of my life and I want to experience such a steep learning curve again in another medical field. The position of Research Associate would therefore be very suitable for me as I have many years' experience at prestigious medical institutes and have studied in Russia, Germany and in the United States. My level of language is therefore exceptional, and my communication skills have been thoroughly tested. I am looking to broaden my knowledge of medicine, to which I have devoted my life and feel that I would be a particularly suitable candidate for the position.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth: 12 April 1969

Marital Status: Married

EDUCATION

1993–1996:

New York University of Medicine

- Major field of studies:
- Research into Pharmaceuticals of Treatment of Leukaemia

1987–1993:

Moscow State University (MGU)

- Major field of studies:
- Medicine and Pharmaceutical Research
- Qualification: Doctor of Pharmaceuticals (PhD)

WORK EXPERIENCE

- August 2002–present: **Pharmaceutical Researcher at Pfizer, UK**
- Research into the effective treatment of leukaemia
 - Focusing on the reduction of treatment side-effects
 - Organising personal funding of research and funding of departmental research
 - Organising pharmaceutical testing
 - Liaising with other research departments
 - Organising interns and student work experience
- Oct 1996–June 2002 **Research Assistant, Pfizer, Germany**
- Research into alternative therapies of renal cancer and leukaemia
 - Organising departmental funding
- Sept 1993–June 1995 **Research Assistant, New York, USA**
- Research into alternative therapies for cancer patients

ADDITIONAL SKILLS

- Languages: – English – Advanced Level / Cambridge Proficiency
– German – Advanced Level
- Computer – Experienced with MS Word, Excel, Internet Explorer and Outlook Express, TurboCad, skills: many analytic programs
- Driving Li- – Driving Licence Category A
- cence: – Qualified and highly-professional; highly-motivated; enthusiastic; good communication skills; eager to experience and learn new skills.

Составьте резюме согласно следующему объявлению о вакансии:

Large European pharmaceutical company seeks for **Clinical Research Associate**

The ideal candidate should have:

- Medical or pharmaceutical degree;
- At least 1 year experience as researcher;
- Fluent English;
- Advanced computer skills;
- Goodwill to learn and work hard;
- References on request.

We offer:

- Competitive package;
- Trainings.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ (Plural of Nouns)

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 3)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Образуйте множественное число.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. diary – | f. baby – |
| b. sheep – | g. key – |
| c. book – | h. match – |
| d. cherry – | i. bus – |
| e. fish – | j. watch – |

2. Напишите во множественном числе существительные исключения.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. woman – | e. man – |
| b. mouse – | f. child – |
| c. tooth – | g. goose – |
| d. foot – | h. ox – |

3. Образуйте множественное число, обращая внимание на употребление артиклей.

A baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato, a secretary, a crowd, the airport, a theatre, the tornado, a shop, the tragedy.

УРОК 4. МОЯ СЕМЬЯ. АРТИКЛЬ. СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ. ПРОСТОЕ ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (PAST SIMPLE)

Глоссарий:

mother (mum, mom, mummy)	granddaughter	family man
father (dad, daddy)	niece	widow
husband	nephew	widower
wife	twins	orphan
aunt	daughter-in-law	relative
uncle	son-in-law	stepmother, stepfather
cousin	sister-in-law	foster mother, foster father
grandfather (granddad)	brother-in-law	Godfather, Godmother
grandmother (granny, grandma)	mother-in-law	
grandson	father-in-law	

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Hello! My name is Nick. My surname is Brown. I want to tell you about my family. It is neither big nor small. We are five in the family: mother, father, my younger sister, granny and me. We live in a big two-storied house.

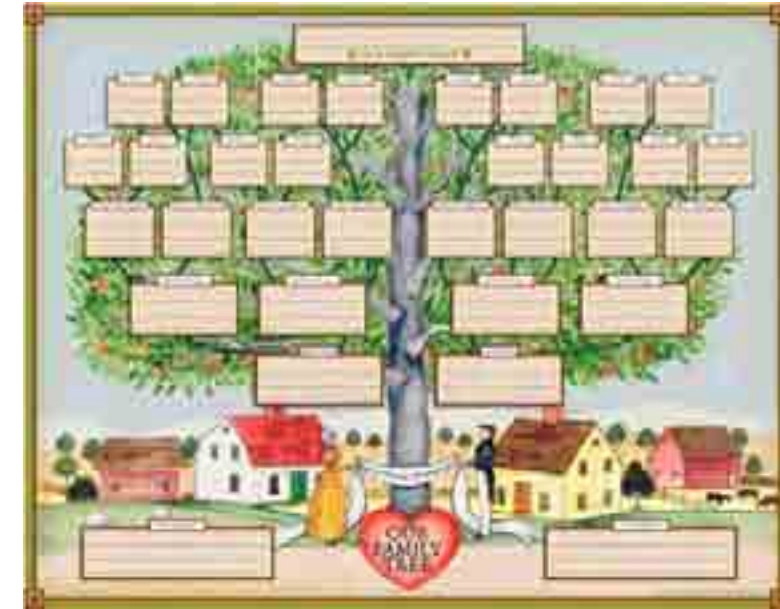
My mother's name is Ann. She is a manager of the firm. She is tall and slim with big blue eyes and long fair hair. She is a loving mother and a careful wife. My father Steve is an engineer at the metalworking plant. He is a highly qualified specialist. He is tall but a bit plump with dark hair and green eyes. He is a man of habit. He used to watching Discovery channel in the evenings and drinking his cup of tea. Also he prefers football matches.

My younger sister's Jane is five years old. She is a pretty little girl with curly fair hair and blue eyes. She is studying at the junior school and she is fond of it. My granny Sophie is neither young nor old. She is 63 but she is still working as a nurse in the hospital. She prefers watching soap operas in the evenings. She takes care about us, her grandchildren. I have other relatives too: aunt, uncle and two cousins. They live far away from our city, so we see each other rarely. On holidays we have get-togethers with all our relatives. They always come to us with the whole family. I think our family is a friendly one.

2. Расскажите о своей семье, ответив на вопросы.

1. What is your name and surname?
2. Is your family big or small?
3. Who and what is your mother?
4. What is her appearance like?
5. What does she do in her spare time?
6. Who and what is your father?
7. Describe his appearance and habits.
8. Have you any sisters or brothers?
9. Do you live with your grandparents?
10. What other relatives do you have?

3. Составьте и нарисуйте генеалогическое древо своей семьи. Подготовьтесь к его описанию.



АРТИКЛЬ

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 4)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. ...Smiths have a dog and a cat.
a) ... b) The c) A
2. He knows how to work on ... computer.
a) a b) an c) ...
3. I don't like milk in ... tea.
a) ... b) the c) a
4. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?
a) the b) ... c) a
5. I spent ... very interesting holiday in England.
a) the b) a c) ...

2. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".
2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.
3. I have no ... car.
4. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
5. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.
6. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.
7. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Образуйте прошедшую форму глаголов.

Write the past tense form.

1. Dance _____	1. Wash _____
2. Plan _____	2. Work _____
3. Clean _____	3. Shave _____
4. Type _____	4. Carry _____
5. Study _____	5. Listen _____
6. Shop _____	6. Turn _____
7. Look _____	7. Ask _____
8. Play _____	8. Answer _____
9. Empty _____	9. Push _____
10. Stop _____	10. Wait _____

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present* или *Past Simple*.

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

3. Употребите глагол в *Past Simple*.

1. I ... (go) to the museum last year.
2. We ... (see) Mary last month.
3. My mum ... (have) a cake.
4. My dad ... (say) «Hello».
5. Misha ... (be) in the park yesterday.
6. They ... (fly) to London a month ago.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения в *A — Reel Simple*, используя предложенные слова.

Образец: She usually rings me up on Sunday. — She rang me up on Sunday.

1. The concert usually begins at 6 o'clock. (A — yesterday). 2. We always listen to the news. (A — last night). 3. I often buy detective stories. (A — two days ago). 4. She goes to town every day. (A — yesterday). 5. Our teacher often collects our copy-books. (A — the day before yesterday). 6. I never wake up early on Sundays, (on my last day off). 7. We frequently have dinner at the cafeteria. (A — on Mother's birthday). 8. I often get presents from my parents. (A — last week). 9. Mike often gives Ann flowers. (A — on her birthday). 10. Father usually takes us to the country every Sunday. (A — for the week-end).

УРОК 5. МОЯ РОДНАЯ СТРАНА (ПРИДНЕСТРОВЬЕ).
РАЗРЯДЫ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ

Глоссарий:

- to be located – располагаться
southeastern – юго-восточный
common borders – общие границы
a unitary state – унитарное государство
to profess Christianity – исповедовать христианство
a monetary unit – денежная единица
a sovereign state – суверенное государство
to proclaim – провозглашать
to elect – избирать
representative – представительский
legislative – законодательный
state power – государственная власть
the Supreme Council – Верховный Совет
to head – возглавлять
the Chairman – Председатель
branch – ветвь, отрасль
metalworking – металлургия
light industry – легкая промышленность



1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The PMR is located in the southeastern part of Europe. It has common borders with Ukraine and Moldova.

The capital is Tiraspol. The largest cities are Tiraspol, Bendery, Rybnitsa, Dubossary. The republic is a unitary state. The official languages are Russian, Ukrainian and Moldavian. The majority of population professes Christianity.

The monetary unit is the Pridnestrovien ruble.

The PMR is a sovereign state. It is a presidential republic. The PMR was proclaimed on the 2nd of September 1990. The 2nd of September is the Day of Republic.

The president is elected for a five-year term. The highest representative and legislative organ of the state power is the Supreme Council. It is headed by the Chairman.

The main branches of industry in the republic are metalworking, light industries, food and drink processing. There are many educational institutions: university, institutes, colleges, technical schools, lyceums, secondary schools. The republic has television centers, periodical publications, news agency.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. Where is the PMR located?
2. What is the capital of the PMR?
3. What are the official languages?

4. What is a monetary unit?
5. What kind of state is the PMR?
6. When was the republic proclaimed?
7. What is the highest representative and legislative organ of the state power? Whom is it headed by?
8. What are the main branches of industry in the republic?
9. What are the educational institutions in the republic?

3. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. The PMR has ... with Ukraine and Moldova. 2. The ... languages are Russian, Ukrainian and Moldavian. 3. The majority of population ... Christianity. 4. The PMR is a ... state. 5. The PMR was ... on the 2nd of September 1990. 6. The highest representative and legislative organ of the state power is the 7. The main branches of industry in the republic are ..., ...,

4. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык.

Общие границы, унитарное суверенное государство, официальные языки, исповедовать, была провозглашена, Верховный Совет, отрасли промышленности, образовательные учреждения.

5. Подготовьте устную тему "Our republic".

РАЗРЯДЫ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 5)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Употребите подходящее по смыслу притяжательное местоимение.

1) my 2) your 3) his 4) her 5) its 6) our 7) their

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children. Both ... children are boys.
2. Miss Smith is a teacher. ... students are Germans.
3. We are French. ... friends are English.
4. You are in Bristol, but ... family is in York.
5. I have a small cat. ... cat is very funny.
6. My daughter has a dog. ... nose is long.
7. My friends have a new car. ... car is very nice.

2. Вставьте личные или притяжательные местоимения в правильной форме.

1. The girls are here, ... came early.

1) I 3) he 5) they 7) me 9) him
2) you 4) she 6) we 8) her 10) them
2. Jane is ... sister, ... is older than ... am.

1) I 3) he 5) they 7) your 9) her
2) you 4) she 6) my 8) his 10) our
3. I invite her to a party at ... place. ... hope ... will bring ... husband with her.

1) I 3) he 5) they 7) his 9) him
2) you 4) she 6) my 8) her 10) me

4. ... like to visit ... friends.

1) I 3) he 5) your 7) her
2) you 4) she 6) my 8) his
5. Mary and ... cousin are spending ... holidays in Brighton.

1) I 3) he 5) they 7) his 9) our
2) you 4) she 6) my 8) her 10) their
6. I don't hear them. ... are far from me.

1) She 2) You 3) They 4) We 5) Their
7. When Roger saw Ann ... spoke to

1) his 2) he 3) her 4) him
8. The boys left an hour ago. I didn't see

1) they 2) their 3) them 4) his 5) him

3. Укажите, как правильно перевести подчеркнутые местоимения.

1. Мне нравится твоя куртка. — ..., ...

1) Me 2) I 3) My 4) your 5) you

2. У него есть твой адрес? — ..., ...

1) he 2) his 3) him 4) you 5) your

3. Твоя книга в нашем шкафу. — ..., ...

1) you 2) your 3) we 4) our 5) us

4. Им понравился их новый дом? — ..., ...

1) their 2) them 3) they

5. В тот вечер на ней было голубое платье. — ...

1) her 2) she

6. Моя старая машина сейчас у них в гараже. — ..., ...

1) me 2) my 3) their 4) I 5) them 6) they

7. В субботу они пригласили нас на дачу. — ..., ...

1) us 2) they 3) we 4) our 5) them

8. Завтра у меня день рождения. — ...

1) me 2) I 3) my

9. Им не понравилась его новая девушка. — ..., ...

1) they 2) them 3) their 4) he 5) him 6) his

УРОК 6. МОЙ РОДНОЙ ГОРОД. ПРОСТОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (FUTURE SIMPLE)

Глоссарий:

left bank – левый берег	was named – был назван
districts – районы	are sold – продаются
a bridge – мост	outside – за пределами
the whole – весь, целый	best-known – самые известные

Имена собственные:

the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic – Приднестровская Молдавская Республика
the Dniester River – река Днестр
Alexander Suvorov – Александр Суворов
Great Russian commander – великий русский полководец
the City Library – городская библиотека
the monument to Suvorov – памятник А. Суворову
the Glory Memorial Complex – Мемориал Славы
the Museum of History – музей истории
the Musical and Drama Theatre – драматический театр
the Cathedral of Jesus Christ – Собор Рождества Христова



1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

I live in Tiraspol. Tiraspol is the political centre of the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic. It is situated on the left bank of the Dniester River and has five districts. There is a bridge across the river.

The history of Tiraspol began in 1792 and since then the city has always been very important in the life of the whole region. Alexander Suvorov, a Great Russian commander, chose the place where the city now stands to build the town, and the city was named Tiraspol.

Tiraspol is not only the political centre. It is also the centre of the industrial and cultural life of the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic. Tiraspol has many factories. What they make is not used in the city only. Different machines, clothes and other things are sold outside the territory of the republic.



There are a lot of libraries in Tiraspol. The City Library, for example, is one of the biggest in the country. The museums, art galleries, the drama theatre and the monuments make our city a cultural centre. Tiraspol has a lot of interesting things to see and it is difficult to find a park or a square without a monument or a memorial.

The best-known ones are the monument to Suvorov and the Glory Memorial Complex. Tiraspol has other famous buildings and monuments: the Museum of History, the Musical and Drama Theatre, the Cathedral of Jesus Christ and others.

One of the newest constructions attracting many tourists is Sheriff Stadium where international championships are held. I love my native town.



2. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. Where do you live?
2. What is Tiraspol?
3. Where is Tiraspol situated?
4. When did the history of Tiraspol begin?
5. Who chose the place where the city now stands?
6. What can you say about Tiraspol as an industrial centre?
7. How many districts does Tiraspol have?
8. What makes Tiraspol a cultural centre?
9. What are best-known monuments in Tiraspol?
10. What other famous places and buildings do you know in Tiraspol?

3. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. It is situated on the ... of the Dniester River and has five
2. There is a ... across the river.
3. Alexander Suvorov, a ..., chose the place where the city now stands to build the town, and the city ... Tiraspol.
3. Different machines, clothes and other things ... the territory of the republic.
4. ... make our city a cultural centre.
5. The ... ones are the monument to Suvorov and the Glory Memorial Complex.

4. Поставьте вопросы к следующим предложениям, начиная с вопросительных слов, данных в скобках.

1. Tiraspol is situated on the left bank of the Dniester River. (Where ...?)
2. Alexander Suvorov, a Great Russian commander, chose the place where the city now stands to build the town. (Did ...?)
3. Different machines, clothes and other things are sold outside the territory of the republic. (What ...?)
4. The City Library, for example, is one of the biggest in the country. (What ...?)
5. It is difficult to find a park or a square without a monument or a memorial. (Is ...?)
6. Tiraspol has other famous buildings and monuments: the Museum of History, the Musical and Drama Theatre, the Cathedral of Jesus Christ and others. (What ...?)

5. Подготовьте устную тему "My native town".

ПРОСТОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ (Future Simple) (Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 6)

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Future Simple.

1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of June. We (to have) our exams.
2. This day (to come) sooner or later.
3. Who (to join) me? Perhaps I (to drive) to town this weekend.
4. You (to help) me or not?
5. He (to come) to see me in a year's time.
6. How long you (to be) away? I (to miss) you.
7. She (to have) dinner in ten minutes.

8. I think I (to get up) earlier tomorrow morning.
9. Alex (to help) her to pass her exam, I'm sure.
10. They (to write) a test tomorrow at their English lesson.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. ... you (have) a big family?
10. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
11. When ... this accident (happen)?
12. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
13. Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
14. How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
15. Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.
4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day.
5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.
6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow.
7. You (to watch) TV every day?
8. You (to watch) TV yesterday?
9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow?
10. When you (to leave) home for school every day?
11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday?
12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow?
13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock.
14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I ...
15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book.
16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

4. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

1. ... your girlfriend Italian?
2. I ... afraid of spiders.
3. There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
4. Peter ... in Africa next winter.
5. We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
6. I ... 70 years old in 2050.
7. She ... my neighbour last year.
8. It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
9. I ... born in September.
10. My parents ... doctors.

УРОК 7. ДЕНЬ СТУДЕНТА. РЕЖИМ ДНЯ. КАТЕГОРИЯ ПАДЕЖЕЙ ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Глоссарий:

- to differ — отличаться
- to wake up — просыпаться
- sleepy — сонный
- to switch on — включать
- to grab — хватать
- rush — мчаться
- sandwich — бутерброд
- to be over — заканчиваться
- rest — отдых
- to sweep — подметать
- to be tired — устать



1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

I am very busy on my week-days. My week-days do not differ much one from another. On week-days my working day begins early in the morning. My school starts at 8 o'clock, so I have to get up at 7, to be ready in time.

I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up. Sometimes I do my morning exercises, then I rush to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. The cold water makes me feel not so sleepy. Then I go back to my room, make the bed. I switch on my radio, usually I listen to radio.

I put on my clothes, comb my hair, put a little make-up. By that time my breakfast is ready (my mother cooks it for me). At a quarter to eight I grab my bag and rush to my school. My school starts at 8 o'clock and I don't like to be late.

Usually I have six or seven lessons a day, it lasts till 3 o'clock. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends or eat my sandwich. When school is over I go home.

First of all I need to walk my dog. Then I have my dinner and a little rest. The teachers give us a lot of homework, so I start doing it about 16.30 or 17.00. As a rule it takes me two or three hours to do my home assignments.

My parents get home about six o'clock. We watch soapopera on TV, have supper together. We share all the news, I tell about the lessons and school. After it, I help my mother to do some work about the house — wash dishes, sweep the floor, clean the room.

Twice a week in evenings I go play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk.

At eleven o'clock tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall asleep.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What time do you get up on your week-days?
2. Do you usually do your morning exercises?

3. Who cooks your breakfast?
4. What time do you leave your house to go to school?
5. How many lessons do you have a day?
6. Do you usually do your homework?
7. What do you do in the evening?
8. What time do you go to bed?

3. Подготовьте устную тему “My week day”.

КАТЕГОРИЯ ПАДЕЖЕЙ ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 7)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Заполните пропуски подходящим существительным.

1. My aunt is my ... sister.
1) aunt's 2) grandfather's 3) mother's 4) brother's
2. My cousin is my ... daughter.
1) aunt's 2) mother's 3) sister's 4) brother's 5) father's
3. My mother has a sister, her son is my ... nephew.
1) mother's 2) aunt's 3) sister's 4) brother's
4. My ... father is my father-in-law.
1) uncle's 2) husband's 3) father's 4) brother's
5. My father has a brother, his daughter is my ... niece.
1) father's 2) uncle's 3) brother's 4) grandmother's
6. My ... parents are my grandparents.
1) niece's 2) brother's 3) sister's 4) friend's 5) mother's

2. Замените данные словосочетания существительным в притяжательном падеже. Если

этого сделать нельзя — выберите прочерк.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. the shade of the tree — ... | 2. the economy of the country — ... |
| 1) the tree's shade | 1) the country's economy |
| 2) the trees' shade | 2) the economys' country |
| 3) the trees's shade | 3) the countrys' economy |
| 4) — | 4) — |
| 3. the work of the next week — ... | 4. the toys of my children — ... |
| 1) the next's week work | 1) my children toys |
| 2) the next week's work | 2) my childrens' toys |

- 3) the next weeks' work
- 4) —

5. the bedroom of my sisters — ...

- 1) my sister's bedroom
- 2) my sisters' bedroom
- 3) my sisters's bedroom
- 4) —

7. the holiday of three weeks — ...

- 1) the three weeks' holiday
- 2) the three weeks's holiday
- 3) the holiday's three weeks
- 4) —

9. the decision of the government — ...

- 1) the governments' decision
- 2) the government' decision
- 3) the government's decision
- 4) —

11. the bottom of the box — ...

- 1) the box's bottom
- 2) the boxs' bottom
- 3) the box' bottom
- 4) —

3. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания.

1. фотоаппарат Тома — ...

- 1) Tom camera
- 2) Toms' camera
- 3) Tom's camera
- 4) The camera of Tom
- 5) The camera of Tom's

3. сегодняшняя газета — ...

- 1) the newspaper of today
- 2) today's newspaper
- 3) today newspaper
- 4) todays' newspaper

5. имя твоей жены — ...

- 1) your wife's name
- 2) the name of your wife
- 3) your's wife name
- 4) your wife name

- 3) my children's toys
- 4) —

6. the hobby of my wife — ...

- 1) my wife's hobby
- 2) my hobby's wife
- 3) my wifes' hobby
- 4) —

8. the photo of her boyfriend — ...

- 1) her photo's boyfriend
- 2) her boyfriend's photo
- 3) her boyfriends' photo
- 4) —

10. the wedding of Tom and Jane — ...

- 1) Tom's and Jane's wedding
- 2) Tom and Jane's wedding
- 3) Tom and Janes' wedding
- 4) —

12. the car of the Millers — ...

- 1) the Millers's car
- 2) the Miller's car
- 3) the Millers' car
- 4) —

2. глаза кошки — ...

- 1) the cat's eyes
- 2) eyes of the cat
- 3) the cats' eyes
- 4) cat eyes

4. название улицы — ...

- 1) the street's name
- 2) the street name
- 3) the name of the street's
- 4) the name of the street

6. результат футбольного матча — ...

- 1) the football's match result
- 2) the football match's result
- 3) the football match result
- 4) the result of the football match

7. машина родителей Майка — ...

- 1) Mike parents' car
- 2) car of Mike parents
- 3) Mike's parents' car
- 4) Mike's parent's car

9. сад наших соседей — ...

- 1) our neighbour's garden
- 2) our neighbours garden
- 3) our neighbours' garden
- 4) garden of our neighbours

4. Закончите предложение, употребив подходящее слово.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1) sister-in-law | 3) cousin | 5) father-in-law | 7) nephew |
| 2) mother-in-law | 4) niece | 6) brother-in-law | |

1. My wife's mother is my ... and her father is my
2. My wife's sister is my ... and my wife's brother is my
3. My uncle's son is my
4. My mother has a sister, her son is my mother's
5. My father has a brother, his daughter is my father's

8. день рождения моего папы — ...

- 1) birthday of my father
- 2) my father's birthday
- 3) my's father birthday
- 4) my father birthday

10. дети Дона и Мэри — ...

