



**СБОРНИК ТЕКСТОВ И УПРАЖНЕНИЙ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

Кызыл
2019

ФГБОУ ВО «ТУВИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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**Сборник текстов и упражнений по английскому языку
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Сборник текстов и упражнений предназначен для студентов неязыковых специальностей, изучающих английский язык по направлениям подготовки 44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями). Основной целью является сообщение основных сведений и развитие речевых грамматических навыков устной английской речи. Пособие будет полезно не только тем, кто начинает изучать английский язык, но и тем, кто владеет элементарным уровнем английского языка и желает далее совершенствовать грамматическую сторону английской речи.

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Пояснительная записка

Сборник текстов и упражнений по английскому языку предназначен для студентов, изучающих английский язык по направлениям подготовки 44.03.05 Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями) профили «География и Биология», 04.04.01 Химия, 05.03.02 География, 06.03.01 Биология.

Целью пособия является сообщение основных сведений и развитие речевых грамматических навыков устной английской речи.

Сложность в овладении грамматической стороной устной английской речи определяется многими факторами: индивидуальными особенностями студентов, влиянием (интерференцией) грамматических навыков русского и родного языков, сложностью материала. Формирование устойчивых грамматических навыков, их полная автоматизация, поддержание и совершенствование требуют длительной и целенаправленной работы.

Решить задачу эффективного формирования устойчивых грамматических навыков у студентов неязыковых специальностей призван настоящий сборник текстов и упражнений.

В практикуме содержится большое количество текстов и тренировочных языковых, условно-коммуникативных и коммуникативных упражнений. Кроме того, сборник включает задания для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Part 1. Dialogue
Grammar: The Present Continuous Tense. The Present Indefinite Tense

- Who is an economist?
- My wife is.
- Who knows English?
- She does.
- How well does she know English?
- She knows it very well.
- Does she learn German or French?
- She is learning German now, but next year she is going to learn French.
- What does she often speak about?
- She often speaks about her work.
- What is she going to do tonight?
- She is going to do her homework.
- Is she going to have German tomorrow morning?
- No, she is going to have it in three days.
- Which of you likes to speak foreign languages?
- My wife does.

Active words and word combinations

An economist, German, French, to do well, to like, very much, to be going, next year (week, month), tomorrow, tomorrow morning, tomorrow evening, tonight, which of you.

Языковые упражнения:

Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. Her sister lives in Moscow.
2. My friend learns English.
3. Our teacher speaks French.
4. This engineer works at our office.
5. His wife goes to the office in the morning.
6. Her friend does English exercises at home.
7. His name is Paul.
8. They are having a dictation now.

Ответьте на вопросы, обращая внимание на лицо и число глагола-сказуемого:

1. Does your sister work?
2. Where does she work?
3. Does she learn any foreign language?
4. What language does she learn?
5. Does your sister have her English every day?
6. Where does she have her English?
7. Does she learn French too?
8. What does she do in class?
9. What languages does your sister speak in class?
10. Are you a student?
11. What do you do?
12. Where do you work?
13. Do you learn English?
14. When do you have your English?
15. Does your friend learn English too?
16. Is he a good student?
17. Is he having his English now?
18. What kind of books do you read?
19. What kind of books does your son read?

Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. Our teacher always speaks English in class.
2. We sometimes have English in the morning.
3. My friends work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
4. We often have dictations in class.
5. They do a lot of exercises at home.
6. We are having our English now.

Условно-речевые упражнения.

I	am doing
We	are doing
They	
My friend(s)	is doing
My sister	
These engineers	

Составьте ситуации, используя данные слова и словосочетания

1. At the office.

To be in time for, to get a lot of letters, to read, to translate

2. At the lesson.

To write (to read, to translate) well (badly), to like reading (writing, translating), to speak English, to be doing well.

3. In the evening.

To be going, to get an English book, to be at home, to do one's homework, to revise, to translate, with one's friends, to speak about.

Спросите вашего друга по-английски:

1. Изучает ли его сестра английский язык или она уже знает его?

2. Говорит ли она по-английски?

3. Читает ли она английские книги?

4. Говорит ли с кем-нибудь по-английски?

5. Кто из студентов его группы хорошо учится?

6. Всегда ли он приходит вовремя на занятия?

Подлинно-речевые упражнения

Представьте, что вы познакомились со студентом из другого вуза, о чем вы будете его спрашивать. Составьте диалог, используя активную лексику данного урока.

Скажите, что вы собираетесь делать сегодня вечером.

Скажите, что сейчас делают ваши друзья.

Что вы обычно делаете на занятиях английского языка?

Part 2. Text “We learn Foreign Languages”

Grammar: The Present Indefinite Tense

The Present Continuous Tense

My name is Nick. I live in the center of Moscow. I work in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I am an engineer and I am also a student. Many engineers in our Ministry learn foreign languages. I learn English. We have our English classes in the morning. We are having a lesson now. Joan is standing at the blackboard. She is writing an English sentence. We are not writing. We are looking at

the blackboard. We don't often write in class. Sometimes we have dictations. During the lesson we read our text-book and do a lot of exercises. We don't speak Russian in class. We speak English to our teacher. We usually speak Russian after classes.

Dialogue

- What is your name?
- My name is Alex.
- Where do you work?
- I work at an office.
- What do you do?
- I am an engineer.
- Do you learn French?
- No, I don't.
- What languages do you learn?
- I learn English.
- When do you usually have your English?
- In the evening.
- Are you having a lesson now?
- No, I am not.

Active words and word combinations

First, to learn, to study, a foreign language, the English language/English, grammar, to live, to work (in, at), the Ministry of Foreign Trade, also, many/a lot of, to have / to have one's English, to have a lesson, morning/every morning/ in the morning, to stand, a sentence, often, seldom, always, sometimes, in class, dictation, to have a dictation, an exercise/to do exercises, to speak to, Russian, usually, after, after classes, before, before classes, office, French, when, evening, in the evening.

Языковые упражнения

Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. I often meet this engineer here.
2. You go to the factory every day.
3. I read newspapers every morning.
4. His sisters always give me books to read.

5. They often go there.
6. I usually read newspapers at home.
7. They often come here.
8. We write dictations at home.

Почитайте предложения, заменяя наречие often наречиями, данными в скобках.

A)

1. We often meet these boys here.
2. They often send me English books.
3. I often write to my sister.
4. Do you often go there?
5. Do you often read English newspapers?
6. Do you often come here?

(sometimes, always, seldom, usually)

B)

1. We don't often copy out these texts.
2. They don't often meet their friends here.
3. I don't often read English newspapers.

(always, usually)

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What is his name?
2. Where does Alex live?
3. Where does he work?
4. Why does Alex learn English?
5. When does he have English classes?
6. What is Joan doing now?
7. What do they often do in class?
8. Do they speak Russian or English in class? Why?

Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам

1. This is a room.
2. The walls in the room are yellow.
3. Ann is in her room now.
4. She is reading a newspaper.
5. We read good books.
6. I sometimes give Peter my exercise-books.

7. My sons read these books every day.
8. I am going to the blackboard.

Переведите, обращая внимание на видовременную форму

1. Откройте ваши тетради, пожалуйста.
2. Что вы читаете сейчас?
3. Что его студенты обычно читают?
4. Какие газеты они читают сейчас?
5. Куда вы идете?
6. Куда вы ходите каждый день?
7. Сядьте за стол, пожалуйста, откройте тетради и спишите текст номер пять.
8. Что вы сейчас делаете? – Мы списываем текст номер пять.
9. Читают ли ваши друзья английские книги? – Да, очень часто.
10. Не закрывайте книгу пожалуйста.
11. Они не присылают мне книг и газет.
12. Какой это фильм? – Это хороший фильм.
13. Я часто встречаю здесь этого рабочего.

Условно-речевые упражнения

Ответьте на вопросы, используя активную лексику урока

1. What is your name?
2. Do you live in Kyzyl?
3. Do you live in the center of Kyzyl?
4. Are you a teacher?
5. Are you a student?
6. What do you do?
7. Where do you work?
8. Where do you go in the evening?
9. When do you have your English?
10. What language do you learn?
11. What do you do during the lessons?
12. What are you doing now?
13. Where do you do your homework?
14. Do you usually do many exercises in class?
15. Do you often have dictations?
16. Do you often speak English to your friends?

17. What languages do you usually speak in class?
18. Where do you go after classes?
19. What kind of books do you usually read?
20. Are you reading now?
21. Do you sometimes speak English before and after classes?
22. Are you speaking English or Russian now?

Скажите чем вы занимаетесь обычно (каждый день, каждое утро, всегда), используя таблицу.