- 1) children of Don and Mary
- 2) Don's and Mary's children
- 3) Don and Mary's children
- 4) Don's and Mary children

УРОК 8. РАСПИСАНИЕ ЗАНЯТИЙ. РАЗРЯДЫ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ, ПРАВИЛА ИХ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

MEDICAL STUDENT'S WORKING DAY**Глоссарий:**

an early riser – «ранняя пташка»

to go on foot – ходить пешком

a break (short, long) – перерыв (короткий, большой)

to attend lectures – посещать лекции

to deliver lectures – читать лекции

a foreign language – иностранный язык

to be over – оканчиваться

either... or... – или... или..., либо... либо...

right after classes – сразу после занятий

to make reports – делать доклады

to carry out research – выполнять исследовательскую работу

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Many of you are either applying or thinking of applying to medical school — but what is it really like?

I am a student. My dream has come true. A new life began. I guess it is not easy to study at the Medical College. Every day I have much work to do. My week-days don't differ much one from another. My working day begins early. English people say: «Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise». I am not an early riser, but I have to get up at 7 a.m. At a quarter past 8 a.m. I leave the hostel for the college. I go to there on foot as it is not far from the hostel where I live. Many of our students live at home. They go to the college by bus or trolley bus.

Our classes usually begin at 8.30 a.m. Every medical school has a different curriculum. A student goes to school for 4–8 hours of a traditional lecture-based format, and then comes home and studies. Medical school is difficult due to the large amount of material presented and tested in each course. The students have practical classes, lectures and seminars in numerous theoretical and special subjects. For most students, the hardest course, right at the beginning, appears to be Biochemistry taught in the first semester of the first year. Physiology, Pathology and Pharmacology are also very intense course.

Like most of our students I attend all the lectures as they are delivered by qualified teachers, and are very interesting and important. We work much in class, at our laboratories and library to get deep knowledge. As the students want to become not ordinary but good specialists they must study not only their text-books but read special medical literature in Russian and foreign languages. So English, German and French are taught at our college. To know some foreign language is necessary for every person because its knowledge also helps to learn more about culture, science, life and other events abroad. The students carry out research work and then make reports at the conferences. My classes are over either at 2.40 or 4.10 p.m. Right after classes I go straight to the hostel. Sometimes I go to the library to take some books or articles necessary for my studies.

2. Восстановить недостающую информацию из текста.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. At a quarter past 8 a.m. ... | 5. As a rule we ... |
| 2. They carry out research work ... | 6. I am not an early riser but ... |
| 3. Right after classes ... | 7. We work much in ... |
| 4. English people say ... | 8. In the evening I ... |

3. Посмотрите на «часы» и скажите, какое время они показывают.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 7:00 a.m. | 8:15 a.m. | 3:25 p.m. |
| 7:30 a.m. | 12:50 p.m. | |

4. Расскажите группе о своем рабочем дне, опираясь на следующие вопросы:

- 1) What are you?
- 2) When does your working day begin?
- 3) Are you an early riser or a heavy sleeper?
- 4) When do you leave home for the college?
- 5) How do you get to the college?
- 6) Are you late for classes?
- 7) When do your classes usually begin?
- 8) Do you miss lectures?
- 9) What subjects are you studying in the 1st year?
- 10) When are your classes over?
- 11) Where do you go right after classes?

РАЗРЯДЫ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ, ПРАВИЛА ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 8)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Назовите следующие количественные числительные.

1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 11; 12; 14; 15; 21; 25; 30; 52; 67; 74; 83; 99; 100; 253; 489; 1,566; 8,905; 15,988; 2,569,232; 15,623,408.

2. Образуйте порядковые числительные.

One, two, three, thirteen, twenty-three, thirty-one, forty-five, one hundred twenty-six, nine hundred fifty-eight.

3. Напишите цифрами.

1. two hundred and forty-five, five hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and sixteen.
2. three thousand five hundred and sixty-two, seven thousand three hundred and twenty-four.
3. two and three is five (two plus three equals five), seven minus four is three, three multiplied by five is fifteen, ten divided by two is five.
4. The 1st of January (1 January, January 1 — The first of January, January the first).
5. Three point four five, eight point zero nine.
6. Two thirds, four fifths.

4. Прочтите по-английски.

9; 9.15; 9.30; 9.45; 12.20; 12.45; 6.05; 6.55; в 9.15; в 9.30; в 9.45; в 12.20; в 12.45; в 6.05; в 6.55

УРОКИ 9–10. ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ И СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ МЕДИЦИНСКОГО КОЛЛЕДЖА. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

OUR COLLEGE

My name is Sveta Popova. I'm 17. I'm a student of the medical college. Our college is one of the oldest educational establishments of the region with its own traditions. Its graduates are considered to be the most highly trained specialists in the region. There are 7 departments in our college. I would like to tell you about them.

“Nursing Affair” gives qualification of a nurse of general practice. A medical nurse is a chief assistant of a doctor. She provides uninterrupted medical health, including preventive and rehabilitation measures. Our graduates work in the polyclinics, hospitals, kindergartens, schools and houses for aged people. If you want to become a doctor assistant you should study at the “Curative Affair” department. A doctor assistant of general practice is a highly-trained specialist who works independently in the polyclinics, emergency ambulances and hospitals. His main task includes prescription and performance of preventive, curative and diagnostic measures. The graduates of this department are waited for at the stations of emergency medical help, in the country-side hospitals and in the military hospitals.

“Obstetrician Affair” is another interesting department, it offers qualification of an obstetrician. An obstetrician provides preventive and curative medical help to the pregnant women and patients with gynaecological diseases.

Boys and girls whose future profession is dentist study at the “Stomatology”. A dentist is a highly-trained specialist who works independently or under the guidance of a senior doctor who provides preventive and curative medical help for the population.

“Medical-prophylactic affair” gives qualification of a sanitary doctor assistant, who prevents appearance and spreading of infections and other kinds of the diseases. He controls the influence of the conditions of work and life on a person's health and takes some measures to prevent this harmful influence of the surroundings. They work in the centres of state sanitary inspectors and laboratories of different branches.

A dental mechanic-while studying at the “Orthopedic stomatology” departments a future specialist learns to make artificial teeth and crowns, plastics and porcelain teeth. On graduating from the college they usually work in the dental mechanic laboratories. As for me I am a student of the “Pharmacy” department. My future profession is pharmacist. I'll be provided the population with different medicines. My work will demand the knowledge of preventive rules, the rules of herb's preparation and so on.

The graduates of our department will be able to work in the chemist's, pharmacological enterprises, laboratory.

I like to study at our college very much.

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where does Sveta Popova study? 2. How many departments are there in the college? 3. What kind of qualification does the “Nursing affair” department give? 4. Who can work at the station of emergency

medical help? 5. What does an obstetrician provide to the pregnant women and patients with gynaecological diseases? 6. Where do the sanitary doctor assistants work? 7. What is Sveta's future profession?

2. Заполните таблицу “Departments and specialties of medical college”.

Department	Qualification	Place of work

3. Подготовьте устную тему “Departments and specialties of medical college”.

НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ (Present Continuous)

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Уроки № 9–10)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous (NOW)

1. My book (to lie) on the table.
2. They (to work).
3. The doctor and her patient (to talk).
4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad.
5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music.
6. My grandfather (to read) a book.
7. The pen (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. She still (to sing).

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous.

It's 5.30 a.m. Suzanne Wells is in her kitchen at home. She (to have) breakfast at this time every morning. She (to leave) home at 8.30 a.m. every day and (to go) to work. Suzanne is a teacher. She (to work) at a school in Canberra. It's 10.00 a.m. now and Suzanne is at school. At the moment she (to teach) her class of 8-year-old children. All the children in her class (to come) from Canberra. She (to teach) English to the class now. The pupils (to pronounce) new words at the moment.

3. Образуйте вопросы, используя времена Present Simple или Present Continuous. Дайте ответы.

- 1) you | often | wear | jeans?
- 2) you | wear | jeans now?
- 3) it | rain | now?
- 4) it | often | rain | in your country?
- 5) you | study | English every day?
- 6) you | study | English at the moment?

Example: Do you often wear jeans? — Yes, I do.

**УРОКИ 11–12. НАШ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ.
ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ (PAST CONTINUOUS)**

Глоссарий:

to leave school – оканчивать школу
 a first-year student – студент первокурсник
 was founded – был основан
 named after – назван в честь
 the academic year – учебный год
 terms – семестры
 to wear a uniform – носить форму
 a white gown – белый халат
 a lunch break – обеденный перерыв
 well-equipped – хорошо оснащены (оборудованы)
 the maternity hospital – роддом
 the ambulance department – отделение скорой помощи
 the chemist's – аптека
 to follow a regular timetable – иметь постоянное расписание
 humanities – гуманитарные дисциплины
 natural sciences – естественные науки
 hostel – общежитие
 easy to get along with – хорошо ладить, легко общаться

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My name is Peter Ivanov. In June I left school and entered the medical college. Now I am a first-year student.

The Medical College was founded in 1930 and was named after L.A. Tarasevich. The college is situated in the central district of Tiraspol.

The academic year begins on the 1st of September. We have two terms and summer and winter holidays. Students of our college wear a uniform: a white gown. Our classes begin at 8.30 a.m. and usually finish at 2.30 p.m. We have a lunch break at 11.20 a.m. We have a good canteen and during our lunch period we take our meals there. There is a gym on the ground floor. Our library is on the ground floor too. It contains a lot of books on medicine, newspapers and magazines. Our classrooms and laboratories are large and light. Our labs are well-equipped. Every day we attend lectures and have practice. Senior students have practice outside the college: at the polyclinic, at the maternity hospital, at the ambulance department, at the hospital, at the laboratories, at the chemist's.

Students follow a regular timetable. There are many subjects in our timetable. We study hu humanities (Russian, English, Moldavian, History, Geography...); natural sciences (Biology, Chemistry, Microbiology); special sciences (Pediatrics, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and so on).

I do well because I want to be a good specialist. At the end of each term we pass exams. I'll try to pass them successfully. Many students of our college live in the hostel. It is near our college.

We have classes 6 days a week. Sunday is a day off.
I like my college. I always feel at home there. Everybody is friendly and easy to get along with.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was the Medical College founded? What was it named after?
2. When does the academic year begin?
3. What kind of uniform do students wear?
4. When do classes begin and finish?
5. What is there on the ground floor?
6. What are laboratories?
7. Where do students have practice outside the College?
8. What subjects do students study?
9. What days of the week do students have classes?

3. Прокомментируйте предложения следующим образом. Если предложение соответствует содержанию текста, скажите “It is right” и повторите предложение вслух. Если предложение неверно, скажите “It is wrong” и скажите правильный вариант.

1. The Medical College was founded in 1940 and was named after T.G. Shevchenko. 2. The academic year begins on the 2nd of September. 3. Students of our college wear a uniform: a white gown. 4. There is a gym on the first floor. 5. Our classrooms and laboratories are large and light. 6. At the end of each term we don't pass exams. 7. We have classes 5 days a week.

4. Расскажите о своём колледже.

5. Подготовьте проект или презентацию о медицинском колледже.

ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ (Past Continuous)

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Уроки № 11–12)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму *Past Continuous*.

While I _____ (to copy) the exercise, my friends _____ (to describe) a picture. When we came in, the children _____ (to clean) their desks. We met her at the bus stop. She _____ (to wait) for the bus. Some of the children _____ (to ski) while other children _____ (to skate). Everybody _____ (to have) a lot of fun. When we came the family _____ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen _____ (to decorate) the Christmas tree. The girls _____ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys _____ (to make) a bird-house.

2. Из предложенных слов составьте вопросы к готовым ответам. Все вопросы должны быть в *Past Continuous*.

1. Where | the white bears | swimming | were ? — In the swimming pool.
2. It | was | raining ? — Oh, no. It wasn't. The sun was shining brightly.

3. The elephant | what | eating | was ? — Some grass and fruit.
4. What | was | playing with | the monkey ? — With a small ball.
5. Were | how many lions | sleeping in the cage? — Both of them.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в скобках в *Past Continuous* или *Past Indefinite*.

1. ... you (to wait) for me at 6 p.m.? — Yes, I
2. They (to finish) their work at 11 o'clock and came home.
3. It (to grow) dark, so we (to decide) to return.
4. While Jack (to sit) biting his nails, we (to work) out a plan to cover up our traces.
5. A young man (to run) out into the street. He (to carry) a strange placard.
6. What you (to do) when I (to phone) you yesterday?
7. John (to listen) to the radio when the batteries (to run) out.
8. The robbers (to steal) the car and they (to drive) away.

**УРОКИ 13–14. ФЛОРЕНС НАЙТИНГЕЙЛ — ОСНОВАТЕЛЬНИЦА
ПРОФЕССИИ МЕДСЕСТРЫ.
ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО ФЛОРЕНС НАЙТИНГЕЙЛ**



Florence Nightingale

День рождения: 12.05.1820 г.

Место рождения: Флоренция, Великобритания

Дата смерти: 13.08.1910 года

Место смерти: Лондон, Великобритания

Гражданство: Великобритания

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Before the 1850s nursing in England was classed with the lowest kind of work. Women who worked in public hospitals were regarded as rough, ignorant and dirty. Florence Nightingale was brought up in a wealthy family. In those days girls like her were expected to marry well and produce children. Florence’s parents were horrified when she told them that she wanted to become a professional nurse and she went abroad. She spent three months in Germany and a short time in Paris observing their methods. To gather information about hospital administration she devoted a lot of time writing to institutions in various European countries. In 1853 she took over the administration of a women’s hospital in London and reorganized it with great success. The following year England went to war with Russia.

Florence Nightingale was asked to help and in the autumn of 1854 she sailed for the Crimea with a party of 38 other nurses. The hospital was a crumbling old building. Many were lying on the bloodstained floors because there were not enough beds. There was a shortage of everything including bandages, medicine, blankets, even soap and the wards were rat-infested-there was filth everywhere.

Together with her team she set to work. Her nurses scrubbed the wards, corridors and lavatories. She reorganized the kitchens and set up a laundry. For months she worked up to twenty hours a day, ending each day by visiting the wounded soldiers, carrying a lamp in her hand. Queen Victoria offered her a reward for the work she had done. Instead Florence Nightingale asked people to give money to set up schools to train nurses. The money poured in. In 1860 a nursing school was opened in London and similar training schools were soon set up in other places.

The student nurses were carefully chosen. They had to be literate, honest, hard working and willing to live under strict discipline. Even their personal diaries were regularly inspected to see how they were behaving themselves.

Florence Nightingale opened up a whole new field of work for women. By 1900 Britain had 64,000 skilled nurses, ensuring that their hospitals were efficient and hygienic. Florence Nightingale lived to the age of 90 and died in 1910.



*Florence Nightingale — The Lady with the Lamp.
Florence Nightingale whose surname in Russian means «соловей».*

2. Выберите правильный ответ.

1) Florence Nightingale was:

- a) an English nurse; b) a Russian nurse; c) a French nurse; d) a Turkish nurse.

2) Florence was born in:

- a) autumn; b) winter; c) spring; d) summer.

3) Florence was called:

- a) the lady with the clock; c) the lady with the flowers;
b) the lady with the lamp; d) the lady with the chair.

4) She studied the method of:

- a) jumping; b) nursing; c) teaching children; d) swimming.

5) She worked in:

- a) hospitals; b) shops; c) schools; d) offices.

6) In 1854 she worked in the hospital in London in:

- a) Oxford Street; b) Fleet Street; c) Westminster; d) Harley Street.

7) In 1854 Florence went to the Crimean War together with:

- a) 10; b) 100; c) 50; d) 38 nurses to help soldiers get better.

8) In 1860 she opened a school for nurses at St. Thomas’ hospital in:

- a) Paris; b) London; c) Moscow; d) St. Petersburg.

9) Florence got the King’s Red Cross in:

- a) 1883; b) 1903; c) 1803; d) 2013.

10) She was in Britain:

- a) the first; c) the third;
b) the second; d) the fourth woman to be awarded the Order of Merit in 1907.

11) She died in:

- a) 1920; b) 1910; c) 1935; d) 1905 at the age of 90.

The “Nightingale Pledge” (Клятва Ф. Найтингейл)

<p><i>I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly, to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully.</i></p> <p><i>I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.</i></p> <p><i>I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling.</i></p> <p><i>With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician, in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.</i></p>	<p><i>Перед Богом и перед лицом собрания я торжественно обещаю вести жизнь, наполненную чистотой, и честно исполнять профессиональные обязанности.</i></p> <p><i>Я буду воздерживаться от всего ядовитого и вредного и никогда сознательно не использую и не назначаю лекарств, которые могут навредить.</i></p> <p><i>Я сделаю все, что в моих силах, чтобы поддерживать и повышать уровень моей профессии. Я буду беречь в тайне всю личную информацию, которая окажется в моем распоряжении во время работы с пациентами и их родственниками.</i></p> <p><i>Я буду преданно помогать врачу в его работе и посвящу себя неутомимой заботе о благополучии всех порученных всех порученных моей опеке.</i></p>
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ИТОГОВЫЙ ТЕСТ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. Do you know the ... who lives next door?

- a) men b) mans c) man d) mens

2. The ... room looks very cosy.

- a) children b) childrens c) childrens's d) children's d) having

3. The doctor's car is outside ... house. Someone must have fallen ill there.

- a) the Browns' b) the Browns c) Browns' d) the Browns' family

4. Before the game each ... name is written on a card. The ... select a card and keep the name in secret.

- a) child, child b) children's, childs c) child's, children d) child's, children's

- 5.** a) I not usually have lunch at home.
b) I usually have not lunch at home.
c) I doesn't usually have lunch at home.
d) I usually have lunch at home.

- 6.** a) When did Bill at home?
b) When did Bill was at home?
c) When was Bill at home?
d) When did Bill be at home?

- 7.** a) Who cleaned clothes last night?
b. Who did cleaned clothes last night?
c. Who was cleaned clothes last night?
d. Who did clean clothes last night?

8. It's 5 o'clock. She ... tea.

- a) has b) have c) having d) having

9. My friend never ... basketball.

- a) playing b) plays c) play d) am playing

10. Sorry, I can't. I ... lunch.

- a) have b) am having c) has d) having

11. They ... hamburgers and chips.

- a) are liking b) likes c) like d) doesn't like

12. There ... many people yesterday at the party.

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

13. The students ... at the museum now.

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

14. John ... at home in two hours.

- a) will be b) is c) was d) are

15. While Tom ... a book, Marhta ... TV.

- a) was reading, watched
b) was reading, was watching
c) read, watched
d) read, was watching

16. My colleagues usually ... four days a week, and this week they ... five days.

- a) work, work
b) are working, are working
c) are working, work
d) work, are working

УРОК 15. ИТОГОВОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ

Подготовьте устную тему и подготовьтесь вести беседу.

1. О себе.
2. Резюме.
3. Моя семья.
4. Моя родная страна (ПМР).
5. Мой родной город.
6. Режим дня.
7. Расписание занятий.
8. Отделения и специальности медицинского колледжа.
9. Тираспольский медицинский колледж.
10. Флоренс Найтингейл.

УРОК 16. ЧАСТИ ТЕЛА. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ СОВЕРШЁННОЕ ВРЕМЯ (PRESENT PERFECT)

Глоссарий:

the head – голова	the abdomen – живот
the trunk – туловище	bones – кости
the limbs (extremities) – конечности	injury – травма
the skull – череп	muscles – мышцы
the brain – мозг	the upper arm – верхняя часть руки
the forehead – лоб	the forearm – предплечье
the cheeks – щёки	the elbow – локоть
the chin – подбородок	the wrist – запястье
the external ear – наружное ухо	the hand – кисть руки
the middle ear – среднее ухо	a thumb – большой палец руки
the internal ear – внутреннее ухо	hip (the thigh) – бедро
the mouth – рот	the knee – колено
gums – дёсна	the calf – голень
a tongue – язык	the ankle – лодыжка
a palate – нёбо	the skin – кожа
the neck – шея	toe – палец ноги
the chest – грудь	

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Покажите все части тела на картинке.

The principal parts of the human body are the head, the trunk, and the limbs (extremities). The upper extremities are arms, the lower extremities are legs.

The head consists of two parts: the skull which contains the brain, and the face which consists of the forehead, the eyes, the nose, the mouth with the lips, the cheeks, the ears, and the chin.

The ear includes three principal parts: the external ear, the middle ear, and the internal ear.

The mouth has two lips: an upper lip and a lower lip. In the mouth there are gums with teeth, a tongue and a palate.

The head is connected with the trunk by the neck. The upper part of the trunk is the chest and the lower part is the abdomen.

The framework of bones called the skeleton supports the soft parts and protects the organs from injury. The bones are covered with muscles.

The upper extremity is connected with the chest by the shoulder. Each arm consists of the upper arm, the forearm, the elbow, the wrist, and the hand. We have five fingers on each hand: a thumb, an index finger, a middle finger, a ring finger, and a little finger.

The lower extremity (the leg) consists of the hip (the thigh), the knee, the calf, the ankle, and the foot. The fingers of feet are called toes.

The body is covered with the skin.

НАСТОЯЩЕЕ СОВЕРШЁННОЕ ВРЕМЯ (Present Perfect)

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 16)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Заполните письмо Джейн глаголами в *Present Perfect*.

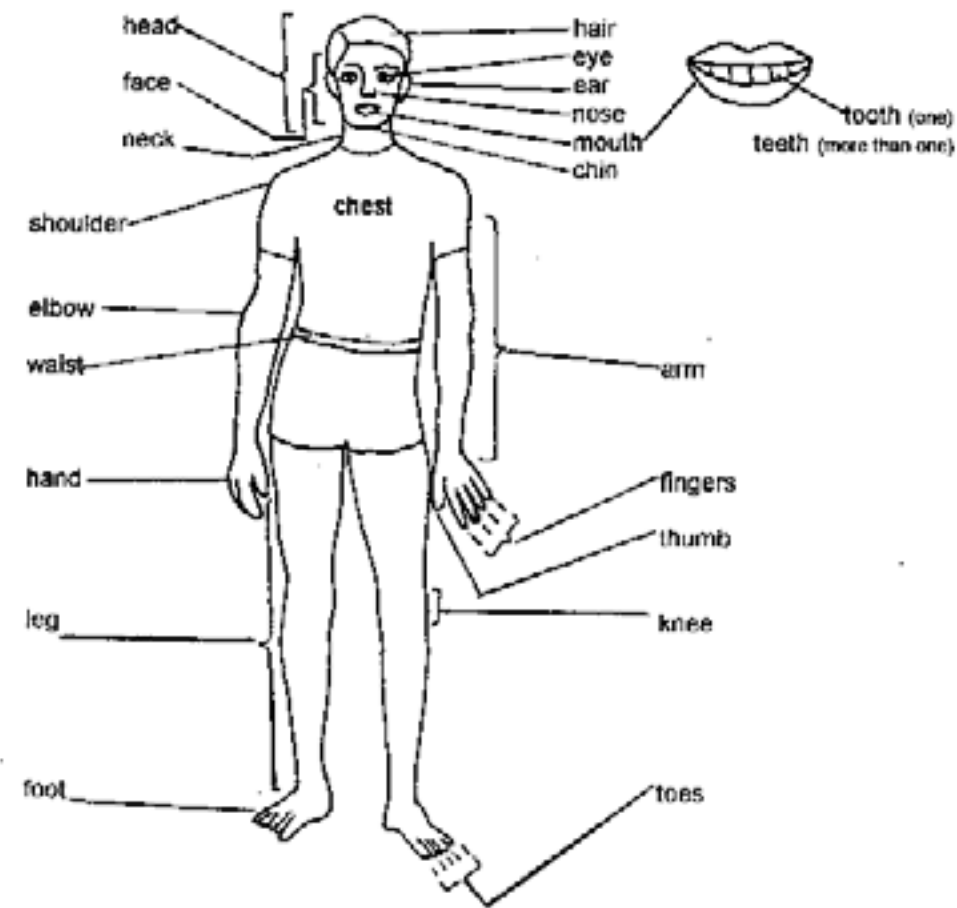
Dear Amy,

I _____ (not have) a letter from you for a long time. _____ (you lose) my address? I bought the new Steps CD at the weekend. I _____ (already listen) to it. _____ (you hear) it yet? It's brilliant. There's a new video too, but I _____ (not see) it yet. School is going OK. I _____ (just finish) some exams, but the holidays _____ (not start) yet. We're going to Ireland. I _____ (never be) there. Write soon with your news.

Love Jane

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Present Perfect*.

1. I _____ (never/ be) to the USA. I _____ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.
2. He _____ (live) in this street all his life.
3. His father _____ (come back) to London last Sunday.
4. Yan _____ (write) a letter to Nick two days ago.
5. He _____ (send) his letter yesterday.
6. They _____ (just/ buy) some postcards.



2. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. What are the principal parts of the human body?
2. What parts does the head consist of?
3. What parts does the ear include?
4. What are the upper part and the lower part of the trunk?
5. What do you know about the upper extremity?
6. What does the lower extremity consist of?
7. What is the body covered with?

3. Заполните пропуски словами из текста.

1. The upper ... are arms, the lower ... are legs.
2. In the mouth there are ... with teeth, a tongue and a
3. The upper part of the trunk is the ... and the lower part is the
4. We have five fingers on each hand
5. The body is covered with the

4. Подготовьте устную тему "Parts of human body" и покажите на тематическом стенде основные части тела человека.

**УРОК 17. ОПИСАНИЕ ВНЕШНОСТИ. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ
ИМЕН ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ (DEGREES OF COMPARISON)**

<p>Для описания внешности женщины используем слова: A Figure – фигура slim – стройная neat – изящная petite – миниатюрная little, small – маленькая thin, skinny – худая</p>	<p>Для описания внешности мужчин используем слова: slender – стройный lean – худощавый lathy – долговязый short – низкого роста plump/overweight – полный fat/stout – тучный, толстый, упитанный (тоже можно использовать, менее корректно) large, big – большая muscular – мускулистая round – округлая stooping – сутулая stout – толстая obese тучная</p>
<p>Hair – волосы auburn – золотисто-каштановые chestnut – рыжевато-каштановые dark – темные black – черные red – рыжие grey – седые blond – светлые fair – белокурые brown hair – шатен brunette – брюнет</p>	<p>hair length – длина волос long – длинные short – короткие shoulder-length – до плечей waist-length – до пояса bald – лысый, с лысиной straight – прямые wavy – волнистые curly – кудрявые, вьющиеся kinky – курчавые plaited – уложенные в косу beautiful – красивые thin – редкие thick – густые</p>
<p>Тип лица человека (Face) oval – овальное round – круглое square – квадратное beautiful – красивое (о женщине) handsome – красивое (о мужчине) ruddy – румяное pale – бледное gloomy – мрачное pretty, nice – приятное, симпатичное</p>	<p>На лице человека могут быть: freckles – веснушки wrinkles – морщины</p> <p>Улыбка человека (Smile) Люди бывают <i>с улыбкой</i>: sincere – искренней charming – очаровательной engaging – обаятельной artificial – неискренней</p>

<p>plain – некрасивое ugly – уродливое horrible – ужасное thin – худое</p>	<p>forced – наигранной cunning – хитрой</p>
<p>Нос человека (Nose) straight – прямой snub – курносый aquiline – орлиный flat – приплюснутый</p> <p>Губы человека (Lips) thin – тонкие compressed – сжатые thick – толстые protruding – выступающие вперед shaking – дрожащие</p>	<p>Глаза человека (Eyes) slanted – раскосые narrow – узкие big – большие jolly – веселые cheerful – радостные expressive – выразительные thoughtful – задумчивые serious – серьезные cunning – хитрые clear – ясные</p>
<p>Цвет глаз: brown – карие green – зеленые grey – серые blue – голубые dark – черные light – светлые dark – темные</p>	<p>Подбородок (Chin) dimpled – с ямочкой flat – плоский pointed – острый square – квадратный protruded – выступающий</p>
<p>Лоб (Forehead) high – высокий open – открытый narrow – узкий low – низкий broad – широкий doomed – выпуклый</p>	<p>Кожа человека (Skin) skin – кожа cream-white – белоснежная sunburnt/tanned – загорелая sluggish – дряблая</p>

При описании внешности человека на английском языке очень важно указывать такие отличительные черты, как наличие бороды (**beard**) или усов (**moustache**).

<p>Руки (hands) женщины: delicate – изящные soft hands – мягкие руки tender hands – нежные руки delicate hands – утонченные руки tender, caressing – ласковые tender, gentle – нежные</p>	<p>Руки мужчины: calloused – мозолистые puffy – пухлые hairy – волосатые strong – сильные shaking – дрожащие weak – слабые skilful – умелые horny – грубые</p>
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Текст 1. The description of appearance (general study)

When we speak about somebody's figure, face, hands, feet we mean his or her appearance. A person may be tall, middle-sized or short, thin or plump. A face may be round, oval or square. In summer some people may have freckles on their faces. Old people have wrinkled faces.

People's hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. If it is long it is often plaited. Its colour may be black or fair, chestnut or red. Old people have grey hair. Women usually have their hair done at the hairdresser's.

Eyes may be large or small. They may be of different colour, grey, green, black, or hazel (brown).

Cheeks may be rosy or pale (if a person is ill), plump or hollow (if a person is very ill). Some people have dimples in their cheeks when they smile.

Текст 2. My appearance

Modern youth does not pay much attention to its own inner world, its character, and behavior. Unfortunately nowadays it becomes better to be good-looking, fashionable and rich at last, than to be kind, honest, generous etc.

I don't like to discuss myself: either my character or my appearance. I am sure that nobody's perfect and I am not perfect as well.

And now I will try to describe you my appearance, it will be difficult for me.

First of all I want to tell you about my height and build. I am medium height — 162 cm. But I would really like to be taller. Secondly I've got medium build. I'm not slim but I always dreamt about this. My younger brother says that I am overweight. When I'm in the village I just can't refuse delicious dishes my granny prepared.

I have a round face, straight nose, big brown eyes and small lips. My hair is short because last week I was in the hairdressing saloon where I've got a new hair-do. Generally I like it. My nature color of hair is light brown. But a few days ago I dyed my hair and now it is dark-brown with a cherry shade. My grandfather does not like either my hair-do or the color of my hair but I don't care. My hair is straight and thick, but when I was a little girl I had curly hair. I like to be different and occasionally to change something in my appearance.

I am often told that I look like my granny. But it seems to me that I look like my mum a bit.

Generally I can't say that I am beautiful but I also don't consider that I am ugly. Maybe I am pretty for somebody and plain, ordinary for others. Everyone thinks in his own way.

1. Опишите внешность своего друга (одноклассника), не упоминая его (ее) имя.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) Figure | g) Eyes |
| b) Hair | h) Chin |
| c) Face | i) Forehead |
| d) Smile | j) Skin |
| e) Nose | k) Hands |
| f) Lips | |

Example: My friend is little and neat. Her hair is long and blond. Her face is oval and ruddy. Her smile is charming,

2. Подробно опишите внешность человека по картинке (фотографии).

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ (DEGREES OF COMPARISON)

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 17)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных. Не забывайте употреблять определенный артикль перед превосходной степенью прилагательных.

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

2. Переведите на английский язык.

Старый, старше, самый старый, самый старший, мой старший брат, мой старый друг, дальше, самый дальний, самый длинный, короче, счастливый, счастливее, самый счастливый, самый лучший, самый черный, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, ее лучший друг, ее младший сын, его старший сын.

3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

- Я знаю интересную историю.
 - Он знает более интересную историю.
 - Она знает самую интересную историю.
- Это длинный путь.
 - Это более длинный путь.
 - Это самый длинный путь.
- Ее работа очень важна.
 - Его работа важнее.
 - Моя работа самая важная.
- Это плохая песня.
 - Это еще более плохая песня.
 - Это самая плохая песня.
- Он хороший инженер.
 - Он более хороший инженер.
 - Он самый лучший инженер.
- Он принес ей красивый цветок.
 - Он принес ей более красивый цветок.
 - Он принес ей самый красивый цветок.
- Он рассказал нам о счастливом человеке.
 - Он рассказал нам о более счастливом человеке.
 - Он рассказал нам о самом счастливом человеке.

УРОК 18. ПРАВИЛА ГИГИЕНЫ И УХОД ЗА ТЕЛОМ

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Глоссарий:

external – внешний	bath sponge – губка для ванны
to avoid – избегать	irritation – раздражение
basic – основной	thoroughly – тщательно
alkalis – щелочь	continuously – постоянно
to rinse – промывать, ополаскивать	keratin – кератин
comb – гребешок, расческа	to split – раскалываться, ломаться
essential – существенный	manicure kit – маникюрный набор
germicidal – бактерицидный	crudely – грубо

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий:.



Personal hygiene is the first step to good health. Elementary cleanliness is common knowledge. Every external part of the body demands a basic amount of attention on a regular basis.

Hygiene of hair

Wash your hair at least once a week using soap or mild shampoo. Avoid shampoos with alkalis. Rinse well. Dry your hair after a wash.

Brush your hair three to four times a day with a soft brush or a wide comb.

Wash your brush and comb every time you wash your hair. Oil the scalp, once a week, preferably an hour before hair wash.

Hygiene of skin

In Victorian England, modest young women were taught to wash themselves without getting quite naked.

Soap and water are essential for keeping the skin clean. A good bath once or twice a day is recommended, especially in tropical countries like India. A mild soap will do the job adequately. Germicidal or antiseptic soaps are not essential for the daily bath. You can use a bath sponge for scrubbing.

The genitals and the anus need to be cleaned well because of the natural secretions of these areas, in unhygienic conditions, can cause irritation and infection.

Wash off well after soaping. Drying with a clean towel is important. Avoid sharing soaps and towels. Change into clean underwear after bath.

Hygiene of hands

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before and after every meal and after visiting the toilet. Soaping and rinsing should cover the areas between fingers, nails and back of the hand. Hands should be dried with a clean towel after wash. The towel at the wash stand has to be washed and changed everyday.

If you need to use a handkerchief or tissue, wash your hands after that. Keep your nails short.



Hygiene of nails

Do not keep your nails painted continuously. It causes the keratin, of which nails are made, to split. Pamper your hands and nails once every three weeks with a manicure.

This requires soaking your hands in warm water for ten minutes, massaging of hands, thorough cleaning and shaping of nails. Choose your manicure kit with care. In some kits, the instruments are crudely made and they will do more harm than good.

2. В колонке B найдите перевод каждого английского слова из колонки A.

A	B
1. cleanliness	a) предпочтительно
2. external part	b) смазывать маслом кожу головы
3. once a week	c) внешняя часть
4. avoid	d) антисептическое мыло
5. a wide comb	e) избегать
6. oil the scalp	f) гениталии
7. preferably	g) губка для ванны
8. keeping the skin clean	h) вызывает кератин
9. antiseptic soap	i) антигигиенические условия
10. a bath sponge	j) чистота
11. genitals	k) поддерживать чистоту кожи
12. secretions	l) раз в неделю
13. unhygienic conditions	m) секрции
14. causes the keratin	n) широкий гребешок

3. Переведите на русский язык следующие прилагательные. Составьте с ними словосочетания.

Elementary, external, regular, mild, soft, essential, clean, germicidal, unhygienic.

4. Раскройте скобки, вставляя подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. Wash your hair at least once a (*day, week*) using soap or mild shampoo.
2. Brush your hair three to four times a day with a (*rude, soft*) brush.
3. Oil the scalp, once a week, preferably an hour (*before, after*) hair wash.
4. Germicidal or antiseptic soaps (*are, are not*) essential for the daily bath.
5. The towel at the wash stand has to be washed and changed (*once a week, everyday*).
6. (*Keep, do not keep*) your nails painted continuously.

5. Дополните предложения информацией из текста.

1. Personal hygiene is the first step
2. Avoid shampoos
3. Oil the scalp
4. Soap and water are
5. You can use
6. Avoid sharing

7. Wash hands thoroughly ...
8. Hands should be dried with ...
9. Pamper your hands and nails ...
10. Choose your manicure kit ...

6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Мойте волосы как минимум раз в неделю.
2. Высушивайте волосы после мытья.
3. Смазывайте маслом кожу головы перед мытьем.
4. Не пользуйтесь с другими людьми одним мылом и полотенцем.
5. Тщательно мойте руки с мылом и водой.
6. Выбирайте маникюрный набор с особой осторожностью.

7. Составьте 5–7 предложений на тему «Моя личная гигиена».

8. Подготовьте мини-проекты «Гигиена тела» (индивидуальное задание).

**УРОК 19. СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ СОВЕТА. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
И ФУНКЦИИ ПОВЕЛИТЕЛЬНОГО НАКЛОНЕНИЯ. SUGGESTIONS.
ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ (СОВЕТЫ) В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

MAKING INFORMAL SUGGESTIONS

(Предложить или дать совет в неформальной обстановке)

Here's what I suggest. Why don't you (go to the party with Tom)? Try (this ice-cream next time). What about (going to the cinema with Bob)? I know what you should do. Have you thought about (buying a new car)?	Вот то, что я предлагаю. Почему бы вам не (пойти на вечеринку с Томом)? Попробуйте (это мороженое в следующий раз). Как насчет того, чтобы (пойти в кино с Бобом)? Я знаю, что вы должны делать. Думали ли вы о (покупке новой машины)?
--	--

ACCEPTING SUGGESTIONS

(Принять предложение)

Good idea! That's a great idea. Thanks, I'll do that. I'll give it a try. Sounds good to me. I reckon it's worth a try.	Хорошая идея! Это отличная идея. Спасибо, я так и сделаю. Я попробую. Звучит хорошо для меня. Я считаю, стоит попробовать.
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REFUSING SUGGESTIONS

(Отклонить предложение)

No. I don't like (ice-cream). No, I don't really want to. That's not for me. I don't think so.	Нет, я не люблю (мороженое). Нет, я правда не хочу. Это не для меня. Я так не думаю.
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GIVING ADVICE — FORMAL

(Давать советы в формальной обстановке)

The best idea is (to enter at University). Be sure to (come to the meeting in advance) Maybe it would be a good idea if you (went back to London). If I were you, I'd study (economics). Have you ever thought about (becoming a teacher)? In my opinion, you should (study hard). I always advise people to (check the information they get).	Лучшая идея (поступить в университет). Обязательно (приходите на встречу заранее). Может быть, это была бы хорошая идея если бы вы (вернулись в Лондон). Если бы я был(а) вами, я бы изучала экономику. Вы когда-нибудь думали о том, чтобы стать учителем? По моему мнению, вам следует (учиться усерднее). Я всегда советую людям (проверять информацию, которую они получают).
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It looks to me like (Peter) would be your best choice.	Мне кажется, Питер будет твоим лучшим выбором.
If you're really clever, you'll (accept my advice).	Если ты умный, ты (примешь мой совет).

GIVING ADVICE–INFORMAL
(Давать советы в неформальной обстановке)

Here's an idea.	У меня идея.
Listen!	Слушай!
How about (going to the cinema)?	Как насчет того, чтобы (пойти в кино)?
Don't (buy this car).	Не (покупай эту машину).
Take my advice.	Примите мой совет.
You can always (count on me).	Ты всегда можешь (рассчитывать на меня).
Don't forget – (you only live once).	Не забудь – живешь только раз.
Why don't you (start working).	Почему бы тебе (не начать работать).
Take it from someone who knows.	Спросите того, кто знает.

ACCEPTING ADVICE
(Принятие совета)

Thanks for the advice.	Спасибо за совет.
You're right.	Вы правы.
I'll give it a try.	Я попробую.
I'll do my best.	Я сделаю все возможное.
I see what you mean.	Я понял(а), о чем вы.
You've given me something to think about.	Вы дали мне пищу для размышлений.
That doesn't make sense to me.	Это не важно для меня.
Thanks for the input.	Спасибо за информацию.
I could never (become a teacher).	Я никогда не смогу (стать учителем).
Thanks, but no thanks. [informal]	Спасибо, не надо. (невежливая форма)
I think I know what's best for myself. [impolite]	Я сам(а) знаю, что лучше для меня. (невежливая форма).
Back off a bit, will you? [impolite]	Отстань, хорошо? (невежливая форма)
I don't think that it would work for me.	Я не думаю, что это сработает.

INSISTING
(Настаивание на чем-то)

You have to (study hard).	Ты должен (учиться усерднее).
Try to see it my way.	Попробуй посмотреть на все моими глазами.
I know what I'm talking about.	Я знаю, о чем я говорю.
I don't care what you think. [impolite]	Меня не интересует ваше мнение.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ФУНКЦИИ ПОВЕЛИТЕЛЬНОГО НАКЛОНЕНИЯ
(**IMPERATIVE MOOD**)

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 19)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Поставьте глагол в отрицательную форму повелительного наклонения.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Look at him. | 4. Open the window. |
| 2. Smoke in this room. | 5. Read this letter. |
| 3. Close your books. | 6. Translate this text. |

2. Поставьте глаголы в форму повелительного наклонения (положительную или отрицательную).

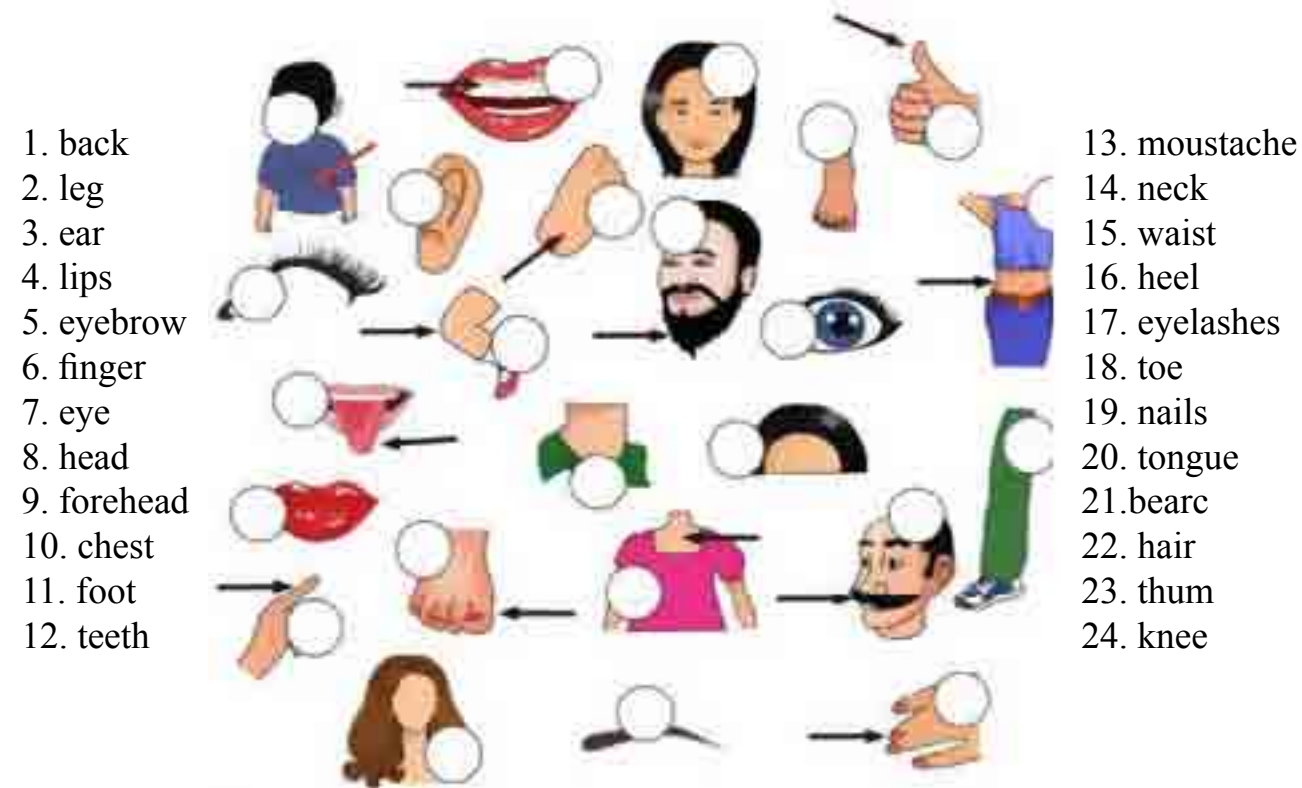
- 1) upstairs. (*to go*)
- 2) in this lake. (*not/to swim*)
- 3) your homework. (*to do*)
- 4) football in the yard. (*not/to play*)
- 5) your teeth. (*to brush*)
- 6) during the lesson. (*not/to talk*)
- 7) the animals in the zoo. (*not/to feed*)
- 8) the instructions. (*to read*)
- 9) late for school. (*not/to be*)
- 10) your mobiles. (*to switch off*)

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Переведите эту статью на русский язык.
2. Не переходите улицу в этом месте.
3. Пусть он решит задачу сам.
4. Обязательно сделай это задание!
5. Не гуляйте по ночам. Это опасно.
6. Выполните задание.
7. Отключайте телефон на занятии.
8. Давайте закончим наш разговор.
9. Посмотрите на доску.
10. Обязательно прочти эту книгу!

УРОК 20. ИТОГОВОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ

1. Повторите названия частей тела человека и соотнесите их названия с картинками.



2. Дополните предложения нужными по смыслу словами.

1. The principal parts of the human body are the ..., the..., and the... . The upper extremities are ..., the lower extremities are

2. The head consists of two parts: the ... which contains the brain, and the ... which consists of the forehead, the eyes, the nose, the mouth with the lips, the cheeks, the ears, and the chin.

3. The mouth has two lips: an upper lip and a lower lip. In the mouth there are gums with ..., a tongue and a palate.

4. The head is connected with the trunk by the The upper part of the trunk is the ... and the lower part is the

5. Each arm consists of the upper arm, the forearm, the ..., the..., and the hand. We have five fingers on each hand: a ..., an index finger, a middle finger, a ring finger, and a ... finger.

The lower extremity (the leg) consists of the ..., the knee, the calf, the..., and the foot. The fingers of feet are called... .

УРОК 21. ВНУТРЕННИЕ ОРГАНЫ ЧЕЛОВЕКА. INTERNAL ORGANS

Глоссарий:

bladder – мочевой пузырь

brain – мозг

esophagus – пищевод

gallbladder – желчный пузырь

heart – сердце

intestines – кишечник

kidneys – почки

liver – печень

lungs – лёгкие

ovaries – яичники

pancreas – поджелудочная железа

spleen – селезенка

stomach – желудок

thyroid gland – щитовидная железа

uterus – матка

alimentary – пищеварительный

caecum – слепая кишка

junction – соединение

urine – моча

pelvic floor – диафрагма таза

pharynx – глотка

digestion – пищеварение

concave portion – вогнутая часть

fossa – впадина

to pump – качать

blood vessels – кровеносные сосуды

rhythmic contractions- ритмичные сокращения

urinary system – мочеполовая система

electrolytes – электролиты

acid-base balance – кислотный баланс

detoxification – детоксикация

bloodstream – кровоток

ovum – яйцеклетка

lateral wall of the pelvis – боковая стенка таза

to recycle iron – перерабатывать железо

fallopian tubes – маточные трубы

gestational period – гестационный период (период беременности)

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выучите названия внутренних органов.

Human body is known as organism. Human body consists of various organ systems. Each organ system performs a particular task.

Appendix

It is a blind-ended tube that is connected to the caecum. The appendix is located near the junction of the small and large intestines.

Bladder

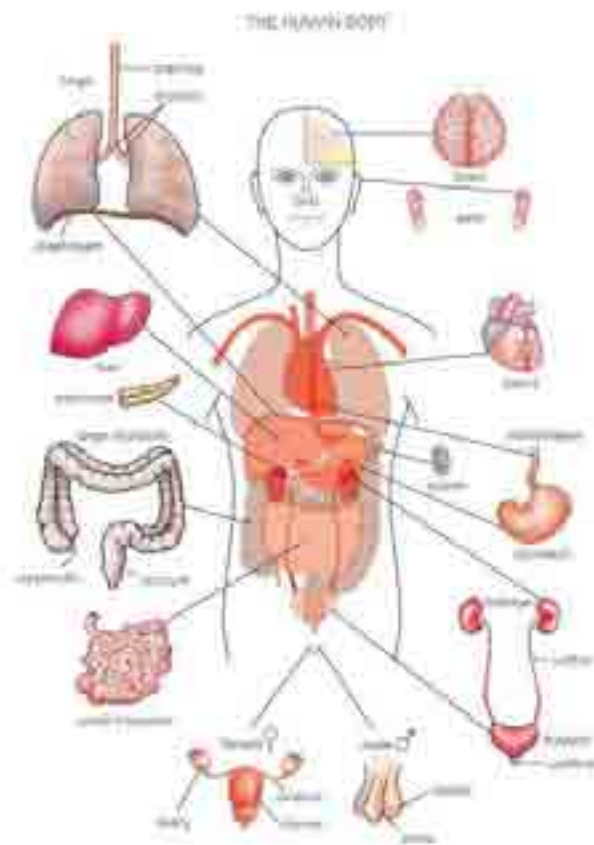
In this organ, the urine that is filtered from the kidneys is collected before being disposed off by urination. The bladder is a muscular organ that is elastic in nature. It is located on the pelvic floor.