I	To learn, to live, to work, to have to stand, to speak to, to read, to do, to write, to copy out, to open, to close, to take, to meet, to send, to go, to come, to give	Every day
We		Every morning
You		Every evening
They		Often
These engineers		Always
Those workers		Usually
My sisters		Sometimes
The students		now
My friend		
Your friend		

Составьте ситуации, используя данные слова и словосочетания

1. In the morning (to live, in the center, to go, the office, to meet friends)
2. Before classes (to have one's English, in the morning, to do exercises, a lot of, to have a dictation, sometimes)
3. In class (to have one's English, in the morning, to go into the classroom, to speak to, to speak Russian.)
4. At home (usually, to speak Russian, to do exercises, to copy out the new words, to learn the new words, often)

Спросите вашего друга по-английски:

1. где он живет

2. чем занимается
3. где работает (учится)
4. какой иностранный язык изучает
5. когда у него бывают уроки (утром или вечером)
6. часто ли он пишет на уроке
7. много ли делает упражнений
8. часто ли разговаривает на уроке по-английски
9. много ли английских книг читает
10. говорит дома по-русски, по-тувински или по-английски.

Суммируйте полученные сведения в кратком сообщении.

Подлинно-речевые упражнения.

1. *Расскажите о своих уроках английского, используя как можно больше слов и выражений из данного урока*
2. *Представьте, что вы познакомились со своим сверстником из другой страны. Расспросите его об уроках.*
3. *Скажите, что вы делаете дома по вечерам.*
4. *Какой ваш самый любимый предмет и почему?*
5. *Представьте, что вы учитель английского языка. Как вы планируете свой урок. Почему?*
6. *Опишите любой урок, который вам понравился больше всего.*
7. *Почему вы изучаете иностранный язык?*
8. *Если бы у вас был выбор, какой язык вы бы изучали? Почему?*

Part 3. Text “My working day”
Grammar: The Present Indefinite Tense

My working day begins early. I always get up at seven o'clock. Before I leave for the Institute I have a lot of things to do. First of all I do my morning exercises. When doing them I usually open the window and switch on the radio.

I like to do my morning exercises to music.

Then I go to the bathroom where I have a bath, clean my teeth and dress.

At a quarter to eight I am ready to have breakfast. While having breakfast I often listen to the latest news on the radio or look through the newspapers.

It doesn't take me long to have breakfast.

At a quarter past eight I leave home for the Institute. As I live far from the Institute I go there by bus or by metro. It usually takes me half an hour. I am never late. I always come to the Institute in time. Between classes we have short breaks. I usually have dinner in the canteen.

As a rule I have three lectures or seminars a day. Classes are over at three.

After classes I usually walk home. I like to walk after a busy day. When I come home I have dinner and a rest. Then I prepare my lessons. It usually takes me about three hours. In the evening I have supper and watch TV.

I usually go to bed at 11.

Dialogue

- When does your day begin?
- My working day begins early. I usually get up very early.
- What do you usually do in the morning?
- I have a lot of things to do. I do my morning exercises, have a bath, clean my teeth and dress. Then I have my breakfast. At a quarter past eight I leave home for the Institute.
- How do you get to your Institute?
- By bus or by metro
- How much does it take you?
- It usually takes me half an hour.
- How many classes do you have a day?
- Three lectures or seminars.
- Where do you have your dinner?
- In the canteen
- When are the classes over?
- At 3
- How long do you prepare your homework?
- It usually takes me about three hours.
- What do you usually do in the evening?
- I watch TV.

Активная лексика и словосочетания

Working day, early, to begin, to leave for, to have a lot of things to do, first of all, morning exercises, to switch on, quarter, half, to be ready to do, to look through, to listen to, to live far from, by bus, by metro, to be late, in (on) time, short, between, canteen, as a rule, to be over, to walk, to watch TV, to go to bed

Языковые упражнения

Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. My working day begins early.
2. I like to do my morning exercises.
3. At a quarter to eight I am ready to have breakfast.
4. I leave home for the Institute in time.
5. I go there by bus.
6. I usually have dinner in the canteen.
7. After classes I usually walk home.
8. In the evening I have supper and watch TV

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. When do you usually get up?
2. What do you do first of all?
3. Do you like to do your morning exercises?
4. When do you have your breakfast?
5. How long does it take you to have your breakfast?
6. When do you leave home for the Institute?
7. How do you get to the Institute?
8. How long do you get to the Institute?
9. Are you late?
10. Where do you have dinner?
11. How many lectures do you have every day?
12. What do you usually do after classes?
13. When do you prepare your homework?
14. How long does it take you?
15. What do you usually do in the evening?

Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам

1. I always get up at 7 o'clock

2. I do morning exercises in the morning.
3. At a quarter to eight I am ready to have breakfast.
4. I leave home for the Institute at a quarter past eight.
5. You live far from the Institute.
6. My brother goes there by bus.
7. The students come to the Institute in time.
8. We have three lectures and seminars a day.
9. After classes I usually walk home.
10. In the evening I watch TV

Условно-речевые упражнения

Составьте предложения о своем рабочем дне (о рабочем дне вашего друга), используя таблицу

I My friend My sister My brother	To get up	At 7 o'clock
	To do morning exercises	At a quarter to eight
	To have breakfast	At a quarter past eight
	To leave for	In time
	To have dinner	After classes
	To walk home	

Ответьте на вопросы о своем рабочем дне

1. When do you usually get up?
2. Do like to do your morning exercises?
3. When do you have your breakfast?
4. What do you do while having breakfast?
5. How long does it take you to have breakfast?
6. When do you leave home for the Institute?
7. How do you get to the Institute?
8. How long does it take you to get to the Institute?
9. Do you live far from the Institute?
10. How many classes do you have a day?
11. What do you usually do after classes?
12. When do you come home after classes?

13. When do you prepare your homework?
14. What do you do in the evening?

Составьте ситуации, используя данные слова и словосочетания.

1. In the morning
(to get up, to do morning exercises, to have a lot of things to do, to wash, to clean teeth, to dress, to have breakfast, to read newspapers, to listen to the radio)
2. Before classes
(to leave home for the Institute, to get there by bus, by metro, it takes me ..., to be in time, to be never late)
3. At the Institute
(to have 3 lectures, to have short breaks, to have dinner in the canteen)
4. After classes
(To walk home, after a busy day, to have supper and a rest, to prepare one's lessons, to watch TV, to go to bed)

Представьте, что вы кинозвезда. Опишите ваш рабочий день, используя следующую таблицу

I My friend	To get up, to have a busy day, to do morning exercises, to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper) To have rehearsals, to have a rest, to do a lot of things to do	Usually, every morning, seldom, often
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Спросите вашего друга по-английски.

1. во сколько он встает каждое утро
2. когда начинается его рабочий день
3. делает ли он утром утреннюю зарядку
4. что он делает по утрам
5. во сколько часов он завтракает
6. когда он выходит из дома на работу (в институт)
7. как он добирается до института
8. живет ли он далеко от института
9. сколько времени он добирается до института

10. сколько пар у него каждый день
11. где он обедает
12. что он делает после занятий
13. когда он приходит домой
14. что он делает по вечерам\

Подлинно-речевые упражнения

Расскажите о своем рабочем дне, используя активную лексику урока

Представьте, что вы журналист. Вам необходимо взять интервью у известного писателя (актера, певца). Расспросите его о рабочем дне.

Расспросите о рабочем дне своего друга

Расскажите о своем рабочем дне, когда вы были школьником

Напишите свой распорядок дня, распорядок дня своего брата, своей сестры, своей матери

Part 4. Text “My University”

Grammar: The Present Indefinite Tense

The Present Continuous Tense

Our University is very large and not very old.

The building of our Institute is big. There are three floors in it. Our classroom is on the third floor. There are a lot of classrooms and lecture halls in the Institute.

Some classes are small and some of them are large. There is much light and air in them because the windows are large and the ceiling is high.

The students are not in the street now. They are having classes. They are listening to the lectures. There are a few students in the room now.

The reading room and the library are on the ground floor. They are big halls full of light and air. There are some nice flowers on the window sills.

On the wall there is a map and some portraits of great writers and scientists. There are also a few nice pictures there. They are pictures by young modern artists.

At the walls there are a lot of bookcases full of Russian, Tuvan and foreign books. There are also a great number of various newspapers and magazines on the shelves and on the desks.

Look at the picture of our reading room. There are a few students there. Two boys and a girl are sitting at the window. They are final year students. They are working at their graduation projects. They are drawing.

Some of the second-year students are looking through the English magazine "Design" Those students are studying the English language, that's why they are speaking English just now. One of the students is going out of the hall. A girl is coming in. A few students are standing at the librarian's table. The librarians are helping them to choose the necessary books for their studies. One of the librarian is taking a book from the shelf. The other is showing a magazine to the student. He is looking it through. One of the girls is putting the book into her bag. She is thanking the librarian. Some students are sitting near the windows and preparing their homework.