Brain

It is the most important organ of the human body, and it controls all the other parts. It is the center of the nervous system, and is the most complex of all internal organs. The brain controls our sense of vision, hearing, taste, smell, balance, and feeling.

Esophagus

It is a long muscular tube that passes from the pharynx into the stomach. This organ connects the mouth to the stomach, and is about 25 to 30 cm long.



Gallbladder

It is one of the smallest internal organs of the human body. It helps in the process of digestion. It is located in the concave portion of liver that is called the gallbladder fossa. The length of this portion is about 8 cm in adults.

Heart

After the brain, the heart is the second most important internal organ in humans. It is a muscular organ whose main function is to pump oxygenated blood throughout the body through blood vessels. This action is carried out by repeated and rhythmic contractions. On an average, the human heart beats about 72 times per minute, and weighs 250 to 300 gm in females, and 300 to 350 gm in males.

Intestines

They are a segment of the alimentary canal, and they extend from the stomach to the anus. They are divided into: small intestine and the large intestine.

Kidneys

They serve as the most important part of the urinary system. Their function is regulation of electrolytes, maintenance of acid-base balance, regulation of blood pressure, production of urine, etc.

Liver

It is one of the most vital internal organs of the human body. The liver is an absolute necessity for survival. It carries out several functions including detoxification of blood, production of biochemicals for digestion, and protein synthesis.

Lungs

These organs are responsible for respiration. In humans, a pair of lungs is located in the chest on either side of the heart. Their function is to transport atmospheric oxygen into bloodstream, and release carbon dioxide from blood into the atmosphere.

Ovaries

They are ovum-producing reproductive organs that are present in pairs in females. They are located in the lateral wall of the pelvis.

Pancreas

They belong to both the endocrine and digestive systems. These organs produce important hormones like insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin. They also produce pancreatic juice that contains digestive enzymes. If the pancreas do not function normally, it may lead to diabetes mellitus.

Spleen

The organ is very important with respect to the immune system. It is located in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen. Its function is to remove old red blood cells and also to recycle iron. The spleen in an adult human body is about 11 cm in length.

Stomach

The muscular, hollow bag in the alimentary canal is called the stomach. It is the primary organ of the digestive system that is involved in the second phase of food digestion. The location of this organ is between the esophagus and small intestine.

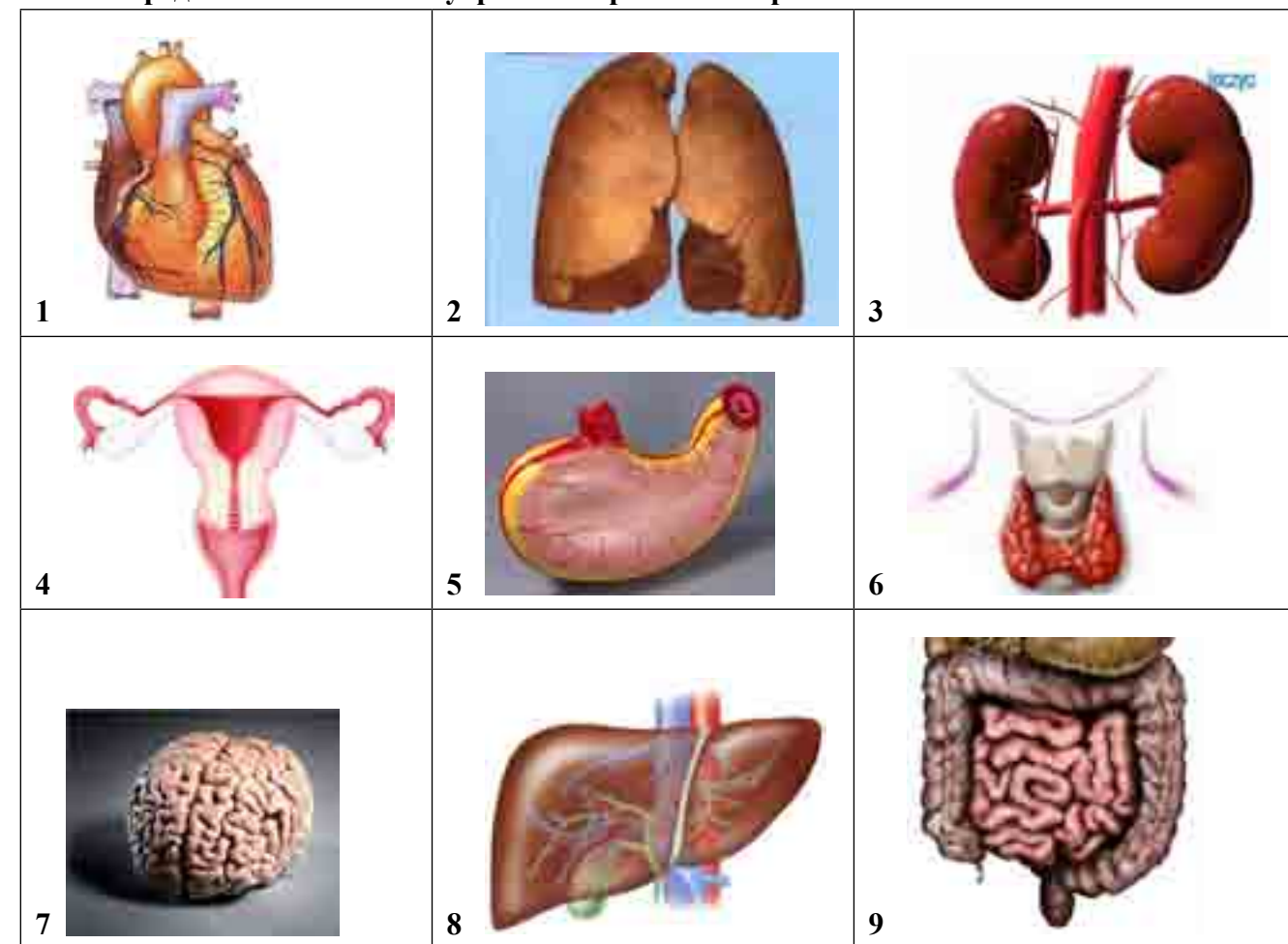
Thyroid gland

The largest endocrine gland of the human body is the thyroid gland, which is located in the neck. It helps to control the use of energy in the body.

Uterus

It is the most important part of the female reproductive system. This organ is internally connected to the fallopian tubes on each side, and opens into the vagina at one end. In this organ the fetus develops during gestational period.

2. Определите название внутреннего органа по картинке.



3. По описанию назовите внутренний орган и запишите на английском языке.

- 1) It is located in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen. Its function is to remove old red blood cells and also to recycle iron.
- 2) In this organ the fetus develops during gestational period.
- 3) These organs produce important hormones like insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin.

**УРОК 22. СКЕЛЕТ ЧЕЛОВЕКА. HUMAN SKELETON.
НАСТОЯЩЕЕ СОВЕРШЁННОЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ.
(PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS)**

PART 1

Глоссарий:

fused – соединенный
supplemented – подкреплённый
ligaments – связки
tendons – сухожилия
cartilage – хрящ
a scaffold – платформа
to anchor – укреплять
femur – бедренная кость

stapes – стремечко
pelvis – таз
cranium – череп
interconnected – взаимосвязаны
ossicles – косточки
articulate – соединять
hyoid bone – подъязычная кость
point of attachment – точка прикрепления

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст с помощью глоссария.

The human skeleton consists of both fused and individual bones supported and supplemented by ligaments, tendons, muscles and cartilage. It serves as a scaffold which supports organs, anchors muscles, and protects organs such as the brain, lungs and heart.

The biggest bone in the body is the femur and the smallest is the stapes bone in the middle ear. In an adult, the skeleton comprises around 14% of the total body weight, and half of this weight is water.

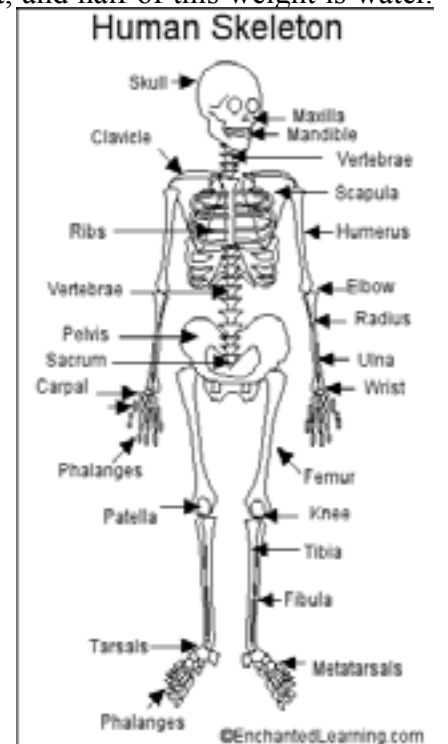
Fused bones include those of the pelvis and the cranium. Not all bones are interconnected directly: There are three bones in each middle ear called the ossicles that articulate only with each other. The hyoid bone, which is located in the neck and serves as the point of attachment for the tongue, does not articulate with any other bones in the body, being supported by muscles and ligaments.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. What does the human skeleton consist of?
2. What are the biggest and the smallest bones in the body?
3. What does the skeleton comprise in an adult?
4. What do fused bones include?
5. What is the name for three bones in middle ear?
6. What is the hyoid bone?

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих русских слов и словосочетаний.

Соединенные кости, подкреплены связками, служит платформой, защищает органы, самая большая кость, бедренная кость,



вес тела, взаимосвязаны напрямую, соединены друг с другом, гиоидная кость, служит точкой прикреплени

4. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. It serves as a ... which supports organs, ... muscles, and protects organs such as the brain, lungs and heart.
2. The biggest bone in the body is the ... and the smallest is the ... bone in the middle ear.
3. Not all bones are ... directly.
4. The hyoid bone, which is located in the ... and serves as the point of ... for the tongue, does not articulate with any other bones in the body, being supported by muscles and ...

5. Подготовьте устную тему “Human Skeleton”.

**НАСТОЯЩЕЕ СОВЕРШЁННОЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ
(PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS)**

(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 22)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Present Perfect Continuous.

1 Olga: Rose! What are you doing here? I _____ (wait) for you for hours! Rose: I'm sorry, Olga. I _____ (try on) these clothes for two hours. And I haven't decided yet. 2 Greg: Molly! Call our waiter again! Molly: I _____ (try) to call him. Greg: Molly! We _____ (sit) here for twenty-five minutes... and I'm not going to wait any more! Molly: I'm sorry, dear... but he's again talking to that nice girl. Greg: Yes, he _____ (talk) to her since we came in. Molly: Waiter! Waiter: Yes, ma'am ... Do you want the bill? Molly: The bill! We haven't even got the menu yet!

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) something about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 6. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 7. We have (to have) two lessons today. 8. They are (to have) a meeting. 9. She has not (to speak) yet. 10. They have (to ask) me several questions. 11. He has already (to learn) the rule. 12. I am (to write) an exercise. 13. What is he (to do)? — He is (to read) a newspaper. 14. Have you (to read) any stories by Jack London? 15. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends.

3. Найдите в диалоге ошибки во временах глагола.

– Hello, Charles. I didn't see you since yesterday morning. Where have you been?
– Actually I work on my first novel.
– I see. How long have you written it?
– For three weeks already. I have made a lot of interesting characters. I've been so busy today. You know I didn't have a single cup of coffee since morning.
– And how many chapters have you been writing so far?
– 3 chapters are ready! And I have thought already of a nice title. But I didn't decide yet what happens next.
– Well. Good luck to you!

УРОК 23. СКЕЛЕТ ЧЕЛОВЕКА. HUMAN SKELETON

PART 2

Глоссарий:

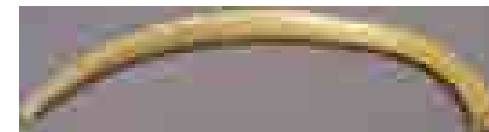
- | | |
|--|---|
| skull – череп | femur – бедренная кость |
| rib – ребро | tibia – большая берцовая кость |
| vertebra – позвоночник | fibula – малоберцовая кость |
| clavicle – ключица | patella – коленная чашечка |
| scapula – лопатка | axial skeleton – осевой скелет |
| ulna – локтевая кость | sternum – грудина |
| radius – лучевая кость | appendicular skeleton – добавочный скелет |
| humerus – плечевая кость | a joint – сустав |
| carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges – запястье, пясть, фаланги | ligaments – связки |
| pelvis – таз | cartilage – хрящ |

1. Прочитайте, переведите и выучите названия костей человека.

Skull



Rib



Vertebra



Clavicle



Scapula



Ulna



Radius



Humerus



Carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges



Pelvis



Femur



Tibia



Fibula



Patella



2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

What is the skeleton? What does it do?

The skeleton is the entire collection of bones inside our body. The skeletal system is one of the major systems of the human body, and has four major functions:

- 1) It protects vital organs, such as the brain, heart, and lungs.
- 2) It supports the body and gives us our distinctive shape. Without our skeleton, we would look more like a slug.
- 3) It allows us to move in particular ways.
- 4) It makes new blood cells to maintain a healthy bloodstream.

With so many important jobs to do, the skeleton is a vital part of the human body.

Putting the pieces together

When humans are born they have around 350 bones. As they grow, some bones fuse together over time to form a single bone. As a result, adults have only 206 bones. The bones of the skeleton can be placed into two groups. The first group is called **the axial skeleton**, the bones that form our center. The bones of the axial skeleton support and protect the organs of the head, neck and trunk, including the skull, sternum, ribs, and vertebrae. The second part of the human skeleton is called **the appendicular skeleton**. It is made up of all the bones related to our arms and legs (or appendages), including the



bones of the arms, hands, legs, feet, shoulder, and hip. The place where two bones meet is called a **joint**. There are two different types of joints: **moving joints and fixed joints**. In a fixed joint, the bones are fixed in place and do not move at all. The skull has many of these joints. Although it looks like one solid piece of bone, it is actually made up of 28 bones fused together with fixed joints. Moving joints allow a person to twist and bend. Bones are held together at the joints by stretchy bands of tissue called **ligaments**. In between the bones of a joint, there is a firm, rubbery tissue called **cartilage**.

Практические задания

1. Your approximate height can be measured from fingertip to fingertip when arms are stretched out wide. Use a tape measure and have someone measure your height from fingertip to fingertip and then from head to toe.

My arm span length: _____

My height (head to toe): _____

Difference (if any): _____

2. The biggest bone in the skeleton is the femur (thigh bone), which measures about 1/4 of a person's height. How long is your femur?

Length of my femur: _____

My height divided by 4: _____

Difference (if any): _____

3. About half your bones are in your hands and feet. If you have 206 bones, approximately how many bones are in your hands and feet?

Number of bones in my hands and feet: _____

4. Your skeleton makes up about 1/5 of your total body weight. Approximately how much does your skeleton weigh?

My skeleton weighs: _____

УРОК 24. МУСКУЛАТУРА ЧЕЛОВЕКА. MUSCULAR SYSTEM

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Muscle is a contractile tissue (сокращающаяся ткань) and is derived from the mesodermal layer (мезодермальный слой) of embryonic cells. Muscle cells contain contractile filaments (нити) that move past each other and change the size of the cell. They are classified as skeletal, cardiac, or smooth (гладкие) muscles. Their function is to produce force and cause motion. There are three types of muscle tissue recognized in vertebrates (позвоночные):

Skeletal muscle or “voluntary muscle” (произвольно сокращающаяся мышца) is anchored (закреплена) by tendons (сухожилия) to bone and is used to effect skeletal movement such as locomotion (передвижение) and in maintaining posture (осанка). Though this postural control is generally maintained as an unconscious (бессознательный) reflex, the muscles responsible react to conscious control like non-postural (непостуральный) muscles. An average adult male is made up of 42% of skeletal muscle and an average adult female is made up of 36%.

Smooth muscle or “involuntary muscle” is found within the walls of organs and structures such as the esophagus (пищевод), stomach, intestines, bronchi, uterus, urethra, bladder, blood vessels. Unlike skeletal muscle, smooth muscle is not under conscious control.

Cardiac muscle is also an “involuntary muscle” but is more akin (схожа) in structure to skeletal muscle, and is found only in the heart.



Skeletal muscle



Smooth muscle



Cardiac muscle

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Give the definition of the word ‘muscle’.
2. What do muscle cells contain?
3. How are they classified?
4. What is a skeletal muscle?
5. What is a smooth muscle?
6. What is a cardiac muscle?

3. Составьте словосочетания, соединив слова в колонке А и В. Переведите их на русский язык.

А	В
Contractile	posture

Cause	layer
Mesodermal	vessels
Unconscious	motion
Anchored	tissue
Maintaining	reflex
Blood	by tendons

4. Дополните предложения пропущенными словами из текста.

1. Muscle cells contain contractile ... that move past each other and change the size of the cell.
2. Skeletal muscle or “voluntary muscle” is anchored (закреплена) by ... to bone and is used to effect skeletal movement such as ... and in maintaining
3. An average adult male is made up of 42% of skeletal muscle and an average ... is made up of 36%.
4. Smooth muscle or “involuntary muscle” is found within the walls of organs and structures such as the esophagus, ... , intestines, bronchi, ... , urethra, bladder, blood
5. Cardiac muscle is also an “involuntary muscle” but is more ... in structure to skeletal muscle, and is found only in the

5. Назовите тип мышц в следующих органах.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. Heart | 5. Bladder |
| 2. Esophagus | 6. Bronchi |
| 3. Skeletal bone | 7. Uterus |
| 4. Intestines | 8. Stomach |

SUMMARIZING FOR MEMORIZING

The Muscular System

There are more than 600 muscles in the Human Body!!!

Muscles are...

- 1) Needed for all types of movement
- 2) Needed to pump blood
- 3) Needed to breathe (diaphragm muscle)
- 4) Needed to produce body heat and regulate body temperature
- 5) Needed to protect internal organs.

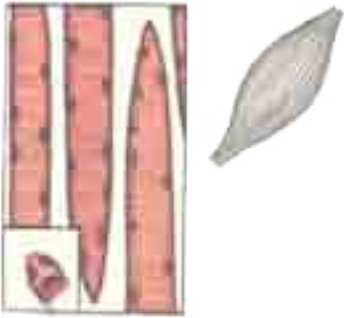
There are 3 Types of Muscle

Skeletal Muscle: Voluntary (under your conscious control) Movement of your bones, face, eyes, etc.	Cardiac Muscle: Involuntary (not under your conscious control) Movement of your heart and certain blood vessels	Smooth Muscle: Involuntary (not under your conscious control) Movement of your intestines, esophagus, and other internal organs
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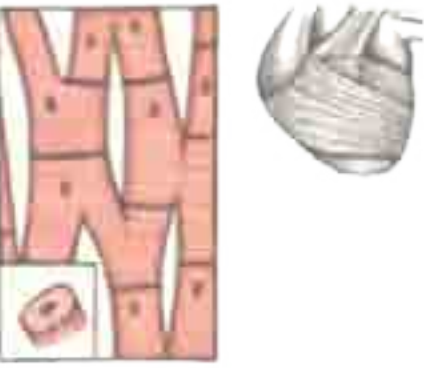
УРОК 25. РАБОТА МЫШЦ. MUSCULAR SYSTEM

1. Прочитайте и переведите с помощью словаря медицинских терминов информацию о работе мышц.

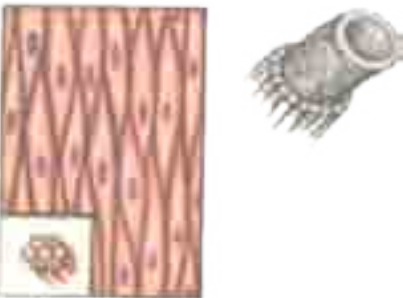
Skeletal Muscle

	<p>Move your bones (also your face, eyes etc)</p> <p>Voluntary (you can control them)</p> <p>Over 400 skeletal muscles in your body</p> <p>Long cells with several nuclei (along edges of cell)</p> <p>Stripes called striations in cell (visible in high power)</p>
---	--

Cardiac Muscle

	<p>The muscle of the Heart</p> <p>Involuntary (you cannot control them)</p> <p>Works 24 hours a day every day of your life!!!</p> <p>Strongest type of muscle</p> <p>Only one nucleus per cell (usually in center of cell)</p> <p>Some striping (striations) but not as much as skeletal muscle</p>
--	---

Smooth Muscle

	<p>The muscles of the esophagus, stomach, intestines and other internal organs</p> <p>Involuntary (you cannot control them)</p> <p>Contract slowly and smoothly</p> <p>Can remain contracted for long periods of time</p> <p>Usually one nucleus per cell (usually in center of cell)</p> <p>No striping (striations)</p>
---	---

How a Muscle Works

A skeletal muscle works by **CONTRACTING** (getting shorter).
 The muscle can shorten as much as 1/3 its resting length.
 Each muscle cell is made up of many smaller **MYOFIBRILS**
 The **MYOFIBRILS** are in contact with a nerve ending.
 The nerve releases a chemical called a **NEUROTRANSMITTER**.
 The Neurotransmitter stimulates the entire muscle cell to contract.

Muscle Tendon Bone to Bone



Muscles work in pairs. The biceps muscle will bend the arm at the elbow and the triceps muscle will straighten the arm. While one muscle in the pair contracts the other must relax.

2. По картинке определите тип мышцы и дайте ее характеристику на английском языке.



3. Составьте краткий пересказ о работе мышц.

УРОК 26. НЕРВНАЯ СИСТЕМА ЧЕЛОВЕКА. NERVOUS SYSTEM. ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (PASSIVE VOICE)

Глоссарий:

a network – сеть	аксон – аксон, осевой цилиндр
to transmit – передавать	Medulla oblongata – костный мозг
brain – мозг	the pons – варолиев мост (часть заднего мозга)
spinal cord – спинной мозг	the bulk – объем
ganglia – нервные узлы	hemisphere – полушарие
the brain stem – кора мозга	frontal lobe – лобная доля
the cerebrum – головной мозг	temporal lobe – височная доля
the cerebellum – мозжечок	parietal lobe – теменная доля
the diencephalon – промежуточный мозг	occipital lobe – затылочная доля
approximately – приблизительно	fore – передний
glia – глия	thalamus – таламус, зрительный бугор
nerve fibers – нервное волокно	coalesce – срастаться

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий.

The **nervous system** is a biological system containing a network of specialized cells called neurons that coordinate the actions and transmit signals between different parts of its body. The nervous system consists of two parts, central and peripheral. The central nervous system is divided into two major parts: the brain and the spinal cord. The peripheral nervous system consists of sensory neurons, clusters of neurons called ganglia, and nerves connecting them to each other and to the central nervous system.

The brain

The brain lies within the skull and is shaped like a mushroom. The brain consists of four principal parts:

- 1) the brain stem;
- 2) the cerebrum;
- 3) the cerebellum;
- 4) the diencephalon.

The brain weighs approximately 1.3 to 1.4 kg. It has nerve cells called the neurons and supporting cells called the glia.

There are two types of matter in the brain: grey matter and white matter. Grey matter receives and stores impulses. Cell bodies of neurons and neuroglia are in the grey matter. White matter in the brain carries impulses to and from grey matter. It consists of the nerve fibers (axons).

The brain stem

The brain stem is also known as the Medulla oblongata. It is located between the pons and the spinal cord and is only about one inch long.

The cerebrum

The cerebrum forms the bulk of the brain and is supported on the brain stem. The cerebrum is divided into two hemispheres. Each hemisphere controls the activities of the side of the body opposite that hemisphere.

The hemispheres are further divided into four lobes:

- 1) Frontal lobe;
- 2) Temporal lobe;
- 3) Parietal lobe;
- 4) Occipital lobe.

The cerebellum

This is located behind and below the cerebrum.

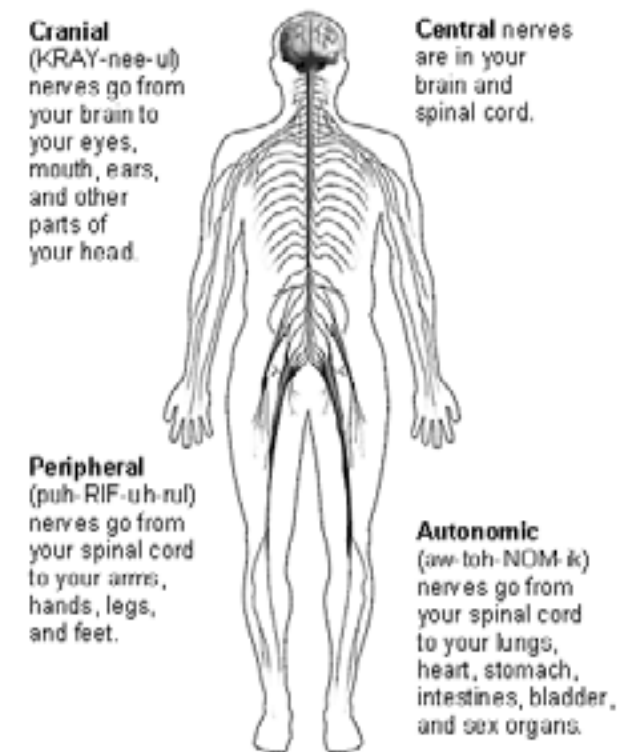
The diencephalon

The diencephalon is also known as the fore brain stem. It includes the **thalamus** and **hypothalamus**. The thalamus is where sensory and other impulses go and coalesce.

The hypothalamus is a smaller part of the diencephalon.

The spinal cord

The spinal cord is a long tube like structure which extends from the **brain**. The spinal cord is composed of a series of 31 segments. Both motor and sensory nerves are located in the spinal cord. The spinal cord is about 43 cm long in adult women and 45 cm long in adult men and weighs about 35–40 grams.



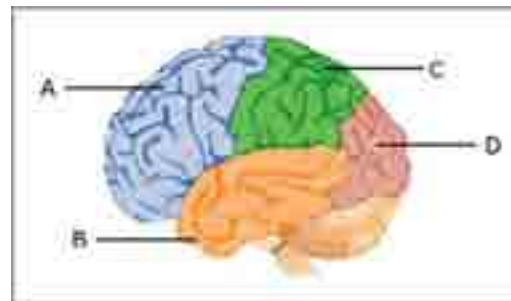
2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What parts does the nervous system consist of?
2. What is the central nervous system?
3. What does the peripheral nervous system consist of?
4. What parts does the brain consist of?
5. Where is the brain stem located?
6. How are the hemispheres divided?
7. Where is the cerebellum located?
8. What does the diencephalon include?
9. What do you know about the spinal cord?

3. Дополните предложения недостающей информацией.

1. The nervous system is a biological system containing a ... of specialized cells called neurons that coordinate the actions and ... signals between different parts of its body.
2. The peripheral nervous system consists of sensory ..., clusters of neurons called ..., and nerves connecting them to each other and to the central nervous system.
3. The brain consists of four principal parts: the..., the ..., the ..., the
4. The ... forms the bulk of the brain and is supported on the brain stem.
5. The diencephalon includes the thalamus and
6. The ... is composed of a series of 31 segments.

4. По картинке определите доли головного мозга и назовите их на английском языке.

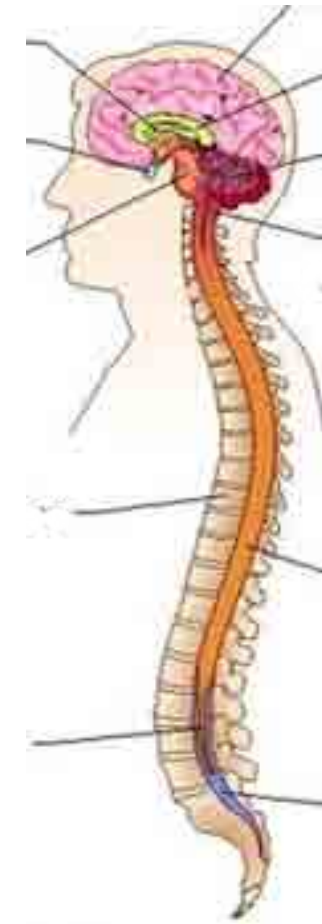


5. Соотнесите названия с их описаниями. Есть одно лишнее название.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. a biological system containing a network of specialized cells | 2. consists of sensory neurons, clusters of neurons called ganglia, and nerves | 3. forms the bulk of the brain and is supported on the brain stem. | 4. is divided into two major parts: the brain and the spinal cord. |
| 5. lies within the skull and is shaped like a mushroom. | 6. is located behind and below the cerebrum. | 7. is a long tube like structure which extends from the brain. | |
- a. the brain
b. the cerebrum
c. the spinal cord
d. the central nervous system

- e. the peripheral nervous system
f. the cerebellum
g. the diencephalon
h. the nervous system

6. Определите части нервной системы. Дайте их названия на английском языке.



7. Составьте краткий пересказ «Нервная система человека».

ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (PASSIVE VOICE)
(Правила в Грамматическом справочнике. Урок № 26)

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.
1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 10. His new book (to finish) next year. 11. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 12. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

2. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму Present Simple или Past Simple в активном или пассивном залоге.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed (employ) there.
2. Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (cover) by water.
4. The park gates _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter _____ (post) a week ago and it _____ (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat _____ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody _____ (rescue).
7. Jacob's parents _____ (die) when he was very young. He and his sister _____ (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I _____ (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera _____ (disappear) from my hotel room.
11. Why _____ (Emily / resign) from her job? Didn't she?
12. Why _____ (Joshua / sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It _____ (own) by a much larger company.

**УРОКИ 27–28. СЕРДЦЕ И КРОВЬ. РАБОТА СЕРДЦА.
HEART AND BLOOD. WORK OF THE HUMAN HEART**

Глоссарий:

to pump – качать
approximately – приблизительно
to remove the waste products – удалять использованные продукты
cardiac cycle – сердечный цикл
cavity – полость
chambers – камеры
atria – предсердие
ventricle – желудочек
superior vena cava – верхняя полая вена

inferior vena cava – нижняя полая вена
coronary sinus – коронарный синус
right atrioventricular valve – правый предсердно-желудочковый клапан
reoxygenated – перенасыщать кислородом
pulmonary veins – легочные вены
to nourish – питать
blood stream – кровоток
cardiac output – минутный объем сердца

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий.

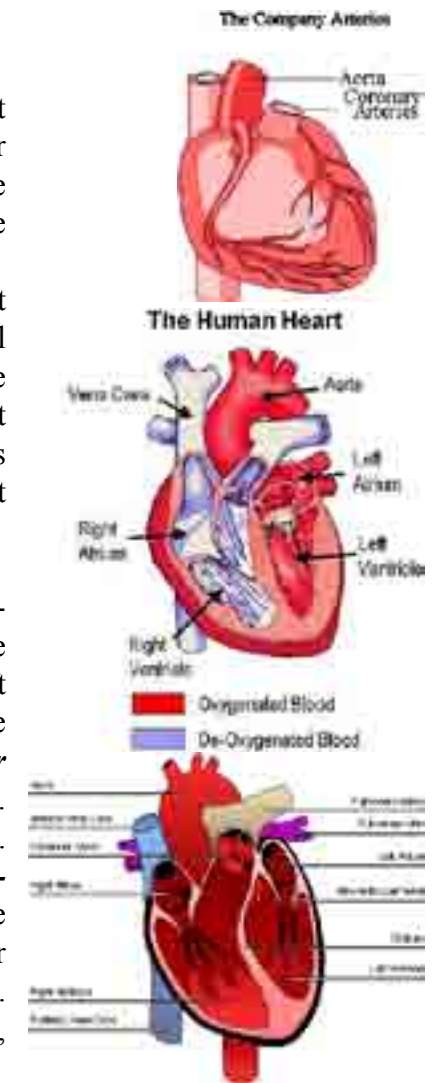
The heart is one of the most important organs in the human body. It pumps blood throughout the body, beating approximately 72 times per minute of our lives. The heart pumps the blood, which carries all the vital materials which help our bodies function and removes the waste products that we do not need.

The heart is a muscle. Like any other muscle in the human body, it contracts and expands. Each time the heart contracts it does so with all its force. In skeletal muscles, the principle of "gradation" is present. The pumping of the heart is called the **Cardiac Cycle**, which occurs about 72 times per minute. This means that each cycle lasts about eight-tenths of a second. During this cycle the entire heart actually rests for about four-tenths of a second.

Make-up of the Heart

The walls of the heart are made up of three layers, while the cavity is divided into four parts. There are two upper chambers, called the right and left **atria**, and two lower chambers, called the right and left **ventricles**. The Right Atrium, as it is called, receives blood from the upper and lower body through the **superior vena cava** and the **inferior vena cava**, and from the heart muscle itself through the **coronary sinus**.

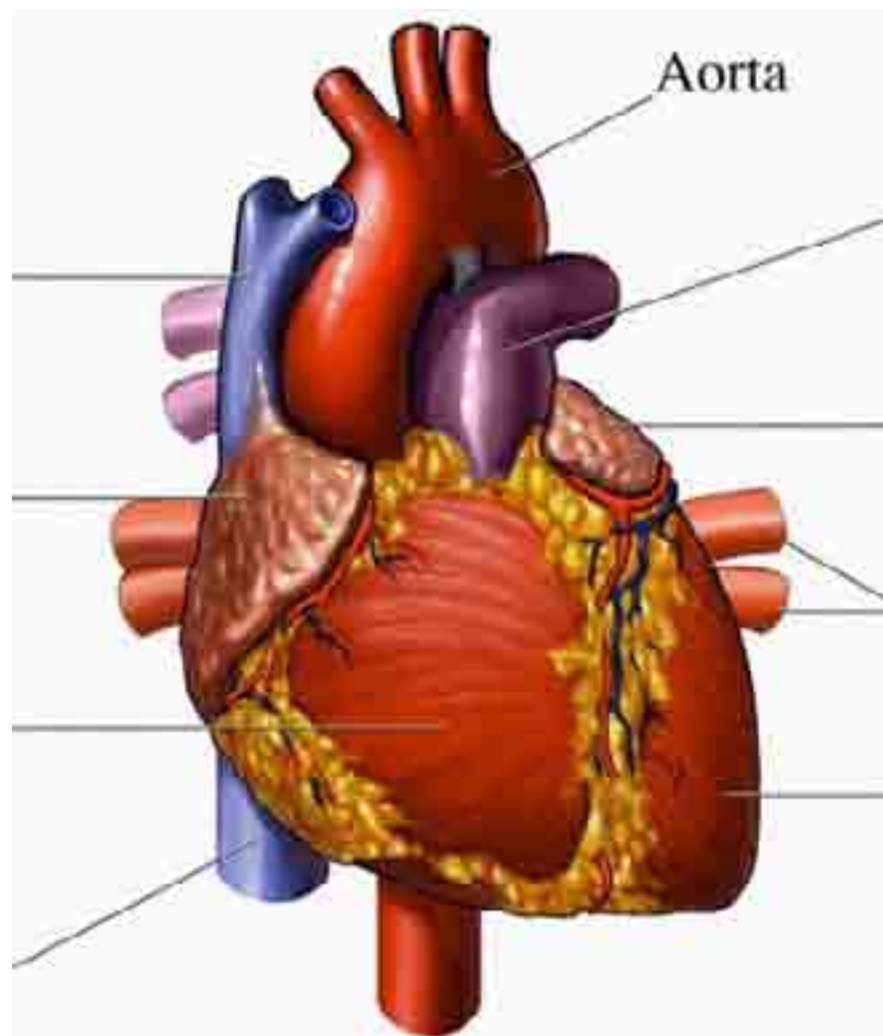
The right atrium is the larger of the two atria, having very thin walls. The right atrium opens into the right ventricle through the **right atrioventricular valve**. The right ventricle pumps the blood to the lungs to be reoxygenated. The left atrium receives blood from the lungs via the four **pulmonary veins**. It is smaller than the right atrium, but has thicker walls. The left ventricle pumps the blood throughout the body. It is the **Aorta**, the largest artery in the body, which originates from the left ventricle.





The Heart works as a pump moving blood around in our bodies to nourish every cell. Blood that has been reoxygenated by the lungs is drawn into the left side of the heart and then pumped into the blood stream. It is the atria that draw the blood from the lungs and body, and the ventricles that pump it to the lungs and body. The output of each ventricle per beat is about 70 ml, or about 2 tablespoons. In a trained athlete this amount is about double. With the average heart rate of 72 beats per minute the heart will pump about 5 litres per ventricle, or about 10 litres total per minute. This is called the cardiac output.

2. Напишите части сердца на английском языке.



HUMAN BLOOD

Глоссарий:

erythrocytes – эритроциты	blood vessels – кровеносные сосуды
leukocytes – лейкоциты	needle – игла
thrombocytes – тромбоциты	a body fluid – жидкость организма
blood clotting – свертывание крови	the human body – человеческое тело
release a protein – выпускать белок	tissues – ткани
fibrinogen – фибриноген	the removal of wastes – удаление отходов
fibrin – фибрин	oxygen – кислород
strings – струя	nutrients – питательные вещества
to form a clot – сформировать сгусток	red (white) blood cells – красные (белые) кровяные тельца
nutrition – питание	platelets – тромбоциты
a vein – вена	hemophiliacs – больные гемофилией
via finger prick – путем прокалывания пальца	carbon dioxide – углекислый газ

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий.

Blood is a body fluid that transports essential elements in the body. About eight percent of the human body weight is blood.

Blood has many functions, the two most important of which, is the transport of things to the tissues and the removal of wastes from the tissues. Blood transports oxygen to all the tissues of the body especially the ones in the brain. Hormones, nutrients like vitamins and minerals, and other body regulating elements are transported through the blood, too.

Blood is composed basically of red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and plasma. Nutrients, hormones, and waste products like carbon dioxide are also found in the blood. The red blood cells called erythrocytes carry oxygen.

The white blood cells or leukocytes are the soldier cells that fight infection. The platelets or thrombocytes are the smallest of the blood cells and are responsible for blood clotting.

When a wound bleeds, the platelets release a protein called fibrinogen which becomes fibrin. These turn into strings and weave together to form a clot and prevent more blood from spilling out of the body. In the case of hemophiliacs, whose blood do not have platelets, having a wound can be very fatal. Plasma is basically water and this supplies the fluids in the cells. It is in the plasma where the nutrients, hormones and other elements are carried.

Blood composition slightly varies from person to person depending on nutrition, general well-being and the over all health of the organs. Various blood tests reveal how healthy or how sick an individual is.

2. Выберите правильный вариант согласно содержанию текста.

1) Which of the following statements is true concerning human blood?

- a) The blood of all normal humans contains red and white cells, platelets, and plasma.
- b) Some human populations normally lack the ability to produce plasma.
- c) Proteins are not normal components of human blood.

2) Erythrocyte is another name for a:

- a) red cell b) white cell c) platelet

3) Which of the following blood components provide the major defense for our bodies against invading bacteria and viruses?

- a) red cells b) white cells c) platelets

4) The relatively clear liquid medium which carries the other cells of blood is called:

- a) lipid b) antibody c) plasma

5. Which of the following are likely to increase in quantities when the body is under attack from bacteria?

- a) erythrocytes b) leukocytes c) thrombocytes

6) When blood clumps or forms visible islands in the still liquid plasma, it is called:

- a) clotting b) agglutination c) none of the above

7. Antigenes are:

- a) found on the surface of red cells
b) kinds of red cells that identify a blood type
c) relatively large carbohydrate molecules
d) a and b

8. Most of the volume of normal human blood is composed of:

- a) red cells b) hemoglobin c) plasma d) white cells

3. Подготовьте презентации по темам «Сердце и кровь», «Работа сердца».

УРОК 29. ДЫХАТЕЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА. THE HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Глоссарий:

pharynx – глотка

larynx – гортань

trachea – трахея

bronchi – бронхи

bronchiole – бронхиола

alveoli – альвеола

lungs – легкие

entrance – вход

to humidify – увлажнять

esophagus – пищевод

vocal cords – голосовые связки

diverging – расходящиеся

sac – мешочек, киста

elastic fibers – эластичные волокна

inverted-cone – конусообразный

carbon dioxide – углекислый газ

oxygen – кислород

breathing – дыхание

swallowing – глотание

tubelike – трубкообразный

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The respiratory system is divided into two parts: the upper respiratory tract and the lower respiratory tract. The following are the organs of the upper and the lower respiratory tract.

The Upper Respiratory Tract

Nose. It is the entrance of the respiratory tract and helps in allowing air to flow in and out. It humidifies, warms, and filters the air that comes in.

Pharynx (throat). It is located at the back of the mouth, and connects the mouth to the esophagus (food pipe). It is a passage for air and food.

Larynx. It is present at the top of trachea and contains vocal cords. It is also known as the voice box. It helps in controlling breathing and swallowing.

Trachea (windpipe). It is a tubelike structure that helps in passing air from larynx to bronchi. It also warms the air and prevents foreign bodies from entering lungs.

The Lower Respiratory Tract

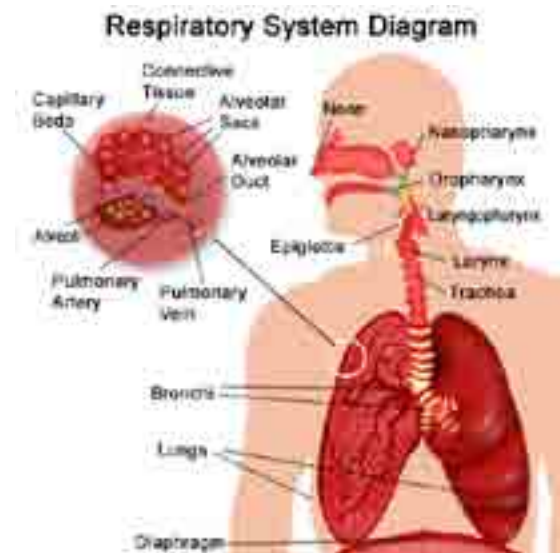
Bronchi. These are the airways of the lungs diverging from the trachea. They carry air in and out of the lungs.

Bronchioles. These are branches of the bronchi that conduct air into the lungs. They perform the same function as the bronchi.

Alveoli. These are sacs in the lungs and contain elastic fibers. The exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen occurs here.

Lungs. These are the two inverted-cone shaped organs present in the chest of human beings. The function of lungs is to take in oxygen into the body and expel carbon dioxide.

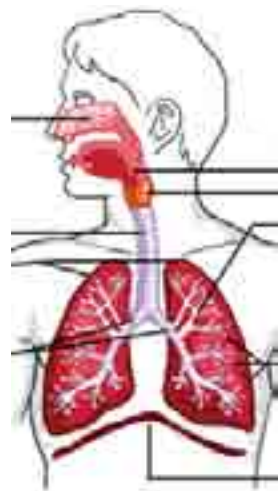
2. Изучите диаграмму респираторного тракта (см. рис. далее).



3. Соотнесите названия с определениями.

- a) is a tubelike structure that helps in passing air from larynx to bronchi.
 - b) is the entrance of the respiratory tract and helps in allowing air to flow in and out.
 - c) is located at the back of the mouth, and connects the mouth to the esophagus.
 - d) are the two inverted-cone shaped organs present in the chest of human beings.
 - e) are branches of the bronchi that conduct air into the lungs.
 - f) are sacs in the lungs and contain elastic fibers.
 - g) is present at the top of trachea and contains vocal cords.
 - h) are the airways of the lungs diverging from the trachea.
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1) Bronchi | 5) Bronchioles |
| 2) Alveoli | 6) Nose |
| 3) Larynx | 7) Trachea |
| 4) Pharynx | 8) Lungs |

4. Напишите части респираторной системы человека на английском языке.



5. Прочитайте и переведите текст о болезнях, вызванных курением.

CAUSES OF SOME DISEASES

Cigarette smoking

This is a harmful habit which reduces the expectation of good health and shortens life. Cigarette smokers absorb into the lungs:

1. *Nicotine*. This is a habit-forming drug with a mild stimulatory effect. It causes constriction of small blood vessels and a rise in blood pressure.

2. *Carcinogenic tars*. These tars isolated from cigarette smoke have been shown to cause cancer in experimental animals.

3. *Carbon monoxide*. Cigarette smokers have raised blood levels of carboxyhaemoglobin passes through into the fetal circulation.

The following ailments are prone to occur in cigarette smokers:

Cancer of the lung. Heavy cigarette smokers are 30 times as liable to develop cancer of the lung as non-smokers are. There is overwhelming evidence that lung cancer is caused by cigarette smoking.

6. Подготовьте мини проекты на тему “Smoking is a dangerous bad habit”.

УРОКИ 30–31. ПИЩЕВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТРАКТ. ALIMENTARY TRACT

Глоссарий:

digestive system – пищеварительная система	waste products – отходы
conversion of food – превращение пищи	to ingest – проглатывать
mouth – рот	oral cavity – ротовая полость
esophagus – пищевод	tongue – язык
stomach – желудок	pharynx – глотка
small and large intestines – большой и малый кишечник	dilated – расширенный
salivary glands – слюнные железы	acid – кислота
liver – печень	indigestible – непереносимый
gall bladder – желчный пузырь	ejection – выброс
pancreas – поджелудочная железа	expulsion of feces – испражнение фекалий
to secrete – выделять	bile – желчь
absorbed – поглощенный	emulsification – образование эмульсии
to separate – отделять, разделять	chewing – жевание
to dispose – размещать	rolling and lubrication – раскатывание и смазы- вание

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий:

The digestive system is a group of organs responsible for the conversion of food into nutrients and energy needed by the body. In humans, the digestive system consists of the mouth, esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines. The digestive tube made up by these organs is known as the alimentary canal.

Several glands — salivary glands, liver, gall bladder, and pancreas — also play a part in digestion. These glands secrete digestive juices containing enzymes that break down the food chemically into smaller molecules that are more easily absorbed by the body. The digestive system also separates and disposes of waste products ingested with the food.

Digestive System Outline

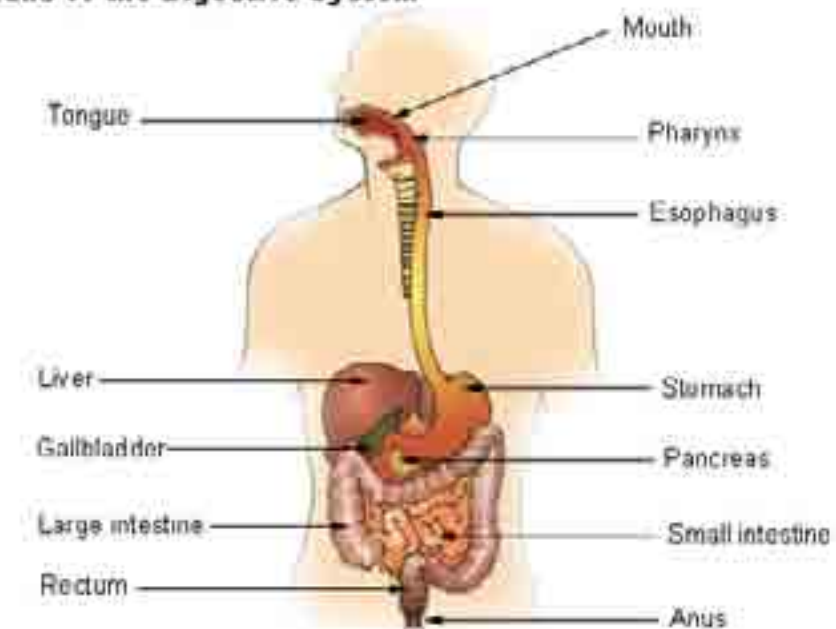
Necessary Organs

Components	Oral cavity It is the cavity of mouth, irregular in shape, contains tongue, teeth and salivary glands.
	Esophagus Muscular tube passing the food from pharynx to stomach.
	Stomach Muscular, hollow and dilated part of alimentary canal, involved in both mechanical and chemical digestion of food, secretes strong acid and enzymes to aid in digestion of food.
	Small Intestine Lies between stomach and large intestine, majority of digestion and absorption takes place here. About 5 meters in length.
	Large Intestine Second-to-last part of alimentary canal, main function is to absorb water from indigestible food.

	<p>Anus Last part of alimentary canal, opens to outside for ejection of food. Controls the expulsion of feces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Accessory Organs</p> <p>Liver Produces bile for emulsification of fats.</p> <p>Pancreas Secretes pancreatic juice containing different digestive enzymes into the small intestine.</p> <p>Teeth Chewing of food.</p> <p>Tongue Rolling and lubrication of food.</p>
Functions	Digestion and absorption of food

2. Изучите диаграмму пищеварительной системы.

Organs of the Digestive System

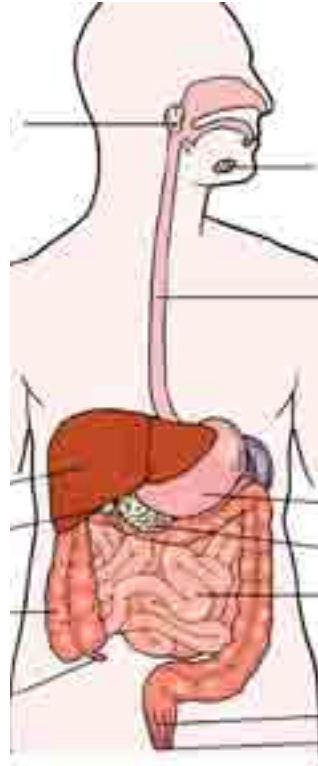


3. Определите орган пищеварительной системы по определению.

- controls the expulsion of feces.
- absorbs water from indigestible food.
- are used for chewing food.
- passes the food from pharynx to stomach.

- e) contains tongue, teeth and salivary glands.
- f) secretes pancreatic juice containing different digestive enzymes into the small intestine.
- g) produces bile for emulsification of fats.
- h) muscular, hollow and dilated part of alimentary canal.
- i) majority of digestion and absorption takes place here.

4. Напишите органы пищеварительной системы.



GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCERS
(ЯЗВА ЖЕЛУДКА И ДВЕНАДЦАТИПЕРСТНОЙ КИШКИ)

Глоссарий:

- gastric and duodenal ulcer – язва желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки
- constitute – относится
- frequent – частотный
- subject to – подлежащий
- as yet – до сих пор
- insufficiently clear – недостаточно ясно
- occur – происходит
- alimentary tract – пищеварительный тракт
- along the lesser curvature of the stomach – по малой кривизне желудка
- pyloric region – пилорическая часть
- remission – ремиссия
- a poor diet – плохое питание
- are deficient in teeth – недостает зубов
- It is easier to recognize – легче распознать
- vomiting – рвота
- dyspeptic symptoms – диспептические симптомы
- heartburn – изжога
- regurgitation – регургитация (обратный ток пищевой массы)
- nausea – тошнота
- duodenum – двенадцатиперстная кишка
- It is common to see... – обычно наблюдается

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий.

Gastric and duodenal ulcers constitute the most frequent diseases subject to surgical treatment. The etiology of this disease is as yet insufficiently clear.

Ulcers may occur in any part of the alimentary tract but they are most frequent along the lesser curvature of the stomach in the pyloric region and in the duodenum. It is common to see gastric ulcer in those who eat a poor diet and are deficient in teeth.

It is easier to recognize a duodenal ulcer than a gastric ulcer especially by its characteristic remissions.

Vomiting is a very frequent symptom of ulcer. The vomit may contain blood. The other dyspeptic symptoms in gastric ulcer include heartburn, regurgitation and nausea.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. What are diseases of digestive system subjected to surgical treatment?
2. What part of the alimentary tract may ulcers occur?

3. Who is subjected to gastric ulcer?
4. What are the symptoms of gastric ulcer?

3. Translate the word combinations.

Constitute the most frequent diseases, subject to surgical treatment, as yet insufficiently clear, eat a poor diet, to recognize a duodenal ulcer, characteristic remissions, a very frequent symptom, may contain blood, dyspeptic symptoms, heartburn, regurgitation and nausea.

4. Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. The etiology of this disease is as yet ... clear.
2. It is common to see gastric ulcer in those who eat ... and are ... in teeth.
3. It is easier to recognize a duodenal ulcer than a gastric ulcer especially by its characteristic ...
4. ... is a very frequent symptom of ulcer.
5. The other ... symptoms in gastric ulcer include heartburn, ... and nausea.

5. Подготовьте устные темы “Alimentary tract”, “Gastric and duodenal ulcers”.

6. Подготовьте презентации на темы “Prophylaxis of the diseases of the digestive system”, “Healthy eating”.

УРОК 32. МОЧЕВЫДЕЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА. THE URINARY SYSTEM

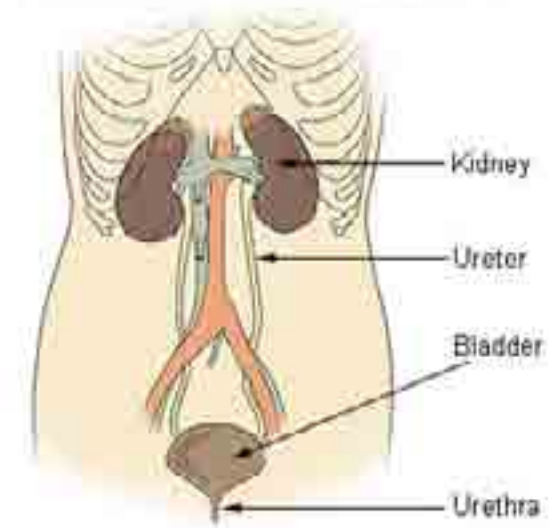
Глоссарий:

urinary system – мочевыделительная система	the acid base balance – кислотный баланс
concerned with – участвующий в	water salt balance – водносолевой баланс
excess fluid – избыточная текучая среда	elimination – изгнание, исключение
substance – вещество	nitrogenous wastes – азотсодержащие отходы
bloodstream – кровоток	ammonia – аммиак
liquid – жидкость	urea – мочевины
kidneys – почки	uric acid – мочевая кислота
bladder – мочевого пузыря	excessive – обильный
to excrete – выделять	osmoregulation – осмотическая регуляция
to extract – извлекать	renal – почечный
corpuscle – частица, corpuscula	to supply – обеспечивать
ureter – мочеточник	Inferior Vena Cava – нижняя полая вена
homeostasis – гомеостаз	

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий.

The Urinary System is a group of organs in the body concerned with filtering out excess fluid and other substances from the bloodstream. The substances are filtered out from the body in the form of urine. Urine is a liquid produced by the kidneys, collected in the bladder and excreted through the urethra. Urine is used to extract excess minerals or vitamins as well as blood corpuscles from the body. The Urinary organs include the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. The Urinary system works with the other systems of the body to help maintain homeostasis. The kidneys are the main organs of homeostasis because they maintain the acid base balance and the water salt balance of the blood.

Components of the Urinary System



Human Urinary System

The human urinary system functions in the elimination of urine which contains:

1. Nitrogenous wastes which include ammonia, urea and uric acid.
2. Salt concentrations in body fluids which include Mg, K, and Na.
3. Excessive water in the body in a process called osmoregulation.

Parts of the Human Urinary System

The parts of the human urinary system are:

1. **Kidneys** – for filtering and regulating nitrogenous wastes, salt concentrations and body water.
2. **Renal arteries** – comes from Aorta and are for supplying the kidneys with blood.
3. **Renal veins** – goes into Inferior Vena Cava and are for taking blood away from the kidneys.
4. **Urethra tubes** – goes into urinary bladder and are for carrying urine away from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.
5. **Urinary bladder** – is the reservoir for urine.
6. **Urethra tube** – comes from urinary bladder and exit urine out of human body.

2. Дополните предложения словами из текстов.

1. The substances are filtered out from the body in the form of
2. Urine is used to ... excess minerals or vitamins as well as blood ... from the body.
3. The Urinary system works with the other systems of the body to help maintain
4. The parts of the human urinary system are: a) Kidneys; b) ... ; c) Renal veins; d) Ureter; e) ... ; f) Urethra tube.

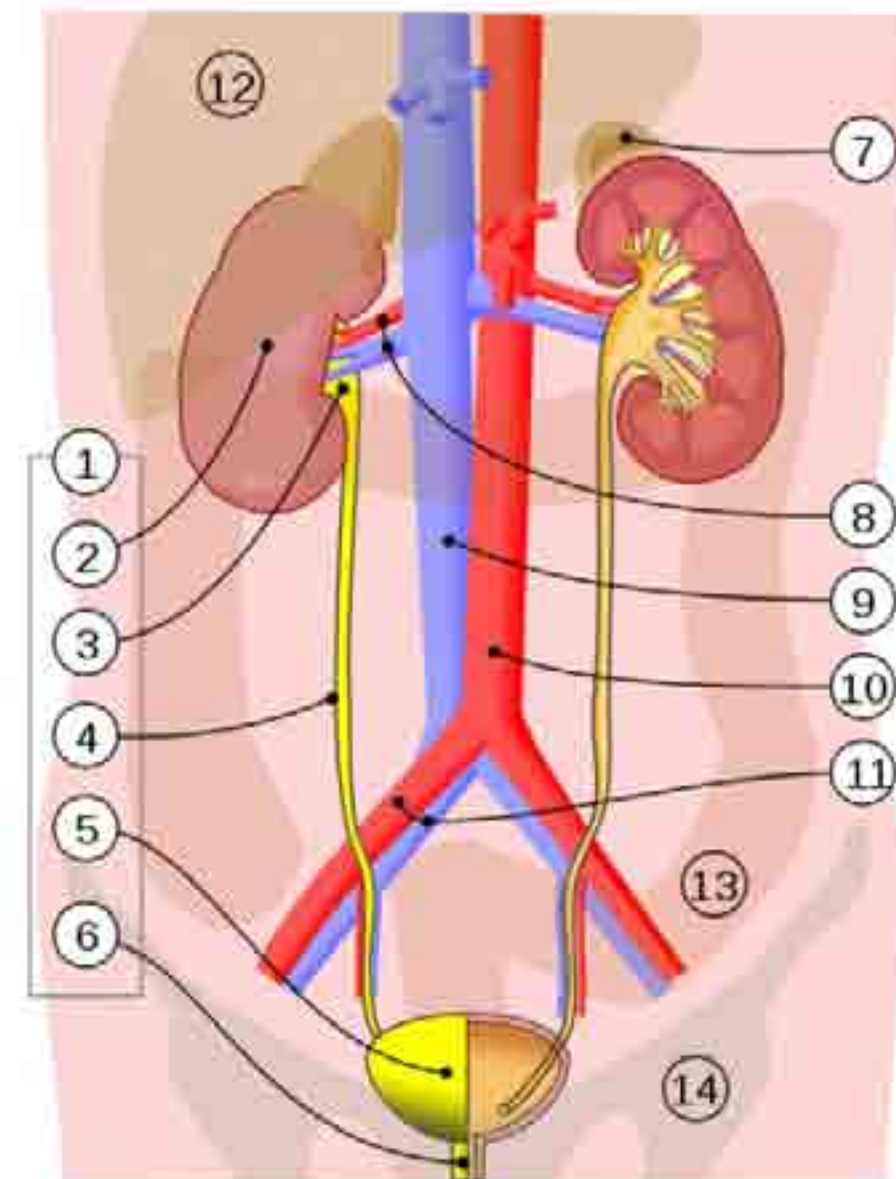
3. Соотнесите слова в обеих колонках и переведите словосочетания.

A	B
1. urinary	a. corpuscles
2. excess	b. homeostasis
3. to extract	c. fluid
4. blood	d. balance
5. to maintain	e. system
6. acid base	f. balance
7. water salt	g. excess minerals

4. Определите название органа мочевыделительной системы по определению.

- 1) comes from Aorta and are for supplying the kidneys with blood.
- 2) comes from urinary bladder and exit urine out of human body.
- 3) filter and regulate nitrogenous wastes, salt concentrations and body water.
- 4) goes into Inferior Vena Cava and are for taking blood away from the kidneys.
- 5) is the reservoir for urine.
- 6) goes into urinary bladder and are for carrying urine away from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.

5. Изучите диаграмму мочевыделительной системы.



Ключи к диаграмме

- | | |
|--|---|
| Large intestine | Liver |
| Renal pelvis | Kidney |
| Urethra (Left side with frontal section) | Иiac artery and vein (подвздошная артерия и вена) |
| Human urinary system | Adrenal gland Vessels (сосуды надпочечника) |
| Inferior vena cava | Abdominal aorta |
| Urinary bladder | Renal artery and vein |
| Urethra | Pelvis |

УРОК 33. ПОЛОВАЯ СИСТЕМА. REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Глоссарий:

ovaries – яичники	mammals – млекопитающие
gametes – половые клетки	mature – зрелый
fertilized – оплодотворенный	life expectancy – продолжительность жизни
uterus – матка	menarche – менархе (время наступления первой менструации)
tissue – ткань	androgens – андрогены (половые мужские гормоны)
nurture – питание	artificial – искусственный
fetus – зародыш	menopause – менопауза
to expel – исключать	to cease – прекращаться
copulation – копуляция (соединение особей при половом акте)	lupus – волчанка, туберкулез кожи
breast – грудь	cervical cancer – рак матки
sweat gland – потовая железа	
nutritious secretion – секреция питания	

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя Глоссарий.



In terms of biology, the female sex organs are involved in the reproductive system. **The ovaries**, in addition to their regulatory function producing hormones, produce female gametes called eggs which, when fertilized by male gametes (sperm), form new genetic individuals. **The uterus** is an organ with tissue to protect and nurture the developing fetus and muscle to expel it when giving birth. **The vagina** is used in copulation and birthing.

The breast evolved from the sweat gland to produce milk, a nutritious secretion that is the most distinctive characteristic of mammals, along with live birth. In mature women, the breast is generally more prominent than in most other mammals.

Women typically have a longer life expectancy than men. This is due to a combination of factors: genetics, sociology, the presence of the female hormone estrogen, which has a cardio protective effect in women; and the effect of high levels of androgens in men.

Most women go through menarche and are then able to become pregnant and bear children. This generally requires internal fertilization of her eggs with the sperm of a man through sexual intercourse, though artificial insemination or the surgical implantation of an existing embryo is also possible. Women generally reach menopause in their late 40s or early 50s, at which point their ovaries cease producing estrogen and they can no longer become pregnant.

Women suffer from the same illnesses as men. However, there are some diseases that primarily affect women, such as lupus. Also, there are some sex-related illnesses that are found more frequently or

exclusively in women, e.g., breast cancer, cervical cancer, or ovarian cancer. Women and men may have different symptoms of an illness and may also respond differently to medical treatment. This area of medical research is studied by gender-based medicine.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. What is the function of ovaries?
2. What is the uterus?
3. What is the function of breast?
4. What are the factors influencing longer life expectancy of women?
5. What is the process of fertilization?
6. What is the age for the menopause?
7. Name the diseases affecting women.

3. Переведите терминологические словосочетания.

Reproductive system, ovaries, hormones, female gametes, male gametes, uterus, the developing fetus, vagina, copulation, sweat gland, a nutritious secretion, life expectancy, estrogen, a cardio protective effect, go through menarche, artificial insemination, surgical implantation, to reach menopause, breast cancer, cervical cancer, or ovarian cancer, gender-based medicine.

4. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. The uterus is an organ with ... to protect and ... the developing fetus and muscle to expel it when giving birth.
2. The vagina is used in ... and birthing.
3. Women typically have a longer ... than men.
4. Most women go through ... and are then able to become pregnant and bear children.
5. Women generally reach ... in their late 40s or early 50s.

5. Соотнесите слова в обеих колонках. Переведите словосочетания.

A	B
1. regulatory	a. birth
2. giving	b. characteristic
3. to produce	c. implantation
4. distinctive	d. pregnant
5. to become	e. function
6. surgical	f. milk

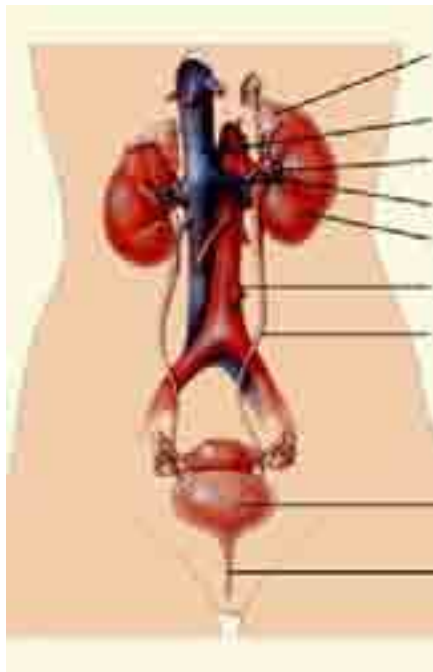
6. Составьте вопросы к следующим предложениям, начиная их со слов, данных в скобках.

1. The female sex organs are involved in the reproductive system. (What ...?)
2. Women typically have a longer life expectancy than men. (Who ...?)
3. Most women go through menarche and are then able to become pregnant and bear children. (When ...?)
4. Women generally reach menopause in their late 40s or early 50s, at which point their ovaries cease producing estrogen and they can no longer become pregnant. (Why ...?)

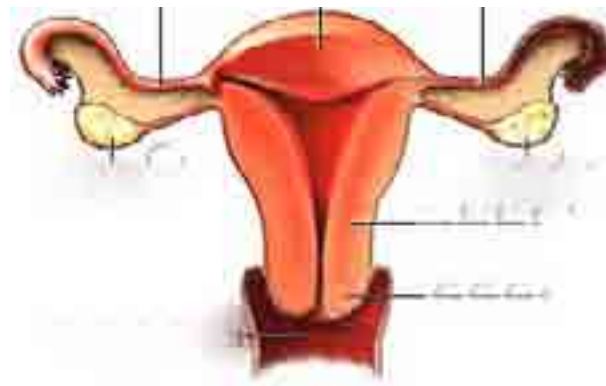
7. Закончите предложения.

1. The ovaries produce ...
2. The uterus is an organ with tissue ...
3. The vagina is used in ...
4. In mature women, the breast is ...
5. Women generally reach menopause ...
6. There are some diseases ...

8. Напишите органы половой системы.



9. Напишите органы репродуктивной системы женщины.



10. Заполните таблицу.

The System of Organs	Components	Functions
Urinary System		
Reproductive System		

**УРОК 34. ИТОГОВОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ. ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ ПРОЕКТОВ
«СИСТЕМЫ ОРГАНОВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА».
REVISION LESSON. STUDENTS' PROJECTS**

Themes for the projects:

1. Skeletal System
2. Muscular System
3. Nervous System
4. Cardiovascular System
5. Respiratory System
6. Digestive System
7. Urinary System
8. Reproductive System

Рекомендации по выполнению проекта

Виды проектов

1. Практико-ориентированный проект нацелен на социальные интересы самих участников проекта.

2. Исследовательский проект по структуре напоминает подлинно научное исследование. Оно включает обоснование актуальности избранной темы, обозначение задач исследования, обязательное выдвижение гипотезы с последующей ее проверкой, обсуждение полученных результатов.

3. Информационный проект направлен на сбор информации о каком-то объекте с целью ее анализа и представления для широкой аудитории.

4. Творческий проект предполагает максимально свободный и нетрадиционный подход к оформлению результатов. Это могут быть театрализации, спортивные игры, произведения изобразительного или декоративно-прикладного искусства, видеофильмы и т. п.

5. Ролевой проект является наиболее сложным в разработке и реализации. Участвуя в нем, проектанты берут на себя роли литературных или исторических персонажей, выдуманных героев. Результат проекта остается открытым до самого окончания.

Этапы работы над проектом

1. Определение проблемы. Разделение на группы или пары.
2. Выдвижение гипотезы (работа в группе): обоснование, определение целей и задач.
3. Выбор методов исследования (работа в группе).
4. Проведения исследования: работа с литературой, источниками интернета, приведение фактов, подбор аргументов, анализ фактов, проведение опроса.
5. Оформление результатов исследования: работа обучающихся в группах по составлению текста презентации, подбор и рисование плакатов, подбор музыкального и видео оформления.

6. Презентация результатов исследования: представление работ.
7. Обобщение выполненной работы: подведение общего итога исследования.

Памятка по выполнению проектов

1. Ставим цель (для чего я это делаю? Какого результата я хочу достичь?). Записать ответы.
2. Если это исследование, то затем нужно выдвинуть предположение-гипотезу (какой будет результат и почему?). Записать ответы.
3. Выбираем метод (что нужно сделать, чтобы получить результат?).
4. Собираем данные (ставим эксперименты, собираем необходимую информацию, материал, оформляем его).
5. Получаем результаты.
6. Анализируем результаты (сравниваем полученные результаты с данной гипотезой).
7. Делаем выводы. Защищаем результаты.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

УРОК № 2

Порядок слов в английском предложении. *Present Simple*

Утвердительные предложения

В английском языке порядок слов строго фиксированный. Это значит, каждому слову свое место. Ну на самом деле не каждому, а только двум — подлежащему и сказуемому. На первом месте стоит подлежащее, на втором — сказуемое, а далее идет все остальное. Схематически это можно изобразить так:

1 МЕСТО	2 МЕСТО	3 МЕСТО
ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ	СКАЗУЕМОЕ	ОСТАЛЬНЫЕ ЧЛЕНЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ
<i>Daniel</i>	<i>likes</i>	<i>apples.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>goes</i>	<i>to work every day.</i>
<i>These flowers</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>so beautiful!</i>
<i>Cats</i>	<i>don't eat</i>	<i>dogs.</i>

К этой таблице следует сделать следующее замечание:

1. ПЕРЕД подлежащим можно поставить определение. Эта схема используется для утвердительных предложений, т. е. тех, в конце которых стоит точка.
2. В английском предложении ВСЕГДА есть сказуемое, т. е. глагол! Даже если в русском переводе этого предложения вы этот глагол не слышите.
 - 1) Подлежащее.
 - 2) Сказуемое.
 - 3) Дополнение, а если их несколько, сначала идет косвенное без предлога, потом прямое, завершает косвенное с предлогом.
 - 4) Обстоятельство, его еще можно разместить перед подлежащим в начале предложения.

Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство		
			Образ действия	Места	Времени
He	is our new teacher of English				
I	bought	a nice watch		here	yesterday
Tom	stopped	the cat	suddenly		
The situation	has been explained	to me			

Вопросительные предложения

Итак, существуют 2 базовых типа вопросов: *общие* и *специальные*. На первые мы отвечаем «да» или «нет», а на вторые отвечаем что-то определенное, специальное (в зависимости от того, что спрашивается в самом вопросе). Помните, что порядок слов в любом английском предложении **фиксированный**, и это также касается вопросов.

Вспомогательный глагол

is / are / am	must
do/ does / did	may / might
will / would / shall	ought
have / has	need
can / could	should

Who What Where When Why How How old	BE	am	I	clever happy cold a teacher eight ?	
		is	he/she/it			
		are	we/you/they			
	CAN	can	I/he/she/it/ we/you/they			play write jump ...
			DO	do		I/we/you/they
	does	he/she/it				
	HAVE	have	I/we/you/they	got		
		has	he/she/it			

Present Simple — это время обозначает действие, которое совершается постоянно, обычно, т. е. повторяется время от времени или с определенной периодичностью.

verb + es/-s или без окончания

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I work	Do I work?	I don't work
You work	Do you work?	You don't work
He, she, it works	Does he, she, it work?	He, she, it doesn't work
We work	Do we work?	We don't work
They work	Do they work?	They don't work

Слова, которые указывают или помогают определить Present Simple:

Always – всегда

Often – часто

Usually – обычно

Every day, every morning, every weekend, и т. д.

УРОК № 3

Образование множественного числа существительных в английском языке

Способы образования формы множественного числа существительных

1. Прибавлением окончания **-s** к существительному в единственном числе:

boy – boys (мальчик – мальчики)

girl – girls (девочка – девочки)

computer – computers (компьютер – компьютеры)

2. Прибавлением окончания **-es**, если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается

на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -o,** или **-x**:

class – classes (класс – классы)

inch – inches (дюйм – дюймы)

wish – wishes (желание – желания)

box – boxes (ящик – ящики)

3. Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на согласную, после которой следует **y**, то **y** заменяется на **i**, и добавляется окончание **-es**:

city – cities (город – города)

lady – ladies (дама – дамы)

4. Если существительное в единственном числе оканчивается на гласную, после которой следует **y**, то добавляется окончание **-s** (однако данное правило не относится к словам, оканчивающимся на **-quy**):

essay – essays (сочинение – сочинения)

But: soliloquy – soliloquies (монолог – монологи)

monkey – monkeys (обезьяна – обезьяны)

5. Прибавлением окончания **-s** к большинству существительных в единственном числе, оканчивающихся на **-f**:

brief – briefs (сводка – сводки)

chief – chiefs (руководитель – руководители)

proof – proofs (испытание – испытания)

Однако в следующих существительных, оканчивающихся на **-f** или **-fe**, множественное число образуется путем замены **f** на **v** и прибавлением окончания **-es**:

wife – wives (жена – жены)

leaf – leaves (лист – листья)

knife – knives (нож – ножи)

wolf – wolves (волк – волки)

shelf – shelves (полка – полки)

Случаи отклонения от общего правила образования множественного числа имен существительных:

Единственное число	Множественное число	Единственное число	Множественное число
Man	men	sheep	sheep
Woman	women	deer	deer
Child	children	swine	swine
Ox	oxen	mouse	mice
Foot	feet	tooth	teeth
Goose	geese		

УРОК № 4

Артикль. Спряжение глаголов. Past Simple

В английском языке два артикля: a(an) — неопределенный артикль и the — определенный артикль. Кроме этого, есть понятие **нулевого артикля**.

Происхождение артиклей в английском языке

Неопределенный артикль a(an) происходит от древнеанглийского слова *one* и обозначает «один». Зная это, легче понимать употребление артикля в английском языке — только с единственным числом. Он не может сочетаться с существительным во множественном числе или с неисчисляемыми существительными.

Определенный артикль the происходит от слова *that*, что означает «тот» или «тот самый». Он используется как в единственном, так и во множественном числе; с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными.

Назначение артиклей

Артикль используется для того, чтобы собеседники лучше понимали, о чем идет речь. Чтобы облегчить понимание того, нужен артикль или нет, следует использовать слова-заменители. Для неопределенного артикля — это «один», «какой-то»; для определенного — «тот самый». Если смысл высказывания не изменился после замены артикля на его заменитель, значит артикль используется правильно.

СЛУЧАИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ THE

№ п/п	Случай употребления	ПРИМЕР
1	Если говорится о единственном в мире предмете	The sun is in the sky. <i>Солнце находится на небе</i>
2	Когда говорится о предмете (или лице), единственном в данной обстановке	The teacher is in the classroom. <i>Учитель в классе. (В данном классе находится только один учитель.)</i>
3	Когда о данном предмете уже упоминалось в разговоре или повествовании	"I've got a very interesting book", says Mike. "Please show me the book," says Nick. <i>«У меня есть интересная книга», — говорит Майк. «Покажи мне, пожалуйста, эту книгу», — говорит Ник</i>
4	С существительным, перед которым стоит порядковое числительное	We are on the fourth floor. <i>Мы на пятом этаже</i>
5	С существительным, перед которым стоит прилагательное в превосходной степени	He is the best student in our group. <i>Он лучший студент в нашей группе</i>
6	Если говорится об определенном количестве вещества, например: tea чай, milk молоко, bread хлеб	Is the milk on the table? <i>Молоко на столе?</i>
7	Перед названиями морей, горных массивов, островов, рек, пустынь, кораблей, гостиниц, кинотеатров, театров; перед словами country за городом, sea море, seaside у моря, mountains горы (и при обобщении)	I'm taking a trip to the mountains next week. <i>На следующей неделе я еду в горы.</i> Did you go to the Black Sea or to the Volga? <i>Вы ездили на Черное море или на Волгу?</i>

8	Перед существительным в единственном числе, обозначающим целый класс предметов, людей (т. е. при обобщении)	The whale is a mammal, not a fish. <i>Кит — это млекопитающее, а не рыба</i>
9	После слов one of один (<i>из</i>), some of некоторые (<i>из</i>), many of многие (<i>из</i>), each of каждый (<i>из</i>), most of большинство (<i>из</i>) (часто после слов all все, both of оба)	Most of the stories are very interesting. <i>Большинство рассказов очень интересны.</i> Give me one of the books. <i>Дайте мне одну из (этих) книг</i>
10	Перед названиями четырех сторон света	the Northern part of our country — <i>север нашей страны</i>
11	Перед фамилией во множественном числе (при обозначении всех членов семьи)	The Petrovs are at home. <i>Петровы дома</i>

СЛУЧАИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ A/AN

№ п/п	СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ	ПРИМЕР
1	При упоминании чего-либо впервые	A man came up to a policeman. <i>Человек подошел к полицейскому</i>
2	При обобщении	A baby deer can stand as soon as it is born. <i>Оленята могут стоять на ногах сразу после рождения</i>
3	При обозначении неопределенного количества конкретного предмета	Pass me a piece of bread. <i>Передайте мне (немного) хлеба</i>
4	Перед названиями профессий или должностей	He is a doctor. <i>Он врач</i>
5	В значении один перед исчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими время	Will you be back in an hour? <i>Вы вернетесь через час?</i>
6	Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, определяемыми словами such , quite , rather , most (в значении <i>очень</i>)	He is quite a young man. <i>Он совсем еще молодой человек.</i> It is a most interesting book. <i>Это очень интересная книга</i>
N.B.	Артикль an употребляется тогда, когда следующее за ним слово начинается с гласного звука: an old woman <i>старуха</i> , an honest man <i>честный человек</i> .	

ОТСУТСТВИЕ АРТИКЛЯ

№ п/п	СЛУЧАЙ	ПРИМЕР
1	Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе (в тех случаях, когда в единственном числе следует употребить неопределенный артикль)	My father and my uncle are doctors. <i>Мой отец и мой дядя врачи.</i>
2	При обобщении (обычно используется множественное число или неисчисляемое существительное без артикля)	Carrots are my favourite vegetable. <i>Морковь — мой любимый овощ</i>
3	В выражениях с собственным существительным в притяжательном падеже	John's coat — <i>пальто Джона</i>
4	Перед существительным в функции определения	guitar lessons — <i>уроки игры на гитаре</i>

5	Перед названиями континентов, стран, штатов, городов, улиц, озер	I've been neither to South Africa nor to North America. <i>Я не был ни в Южной Африке, ни в Северной Америке</i>
6	Перед неисчисляемыми (абстрактными) существительными	This is important information. <i>Это важная информация.</i> I need advice. <i>Мне нужен совет</i>
7	В некоторых сочетаниях существительного с предлогом, когда все сочетание имеет характер наречия: to / at / from school, university, college; to / in / into / from church; in time; at / from home; by car, bus, bicycle, plane, train, metro, boat etc.; for breakfast и т. д.	You can get there in time if you go by train. <i>Вы можете добраться туда вовремя, если поедете поездом</i>
8	Перед именами и фамилиями людей	My name is Bond, James Bond. <i>Меня зовут Бонд, Джеймс Бонд</i>

Глагол в английском языке характеризуется многими понятиями. Говоря простым языком, их можно охарактеризовать так:

- **времена глагола** показывают, когда происходит действие или состояние, описываемое глаголом;
- **вид глагола** показывает, завершено или нет действие или состояние;
- **залог глагола** используется для того, чтобы показать отношение между действием и исполнителем этого действия;
- **наклонение глагола** показывает отношение говорящего к глаголу, повествовательное ли это предложение или указательное.

По форме глаголы отличаются от других частей речи в английском языке тем, что они спрягаются, то есть могут изменяться по категории времени, вида, залога, наклонения, лица и числа.

Время *Past Simple* используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и время совершения которого уже истекло. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени *Past Simple* обычно используются такие слова, как **five days ago** (пять дней назад), **last year** (в прошлом году), **yesterday** (вчера), **in 1980** (в 1980 году) и т. п.

Вопрос	Утверждение	Отрицание
<p>DID { I YOU HE SHE IT WE THEY } listen drive speak swim play walk do buy ?</p>	<p>{ I YOU HE SHE IT WE THEY } listened drove spoke swam played walked did bought</p>	<p>{ I YOU HE SHE IT WE THEY } DID NOT / DIDN'T { listen drive speak swim play walk do</p>

УРОК № 5 Разряды местоимений

По своему значению местоимения в английском языке делятся на несколько групп.

Личные местоимения (Personal Pronouns)

Число	Лицо	Падеж	
		именительный	объектный
Единственное	1	I – я	me – меня, мне
	2	thou – ты	thee – тебя, тебе
	3	he – он she – она it – он, она, оно	him – его, ему her – ее, ей it – его, ее, ему, ей
Множественное	1	we – мы	us – нас, нам
	2	you – вы	you – вас, вам
	3	they – они	them – их, им

Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive Pronouns)

Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения	
	1-я форма	2-я форма
	единственное число	
I – я	my – мой, моя, мое, мои	mine – мой, моя, мое, мои
he – он	his – его	his – его
she – она	her – ее	hers – ее
it – оно	its – его, ее	its – его, ее
	множественное число	
we – мы	our – наш, наша, наше, наши	ours – наш, наша, наше, наши
you – вы	your – ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши	yours – ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
they – они	their – их	theirs – их

Возвратные и усилительные местоимения (Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns)

Лицо	Единственное число	Множественное число
1	myself – себя, сам(а)	ourselves – себя, сами
2	yourself – себя, сам(а), сами	yourselves – себя, сами
3	himself – себя, сам herself – себя, сама itself – себя, сам, сама, само	themselves – себя, сами

Взаимные местоимения (Reciprocal Pronouns)

К взаимным местоимениям относятся двойные местоимения **one another** — один другого, **each other** — друг друга.

Указательные местоимения (Demonstrative Pronouns)

единственное число	множественное число
this – этот, эта, это	these – эти
that – тот, та, то	those – те

Вопросительно-относительные местоимения (Interrogative and Relative Pronouns)

К ним относятся местоимения **who** – кто (объектный падеж: **whom** – кого, кому); **what** – что, какой; **whose** – чей; **which** – который.

Сюда же относится относительное местоимение **that** – который.

Неопределенные местоимения (Indefinite Pronouns)

К неопределенным местоимениям относятся местоимения **some, any, no, every** (а также сложные местоимения, в состав которых они входят в сочетании со словами **body, one** или **thing**), **much, many, few, little, one, none, all, both, each, either, neither, other (another)**.

Some, any, no

Местоимение **some** и сложные местоимения, в состав которых входит **some (somebody, someone, something)**, употребляются в утвердительных предложениях, а **any** и сложные местоимения, в состав которых входит **any (anybody, anyone, anything)**, употребляются в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.

No и сложные местоимения, в состав которых входит **no (nobody, no one, nothing)**, употребляются в отрицательных предложениях, причем глагол-сказуемое в предложении стоит в утвердительной форме.

В утвердительных предложениях	В вопросительных предложениях	В отрицательных предложениях
some – какой-нибудь, некоторый, несколько	any – какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь	not ... any, no – никакой, никакой, несколько
somebody, someone – кто-то, кто-нибудь	anybody, anyone – кто-нибудь	not ... anybody, not ... anyone, nobody, noone – никто
something – что-то, что-нибудь	anything – что-нибудь	not ... anything, nothing – ничто

He knows nothing about it. / He does not know anything about it. — Он ничего не знает об этом.

Does he know anything about it? — Знает ли он что-нибудь об этом?

He knows something about it. — Он что-то знает об этом.

УРОК № 6 Простое будущее время. *Future Simple*

Время *Future Simple* ссылается на действие, которое совершится в неопределенном или отдаленном будущем. Простое будущее время обычно используется с обстоятельствами: **tomorrow** (завтра), **next year** (в следующем году), **in five years** (через пять лет), **in 2035** (в 2035 году) и т. п.

Affirmative	Interrogative
I shall speak	Shall I speak?
He (she, it) will speak	Will he (she, it) speak?
We shall speak	Shall we speak?
You will speak	Will you speak?
They will speak	Will they speak?

Negative

I shall not (shan't) speak
He (she, it) will not (won't) speak
We shall not (shan't) speak
You will not (won't) speak
They will not (won't) speak

УРОК № 7

Категория падежей имен существительных в английском языке

В современном английском языке существует только два падежа — общий и притяжательный.

Общий падеж ничем не обозначен, то есть существительные в этом падеже имеют нулевое окончание (chair, car). Его значение очень размыто, и в зависимости от контекста существительное в общем падеже может выполнять самые разные функции.

Притяжательный падеж чаще всего выражает принадлежность. Он образуется при помощи знака апострофа и буквы s ('s) или просто апострофа ('). Последний способ используется для существительных во множественном числе (pupils' work, cars' colour) и греческих заимствований, оканчивающихся на [-iz] (Xerxes' army, Socrates' wife).

Однако если форма множественного числа образована не по обычному правилу (men, children), то в притяжательном падеже к ней прибавляется 's: men's work, children's toys.

Если существительное — составное, то 's прибавляется к последнему его элементу: mother-in-law's advice, passer-by's surprise.

Иногда 's может относиться к нескольким существительным или целой фразе:

Peter and Sally's kids; the girl I helped yesterday's face.

Дети Питера и Сэлли; лицо девушки, которой я вчера помог.

Нужно учесть, что притяжательный падеж одушевленных существительных в английском языке строится при помощи окончания 's, а для неодушевленных — при помощи предлога **of**:

Kevin's hat, income **of** the company — шляпа Кевина, доход компании.

Однако среди неодушевленных существительных есть исключения, которые можно поставить в форму притяжательного падежа через 's:

Существительные, обозначающие время и расстояние: today's newspaper, a mile's distance.

Названия стран и городов: Germany's industry, New York's streets.

Названия газет и организаций: the Guardian's article, Red Cross's volunteers.

Слова **nation, country, city, town**: country's treasures.

Слова **ship, car, boat**: ship's name, car's speed.

Слова **nature, water, ocean**: ocean's temperature, nature's beauty.

Названия месяцев и времени года: January's frosts, summer's days.

Названия планет: Saturn's rings.

Некоторые устойчивые выражения: at death's door, at arm's length, a hair's breadth, at a snail's pace и другие.

Выражение падежей английских существительных при помощи предлогов

Хотя в английском языке и насчитывается только два падежа, при помощи некоторых предлогов можно передать значение и других падежей.

Родительный падеж передается при помощи предлога **of**:

The beginning **of** the summer was cold.

Начало (чего?) лета было холодным.

The behavior **of** this new breed of mice is rather unusual.

Поведение (кого?) этой новой породы мышей довольно необычно.

Дательный падеж соответствует предлогу **to**:

I am going **to** John.

Я иду к (кому?) Джону.

We sold our house **to** a family from Canada.

Мы продали свой дом (кому?) семье из Канады.

Творительный падеж соответствует предлогу **with**, когда имеется в виду инструмент или предмет, которым выполняется действие:

I've killed two flies **with** a newspaper.

Я убил (чем?) газетой двух мух.

My sister can write **with** both her hands.

Моя сестра умеет писать (чем?) обеими руками.

Если имеется ввиду действующее лицо или сила, то используется предлог **by**:

This machine can be operated only **by** a professional.

Это устройство может управляться только (кем?) профессионалом.

We suddenly saw a hat carried **by** the wind.

Вдруг мы увидели шляпку, несомую (чем?) ветром.

УРОК № 8

Разряды числительных, правила образования

В английском языке, так же как и в русском, числительные делятся на количественные числительные (**Cardinal Numerals**) и порядковые числительные (**Ordinal Numerals**).

	Cardinal Numerals	Ordinal Numerals
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
21	twenty-one	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	twenty-second
30	thirty	thirtieth
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	a (one) hundred	a (one) hundredth
101	a (one) hundred and one	a (one) hundred and first
102	a (one) hundred and two	a (one) hundred and second
200	two hundred	two hundredth
253	two hundred and fifty-three	two hundred and fifty-third
1,000	a (one) thousand	a (one) thousandth
1,001	a (one) thousand and one	a (one) thousand and first
2,250	two thousand two hundred and fifty	two thousand two hundred and fiftieth
3,000	three thousand	three thousandth

100,000	a (one) hundred thousand	a (one) hundred thousandth
1,000,000	a (one) million	a (one) millionth
2,000,000	two million	two millionth

Некоторые числительные образуются со следующими отклонениями от общего правила:
two – twelve – twent, three – thirteen – thirty, five – fifteen – fifty, eight – eighteen – eighty

КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ			
ПРОСТЫЕ			СОСТАВНЫЕ
0–12	13–19 (+teen)	20–90 (+ty), 100, 1000, 1000000	
0 – zero	13 — thirteen	20 — twenty	1. Составные числительные от 20 до 100 образуются так же, как и в русском языке: 25 – twenty-five, 93 – ninety-three. 2. В составных числительных после 100 перед десятками, а если их нет, то перед единицами, ставится союз and : 375 (three hundred and seventy-five), 2941 (two thousand nine hundred and forty-one)
1 – one	14 — fourteen	30 — thirty	
2 – two	15 — fifteen	40 — forty	
3 – three	16 — sixteen	50 — fifty	
4 – four	17 — seventeen	60 — sixty	
5 – five	18 — eighteen	70 — seventy	
6 – six	19 — nineteen	80 — eighty	
7 – seven		90 — ninety	
8 – eight		100 — one (a) hundred	
9 – nine		1,000 — one (a) thousand	
10 – ten		1,000,000 — one (a) million	
11 – eleven		1,000,000,000 — a (one) milliard (в Англии); a (one) billion (в США)	
12 – twelve			
N.B.	Числительные hundred, thousand, million не приобретают окончание s как показатель множественного числа, однако если эти слова выполняют функцию существительных, т. е. перед ними нет числительного (а после них обычно стоит предлог of), то во множественном числе добавляется s : hundreds of people <i>сотни людей</i> , thousands of words <i>тысячи слов</i> .		

ДАТЫ

При чтении обозначения года называют два двузначных числа, соответствующих двум первым и двум последним цифрам обозначения:

Чтение обозначения года	
Пишется	Читается
1612	sixteen twelve
1812	eighteen twelve
1941	nineteen forty-one
1960	nineteen sixty
1900	nineteen hundred
1905	nineteen o [əu] five

В таком чтении слово **year год** не добавляется:
Pushkin was born in seventeen ninety-nine. *Пушкин родился в 1799 году.*

Годы могут читаться и по-другому: **1754 – the year seventeen hundred and fifty-four.**
Такое чтение иногда встречается в документах.

N. B.	2000 год — the year two thousand Начиная с 2001 , годы читаются как количественные числительные: 2007 — two thousand (and) seven Начиная с 2010 года все чаще встречается чтение года как двух чисел: 2014 – twenty fourteen , 2020 – twenty twenty Так, к примеру, 2013 год можно прочитать как (the year) two thousand (and) thirteen , либо twenty thirteen .
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ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕ И ЧТЕНИЕ ДАТ

Пишется	Читается	Перевод
25th July, 1976	The twenty-fifth of July, nineteen seventy-six	<i>25 июля 1976 года</i>
July 25 (25th), 1976	July the twenty-fifth, nineteen seventy-six	
25 July 1976		

УРОКИ № 9–10

Настоящее длительное время. Present Continuous

Время *Present Continuous* обычно указывает на процесс, длящийся непосредственно в момент речи. На это могут указывать контекст или такие слова, как **now** (сейчас), **at the moment** (в текущий момент) и т. п. Образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола (**am, is, are**) и причастия настоящего времени (**V + ing**):

	Present Simple		Present Continuous
	I, we, you, they	he, she, it	
+	V	V + s (es)	am is + V ing are
-	don't + V	doesn't + V	am is + not + V ing are
?	Do + ... + V?	Does + ... + V?	Am Is + ... + V ing? Are

УРОКИ № 11–12

Прошедшее продолженное время. Past Continuous

1. Действие происходило (длилось, находилось в процессе) в определенное время в прошлом. Действие началось до момента времени, которое определено, и могло закончиться или не закончиться к этому моменту. *Пример:* I was driving at 16:00 yesterday.

2. Действие происходило (было в процессе) в момент, когда произошло другое действие. *Пример:* When Winston came home, Karen was sleeping. I was drinking beer, when my wife called.

3. Два действия происходили (были в процессе) одновременно в прошлом.

При этом употребляется **while**. *Пример:* While John was laughing, Mary was crying; Или: Mary was crying, while John was laughing.

Примечание

В ситуации неформального разговора иногда вместо **while** употребляется **when**.

Пример: Peter was reading, when I was having lunch.

Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма		Вопросительная форма
I/He/She/It	was eating	I/He/She/It	was not eating	Was I/he/she/it eating?
We/You/They	were eating	We/You/They	were not eating	Were we/you/they eating?

Сокращенная форма

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

УРОК № 16

Настоящее совершенное время. Present Perfect Tense

Past Simple	Present Perfect
Действия произошли в прошлом и не имеют никакой связи с настоящим.	Действия произошли в прошлом, но имеют связь с настоящим или имеют результат в настоящем.
V ₂	HAVE/ HAS + V ₂
Вспомогательный глагол DID	Вспомогательный глагол HAVE / HAS
Важно ВРЕМЯ	Время неважно! Важно ФАКТ СОВЕРШЕНИЯ ДЕЙСТВИЯ или РЕЗУЛЬТАТ
yesterday 3 days ago, 5 years ago, a few minutes ago last week, last year, last winter on Monday, in June in 2003 when? / what time?	already just yet ever, never recently, lately this morning, this week, today twice, many times since, for

УРОК № 17

Степени сравнения прилагательных. Degrees of comparison

прилагательные		Сравнительная форма	Превосходная форма
1. Прилагательные состоящие из одного слова и двусложные с окончаниями -y, -er, -ow, -le	Large - <u>большой</u> old - <u>старый</u> brave clever- <u>умный</u>	... + -er larger - <u>больше</u> older - <u>старше</u> braver cleverer - <u>умнее</u>	the... + -est the largest - <u>самый большой</u> the oldest - <u>самый старый</u> the bravest the cleverest - <u>самый умный</u>
2. В коротких словах конечная согласная удваивается	sad hot fat- <u>толстый</u> big- <u>большой</u>	sadder hotter fatter - <u>толще</u> bigger - <u>больше</u>	The saddest The hottest The fattest - <u>самый толстый</u> The biggest - <u>самый большой</u>
3. Окончание Y меняется в сравнительной и превосходной степенях на I +ER/EST	happy easy - <u>легкий</u> busy	happier easier - <u>легче</u> busier	the happiest the easiest - <u>самый легкий</u> the busiest
4. Для прилагательных состоящие из 2ух и 3х слогов	Beautiful - <u>красивый</u> Interesting- <u>интересный</u>	more + ... more beautiful - <u>более красивый</u> more interesting- <u>более интересный</u>	The most + ... the most beautiful - <u>самый красивый</u> the most interesting - <u>самый интересный</u>
5. Прилагательные, которые образуют степени сравнения не по общему правилу	Good- <u>хороший</u> Bad- <u>плохой</u> Old- <u>старый</u> Far- <u>далекий</u> Little- <u>маленький</u>	Better - <u>лучше</u> Worse - <u>хуже</u> Older } <u>старше</u> older } farther } <u>дальше</u> further } less - <u>меньше</u>	the best- <u>самый лучший</u> the worst- <u>самый плохой</u> the oldest <u>сам. старший</u> the eldest } the farthest- <u>сам. далекий</u> the furthest } the least - <u>самый маленький</u>
6. Для прилагательным оканчивающимся на букву E	Nice - <u>красивый</u> fine large	... + -r Nicer - <u>красивее</u> finer larger	the... + -st The Nicest - <u>самый красивый</u> The finest The largest

УРОК № 19

Повелительное наклонение. The Imperative Mood

1. Повелительное наклонение выражает побуждение к действию, т. е. приказание, просьбу, совет, запрещение, команду и т. п.

In the nuclear and space era, peace supporters say: "If you want peace, **defend** it!"

В ядерный и космический век сторонники мира говорят: «Если хотите мира, защищайте его!»

2. Утвердительная форма повелительного наклонения совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы to:

Stand up! — Встань (те)!

Answer! — Отвечай (те)!

Go on reading! — Продолжай (те) читать!

Для выражения приказания, просьбы и т. п., обращенных к 1-му и 3-му лицу, употребляется глагол **let**; за глаголом let следует прямое дополнение (выраженное существительным в общем падеже или личным местоимением в объектном падеже), обозначающее лицо, к которому относится приказание или просьба, и инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы **to**:

Let him answer!

Пусть он отвечает! (Дайте, позвольте ему ответить!)

Let that student go on!

Пусть тот слушатель продолжает!

Let's (let us) begin!

Давайте начнем!

3. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в повелительном наклонении и отрицательной частицы **not – do not** (сокращенная форма **don't**) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to:

Don't go there!

Не ходи (те) туда!

Don't let him be late!

Пусть он не опаздывает!

Don't let them smoke here!

Пусть они не курят здесь. (Не позволяйте, не давайте им курить здесь)!

УРОК № 22

Настоящее совершенное длительное время. Present Perfect Continuous

Время **Present Perfect Continuous** указывает на действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и либо закончилось непосредственно перед разговором или все еще продолжается в момент разговора.

Отличие Present Perfect Continuous от Present Perfect

Различие между **Present Perfect Continuous** и **Present Perfect** состоит в том, что при употреблении **Present Perfect Continuous** подчеркивается процесс действия, а при употреблении **Present Perfect** — факт совершения действия, выраженного глаголом, т. е. показывает конечный результат!

Present Perfect Continuous	Present Perfect
I have been doing	I have done
I have been reading a book for a month. — Я читаю книгу (уже) месяц. (Важен процесс , а не результат!)	I've read a book. — Я прочитал книгу. (Важен результат — я прочитал!)
He's been writing articles all day. — Он пишет статью целый день. We've been playing basketball for three hours. — Мы играем в баскетбол (уже) три часа. (Указание на то, как долго происходит действие.)	He's written three articles today. — Сегодня он написал три статьи. We've played basketball two times this week. — На этой неделе мы играли в баскетбол три раза. (Указание на то, сколько всего сделано или сколько раз происходит действие.)

Отличие Present Perfect Continuous от Present Continuous

Разница в том, что у **Present Continuous** нет никакой связи с прошлым, а **Present Perfect Continuous** началось в прошлом и продолжается до настоящего времени, т. е. показывает, как долго происходит действие.

Present Perfect Continuous	Present Continuous
I have been doing	I am doing
I have been working hard all week. — Я упорно работаю (уже) всю неделю. (Действие началось в прошлом и продолжается до настоящего времени.)	I'm working. — Я работаю сейчас. (Нет никакой связи с прошлым!)

УРОК № 26

Пассивный залог. Passive Voice

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	am/are/is given	was/were given	shall/will be given
Continuous	am/are/is being given	was/were being given	–
Perfect	has/have been given	had been given	shall/will have been given
Perfect Continuous	–	–	–

Active

Mary helps John. — Мэри помогает Джону.
 Mary helped John. — Мэри помогла Джону.
 Mary will help John. — Мэри поможет Джону.
 Mary is helping John. — Мэри помогает Джону.
 Mary was helping John. — Мэри помогала Джону.
 Mary has helped John. — Мэри помогла Джону.
 Mary had helped John before Mother came. — Мэри помогла Джону до прихода мамы.
 Mary will have helped John. — Мэри поможет Джону.

Passive

John is helped by Mary. — Джону помогает Мэри.
 John was helped by Mary. — Джону помогла Мэри.
 John will be helped by Mary. — Джону поможет Мэри.
 John is being helped by Mary. — Джону (сейчас) помогает Мэри.
 John was being helped by Mary. — Джону помогала Мэри.
 John has been helped by Mary. — Джону помогла Мэри.
 John had been helped by Mary before Mother came. — Джону помогла Мэри до прихода мамы.
 John will have been helped by Mary. — Джону поможет Мэри.

ТЕСТЫ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ

ТЕСТ № 1

Настоящее простое время / The Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Where _____ the Johnsons (live)?
 a) do b) are c) does
2. My mother _____ a bad headache.
 a) have got b) am c) has got
3. Margie and her sister _____ wonderful voices.
 a) does b) have got c) has got
4. I _____ that man because I _____ English.
 a) not understand, don't know
 b) don't understand, not know
 c) don't understand, don't know
5. _____ Jane Smith _____ English?
 a) Is ... speak b) Does ... speak c) Do ... speak
6. The Browns _____ a nice house in the country.
 a) have got b) has got c) are
7. _____ you _____ swimming?
 a) Do you like b) Does you like c) Are you like
8. _____ your sister often _____ to the theatre?
 a) Is Go b) Does ... go c) Do ... go
9. _____ Bob _____ what I want?
 a) Bob knows b) Do Bob knows c) Does Bob know
10. Don't give him cigarettes. He _____.
 a) isn't smoke b) doesn't smoke c) don't smoke
11. Can you help me? I _____ the way to the market.
 a) am not know b) not know c) don't know
12. _____ Peter _____ any beer in the fridge?
 a) Does Peter have b) Do Peter has c) Does Peter have

ТЕСТ № 2

Настоящее продолженное время / Настоящее простое время The Present Continuous Tense / The Present Simple Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Listen! Somebody ... a lovely song.
 a) sings b) is singing c) are singing

2. I ... in the car now.

- a) am waiting b) wait c) is waiting

3. What ... in the room now?

- a) they are doing b) are they doing c) do they do

4. Ann ... French at all.

- a) isn't speaking b) not speaks c) doesn't speak

5. They ... to the seaside every summer.

- a) are going b) goes c) go

6. No, I ... the newspaper at the moment.

- a) am not reading b) don't read c) don't reading

7. Yes, we ... to the cinema, but not very often.

- a) go b) goes c) are going

8. Where is Jim? — He ... in the garden.

- a) working b) is working c) works

9. How many newspapers ... every day?

- a) you buy b) do you buy c) are you buying

10. Excuse me, ... you ... English?

- a) do ... speak b) are ... speaking c) are ... speak

11. What ... you ... at?

- a) do ... laugh b) is ... laughing c) are ... laughing

12. Ann is a good golf player but she ... very often.

- a) doesn't play b) doesn't playing c) isn't playing

13. I usually ... my house at 8 a.m.

- a) is leaving b) leave c) leaves

ТЕСТ № 3

Будущее простое время / The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I'd like to see animals. I think I ... to the zoo today.

- a) Will go b) shall go c) do go

2. ... Angelina Jolie ... an Oscar next year?

- a) Does win b) will win c) shall win

3. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she ... 12.

- a) is b) shall be c) will be

4. My aunt ... for Canada next summer.

- a) won't leave b) don't leave c) shan't leave

5. Will people travel to other planets?

- a) Yes, they will b) Yes, they are c) Yes, they shall

6. There is an interesting film on the cinema, I ... tickets for it.

- a) will buy b) don't buy c) shan't buy

7. It's sunny today. I think it

- a) shall rain b) does rain c) will rain

8. ... you ... our exams next year?

- a) Will pass b) Shall pass c) do pass

9. It's very hot in the room, I ... the window.

- a) did open b) will open c) shall open

10. We are very hungry, our mother ... pizza.

- a) will cook b) won't cook c) shan't cook

11. ... children ... to school in 100 years?

- a) Do go b) shall go c) will go

12. It's 25 degrees today. It ... tomorrow.

- a) shall snow b) does snow c) will snow

13. The room is dirty, Tom ... it.

- a) Does clean b) shall clean c) will clean

ТЕСТ № 4

Прошедшее простое время / The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He ... at a factory last year.

- a) works b) to work c) worked

2. She (to sleep) after dinner two hours ago.

- a) slept b) sleeped c) sleeps

3. ... They (to drink) tea yesterday for breakfast?

- a) Did drank b) Did dranked c) Did drink

4. Mike (to be) a student five years ago.

- a) is b) were c) was

5) His brother ... in an office the day before yesterday.

- a) don't work b) didn't worked c) didn't work

6. ... you good friends in your childhood?

- a) Was b) Were c) Did be

7. She (to get) up at seven o'clock last Sunday.

- a) didn't got b) didn't geted c) didn't get

8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea a day ago.

- a) don't have b) doesn't have c) didn't have

9. After breakfast she (to go) to the college last Tuesday.

- a) didn't go b) didn't went c) didn't goed

10. ... they ... football at the college?

- a) Did played b) Did play c) Do played

13. Ann ... a shower before going to bed yesterday.

- a) taked b) took c) taket

11. My working day ... at six o'clock.

- a) begins b) begined c) began

12. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.

- a) didn't had b) had not c) didn't have

13. I (to leave) home at half past seven.

- a) left b) leaved leaves

ТЕСТ № 5

Прошедшее продолженное время / Past Continuous Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping.

- a) was meeting / did c) meet / do
b) met / was doing d) met / did

2. I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name.

- a) paid / was hearing c) was paying / hear
b) pay / heard d) was paying / heard

3. I _____ and I _____ the knife.

- a) cooked / was dropping c) was cooking / dropped
b) cook / drop d) cooked / dropped

4. What _____ at 8.00 last night?

- a) did you do b) you did c) were you doing d) are you doing

5. While I _____ this morning, I _____ my money. I don't know how.

- a) shopped / lose c) shopped / was losing
b) was shopping / lost d) shop / lose

6. When we came in he _____ something on the paper.

- a) was writing b) were writing c) is writing d) wrote

7. I _____ round and _____ Paula.

- a) turned / saw c) turn / was seeing
b) was turning/ was seeing d) was turning / saw

8. While we _____ a drink, a waiter _____ a pile of plates.

- a) had / was dropping c) have / drop
b) have / dropped d) were having / dropped

9. I _____ to get up this morning. It _____ and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.

- a) don't want / is raining c) wasn't wanting / rained
b) am not wanting / rains d) didn't want / was raining

10. I _____ to the news on the radio when the phone _____.

- a) listened / was ringing c) was listening / rang
b) am listening / was ringing d) listen / is ringing

ТЕСТ № 6

Настоящее совершенное время / Present Perfect Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Anna ... a good job.

- a) finds b) has found c) founded d) have found

2. I ... a new flat a few months ago.

- a) bought b) have been buying c) have bought d) buy

3. ... Paul Simon's latest record?

- a) Have you heard c) Did you hear
b) Have you been hearing d) Are you heard

4. Sorry. I ... one of your glasses.

- a) have broken b) broke c) break d) have been breaking

5. ... you ever ... to London?

- a) has / been b) have / been c) have / were d) have / be

6. I ... not ... him since June.

- a) did / see b) did / seen c) have / saw d) have / seen

7. They ... John yesterday.

- a) met b) have met c) meet d) has met

8. Mary ... Paris for London in 2013.

- a) has left b) have left c) left d) leaved

9. I haven't done it

- a) yet b) already c) just d) since

10. She's ... the letter. She ... it yesterday.

- a) wrote / wrote c) wrote / written
b) written / written d) written / wrote

ТЕСТ № 7

Настоящее или Прошедшее совершенное время/
Present Perfect Tense or Past Perfect Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Why ... you ... my breakfast before I came back? Were you so hungry?

- a) have/eaten b) has/eaten c) had/eaten d) did/ate

2. When John made his mind (решился) to sign up for (записаться) English course, Tom ... already ... it.

- a) had/done b) have/done c) did/do d) has/done

3. We ... not ... to any foreign country yet but in the foreseeable future we intend to go abroad and take a trip.

- a) have/been b) have/seen c) had/been d) were/been

4. She ... a member of our organization for more than 10 years.

- a) has/be b) have/been c) was d) has/been

5. You are the most beautiful woman I ... even Why are you single then?

- a) have/seen b) had/seen c) has/seen d) was/seen

6. She ... only for half a year for an employer (на хозяина) before she was fired.

- a) has/worked b) had/worked c) worked d) was working

7. When I went to school I was very scared because I ... not ... my previous homework.

- a) had/done b) have/dove c) did/do d) was/doing

8. He's the 10th person who ...me what is the weather today this morning!

- a) has/ask b) has/asked c) had/asked d) was/asked

9. I'm looking for Kate. Can you tell me where she is at the moment? — I don't know, she ...

just ...

- a) have/leved b) have/left c) has/leave d) has/left

10. ... your mother ... the table (накрывать на стол) by the time you were back from Canada?

- a) has/laid b) had/lad c) had/laid d) had/lying

ТЕСТ № 8

Будущее совершенное время / Future Perfect Tense

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We _____ the camp by 10 o'clock, I believe.

- a) reached b) were reaching c) will have reached

2. I hope, we _____ half of our way by tomorrow.

- a) will have driven b) are driving c) will have driven

3. By the end of August we'll _____ .

- a) have moved b) move c) moved

4. Steven _____ his lesson by tomorrow.

- a) won't learn b) won't have learnt c) won't be learning

5. I hope they _____ this unpleasant episode by the time they meet again.

- a) will have forgotten b) will be forgotten c) forget

6. I hope we will _____ the market research by January.

- a) do b) be doing c) have done

7. By the time I come they _____ .

- a) will have gone b) will go c) will be going

8. Let's hope the volcanic eruption _____ before we arrive at the island.

- a) finishes b) will have finished c) will finish

9. By the time you get home I will _____ the house from top to bottom.

- a) have cleaned b) clean c) be cleaing

10. When you get back, I will _____ the front door.

- a) am painting b) have painted c) paint

11. I am sure you _____ my letter of resignation by now.

- a) receive b) will be receiving c) will have received

12. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O'Henry.

- a) will finish b) will be finish c) will have finished

13. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station.

- a) will have left b) left c) will leave

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He is ... vegetarian.

- a) a b) the c) –

2. He doesn't eat ... meat.

- a) a b) the c) –

3. He eats vegetables for ... breakfast.

- a) a b) c) –

4. Mary never sits in ... sun.

- a) a b) the c) –

5. Give me ... cigarette.

- a) a b) the c) –

6. Yesterday I found ... wallet in the street

- a) a b) the c) –

7. Look out of ... window! What is going on outside?

- a) a b) the c) –

8. What is ... longest river in the world?

- a) a b) the c) –

9. ... apple a day keeps the doctor away. (Proverb)

- a) an b) the c) –

10. I love ... oranges.

- a) a b) the c) –

11. There is a red pen on the table. Give me ... pen.

- a) a b) the c) –

12. I am going to ... countryside tomorrow.

- a) a b) the c) –

13. Would you like ... cup of coffee?

- a) a b) the c) –

14. Where is ... Everest situated?

- a) a b) the c) –

15. Jane is ... tallest girl in our class.

- a) a b) the c) –

16. Marilyn Monroe was ... actress.

- a) an b) the c) –

17. Moscow is ... capital of Russia.

- a) a b) the c) –

18. ... tigers are wild animals.

- a) a b) the c) –

19. It is 5 o'clock in ... morning.

- a) a b) the c) –

20. This table is made of ... wood.

- a) a b) the c) –

21. Nick's brother is ... writer.

- a) a b) the c) –

ТЕСТ № 10

Множественное число существительных / Plural of Nouns

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Our two ... are crying all the time.
a) babies b) babys c) babyes
2. I don't like going by car. If I have a chance, I always go on ...
a) foot b) feet c) foots
3. It is rather dangerous to walk on ... after the rain.
a) roofs b) roofes c) rooves
4. Dentists recommend using ... twice a day: in the morning and in the evening.
a) tooth's paste b) teeth's paste c) teethpaste
5. ... are flowers of life.
a) childs b) children c) childrens
6. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten ... at passers-by.
a) tomatos b) tomatoes c) tomato
7. Множественное число существительного *a city*:
a) citys b) cities c) cites
8. Множественное число существительного *a deer*:
a) deer b) deers c) deeres
9. ... in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
a) mouses b) mices c) mice
10. My little son is afraid of grey ... (волчков) that come at night.
a) wolfs b) wolvies c) wolves
11. What do you need these ... for?
a) boxes b) boxes c) box
12. Множественное число существительного *a sheep*:
a) sheeps b) sheep c) sheepes

ТЕСТ № 11

Степени сравнения прилагательных / Adjectives. Degrees of comparison

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
a) large b) the largest c) larger
2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
a) bigger b) biggest c) most big
3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
a) the largest b) the most large c) larger
4. The London underground is the (old) in the world.
a) oldest b) older c) most oldest
5. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.
a) more beautiful b) beautifullest c) most beautiful

6. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland.

- a) the smallest b) more smaller c) smaller
7. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
a) the highest b) higher c) more high
10. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.
a) wider b) more wider c) the widest
11. Russia is a very (large) country.
a) large b) larger c) the largest
12. Nick is ... boy that I know.
a) happy b) the happiest c) happier
13. Jane's notebook is ... than mine.
a) the cheapest b) cheap c) cheaper
14. This is ... cheese-cake I have ever had.
a) more delicious b) delicious c) the most delicious
15. This bookcase is ... than that one.
a) the most beautiful b) more beautiful c) beautiful
16. Do you feel ... today than yesterday?
a) good b) better c) the best
17. I think my cat is ... of all the cats in the world.
a) pretty b) prettier c) the prettiest
18. Steve Jobs is ... than Stephen Wozniak.
a) more famous b) famouser c) famous
19. This week the weather is ... than last week.
a) hotter b) hot c) more hot
20. Our new house is than the old one.
a) expensive b) expensive c) more expensive
21. Girls are usually ... than boys.
a) the cleanest b) more clean c) cleaner
22. Chemistry was subject at school.
a) the hardest b) harder c) hard

ТЕСТ № 12

Пассивный и Активный залог / Active and passive voice

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The problem ... to the children.
a) explained b) was explained c) explaine
2. Those pyramids ... around 400 AD.
a) built b) were built c) is build
3. I ... him ten thousand pounds last year.
a) lend b) lent c) was lent
4. She ... of spiders.
a) is frightened b) frightened c) frightens

5. That picture ... by my grandmother.

- a) paint b) painted c) was painted

6. A cake was made by mother yesterday.

- a) made b) is made c) was made

7. A song ... by him.

- a) sings b) is sung c) sing

8. The spider ... by the boy.

- a) killed b) kill c) was killed

9. The job ... next week.

- a) will finish b) finish c) will be finished

10. We ... by a loud noise during the night.

- a) woke up b) are woken up c) were woken up

11. The new computer system ... next month.

- a) will install b) shall be installed c) will be installed

12. The children ... to the zoo.

- a) go b) went c) were gone

13. Their engagement ... in the local paper.

- a) announced b) was announced c) is announced

14. When ...the letter... ?

- a).was posted b) posted c) did post

15. How many doors ... yesterday?

- a) painted b) were painted c) are painted

16. His umbrella ... quite a lot of money.

- a) costs b) is cost c) was cost

17. Some time ago a letter from my brother

- a) was come b) came c) come

18. to the children on time?

- a) Did the toys sent b) Were the toys sent c) Did the toys were sent

ТЕСТ № 13
Итоговый тест

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Where ... your husband ... five years ago?

- a) did ... work b) do ... work c) does ... work

2. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

- a) the, —, the, — b) a, the, a, — c) a, the,—,—

3. For breakfast she ... a sandwich and a cup of tea.

- a) to have b) have c) has

4. I (to write) an English exercise now.

- a) write b) am writing c) is writing

5. The park gates ... at 6.30 p.m. every evening.

- a) were locked b) will be locked c) are locked

6. is collecting stamps.

- a) my friend's hobby b) my hobby's friend c) my friends's hobby

7. ... you ... me at the railway station next Sunday?

- a) Will ... meet b) Shall ... meet c) Do ... meet

8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk.

- a) changed b) have changed c) has changed

9. You ... a good friend.

- a) is b) are c) am

10. My ... parents are my grandparents.

- a) sister's b) mother's c) friend's

11. The letter ... yesterday.

- a) received b) was received c) were receive

12. I usually go to ...college by ... bus.

- a) the, a b) —, the c) —, —

13. Bread ... every day.

- a) are eaten b) is eaten c) eat

14. I live in Moscow but ... family lives in London.

- a) his b) their c) my

15. You (to be) good friends.

- a) am b) are c) is

16....you ... home at six o'clock yesterday?

- a) Do ...come b) Did...come c) Does... come

17. I (not to eat) ice cream tomorrow.

- a) not eat b) don't eat c) won't eat

18. Nick ... to Moscow next week.

- a) is sent b) will be sent c) was sent

19. Mary (to buy) a new hat.

- a) bought b) buys c) has bought

20. His new book ... next year.

- a) will be finished b) was finished c) will finish

21. My...sister's children study in ...USA.

- a) the, the b) —, the c) —, —

22. She ... English well.

- a) speaks b) to speak c) speak

23. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday.

- a) wasn't doing b) didn't do c) weren't doing

24. She ... English two years ago.

- a) studied b) studies c) studied

25. My friends (not to do) their homework now.

- a) isn't doing b) aren't doing c) don't do

26. St. Petersburg ... in 1703.

- a) founded b) was founded c) were founded

27. ... Tiraspol is situated on ... left bank of ... Dniester River.

- a) —, a, — b) the, the, the c) —, the, the

28. We usually ... four classes a day.

- a) has b) to have c) have

29. They ... tea every day.

- a) drinks b) drank c) drink

30. I ... to bed at ten o'clock yesterday

- a) go b) goes c) went

31. This text ... at the last lesson.

- a) translated b) will be translated c) was translated

32. We ... to a concert last Saturday.

- a) were invited b) are invited c) invited

33. I ... to the cinema on Sunday.

- a) go b) will go c) goes

34. We have a big family. ... family is friendly.

- a) our b) their c) his

35. My dad asked me to buy

- a) today's newspaper b) today newspaper c) newspaper's today

36. She was ... first woman to swim across ... English Channel.

- a) a, the b) —, — c) the, the

37. When ... they ... home?

- a) did, return b) have, returned c) do, returned

38. Helen ... this book 4 times.

- a) read b) have read c) has read

39. When the phone rang, I ... dinner.

- a) cook b) was cooking c) cooked

40. Safari parks are ... places of all to keep animals.

- a) better b) the best c) more better

ВЫСКАЗЫВАНИЯ ВЕЛИКИХ ЛЮДЕЙ О МЕДИЦИНЕ

He is the best physician who is the most ingenious inspirer of hope. (С. Тейлор Кольридж)

Medicine is not only a science; it is also an art. It does not consist of compounding pills and plasters; it deals with the very processes of life, which must be understood before they may be guided. (Ф. Парацельс)

Medicines are only fit for old people. (Наполеон Бонапарт)

The art of medicine consists of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease. (Вольтер)

The very first requirement in a hospital is that it should do the sick no harm. (Ф. Найтингейл)

The only medicine that does women more good than harm is dress. (Жан Поль Рихтер)

Walking is a man's best medicine. (Гиппократ)

Water, air, and cleanness are the chief articles in my pharmacy. (Наполеон Бонапарт)

What can't be cured must be endured. (Р. Бартон)

Medicine heals doubts as well as diseases. (К. Маркс)

Injections are the best thing ever invented for feeding doctors. (Г.Г. Маркос)

He who lives by medical prescriptions lives miserably. (У. Шекспир)

To array a man's will against his sickness is the supreme art of medicine. (Г. Бичер)

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