Dialogue

- Is your University large?
- Yes, it is. The building of our Institute is big. There are three floors in it.
- Are there many classrooms and lecture halls in your Institute?
- Yes? There are a lot of classrooms and lecture halls in our Institute. Some of them are small, some of them are large.
- Describe your classrooms
- There is much light and air in them because the windows are large and the ceilings are high.
- Is there a library in your Institute?
- Yes, there is a large library and a reading room.

Активная лексика

Building, floor, light, air, ceiling, library, reading room, map, portrait, writer, scientist, artist, bookcase, various newspapers, magazines, around, to choose, to come in (into), to draw, a few, following, from, to go to, to go into, great, great number of, ground, group, hall, to help, holiday, language, to be late, librarian, to look

through, to make, near, necessary, to paint, place, to play, sentence, to be sorry, to study, studies, to work (at), to write

Языковые упражнения

Переведите

a) to be sorry, to be late, to be on duty, the following question, to ask a question, to answer a question, the following building of an office, a new library, a great scientist, beautiful flowers, to be over, to look through a magazine, some lectures

b) air – to air

a study, to study, studies

clean, to clean

work, to work

few students, a few students

c) I have two friends: one is a doctor the other is an engineer.

She has two daughters: one is 18 years old the other is 20

Three of the students are working now others are in the dean's office.

Some children are playing in the yard the other children are on the sports ground.

Напишите

1. во мн.ч.

duty, study, holiday, play, child, man, box, library

2. причастие I от следующих глаголов

to play, to study, to have, to come, to go, to draw, to put

Составьте вопросы, используя данные ниже глаголы, по образцу

What are you speaking about?

To speak about, to work at, to look at, to listen to, to look through, to write with

Поставьте к следующим предложениям специальные вопросы

1. We are speaking English

2. The engineer is speaking about his design.

3. The student is answering the teacher's question.

4. The girl is showing us her picture.

5. The teacher is writing a sentence on the blackboard.

6. They are listening to a lecture.
7. She is hurrying to her office
- 8.

Переведите следующие словосочетания с предлогами

On на столе, на странице 10, на подоконнике, на том же этаже, на спортивной площадке, задать вопрос к предложению, класть книгу на полку

To слушать лекцию, идти на фабрику, идти в институт, идти на завод, говорить с преподавателем

From идти с фабрики, идти из института, брать книгу с полки

Into входить в зал, класть книгу в портфель

At у доски, у стены, работать над проектом, смотреть на доску

For благодарить за книгу, благодарить за помощь

Of полный воздуха, любить читать, кто из них, один из нас, некоторые из студентов

In на уроке, в аудитории, в середине, в углу зала, перед домом, в бутылке, в шкафу, в кабинете

Over над столом, над софой

With быть занятым чертежом, писать ручкой, работать с кем-то

Around вокруг памятника, вокруг дома

Through просматривать газеты, через окно

Переведите на английский язык

1. Кто сегодня дежурит.
2. Извините, я опоздал
3. Входите, пожалуйста
4. Анна входит в читальный зал
5. Входите в комнату и закройте дверь
6. Куда идет этот студент?
7. Он идет в библиотеку.
8. Я беру английские журналы в библиотеке.
9. Вы идете в институт или на завод?
10. Урок не кончился.
11. С кем разговаривает девушка, стоящая у окна?
12. Я студент I курса
13. Мой друг разговаривает с библиотекарем.

Условно-речевые упражнения

Расскажите о своем институте или о своей библиотеке, используя следующие слова

Our University, the library, big, large, not very old, the building, classrooms, on the first floor, on the ground floor, windows, ceiling, reading room, full of light and air, map, picture, portrait, writer, scientist, artist, foreign books, various newspapers

Ответьте на вопросы о своем институте и библиотеке

1. Are you a student?
2. What year student are you?
3. How many floors are there in the building of your Institute?
4. Are there any foreign students in your University?
5. How many students are there in your group?
6. How many students are present today?
7. Who is on duty today?
8. Who is late today
9. What are you doing now?
10. Who is standing at the blackboard?
11. What language are you learning?
12. Are you fond of English?
13. What floor is the dean's office on?

Составьте ситуации, используя данные слова и словосочетания

1. At the University
(three floors, library, reading room, classrooms, lecture halls, final year students, second-year students)
2. In the library
(on the ground floor, big halls, on the walls, maps, portraits, pictures, bookcases, newspapers, magazines)

Спросите вашего друга по-английски

1. кто сегодня дежурит
2. посещает ли он библиотеку
3. какие книги он берет в библиотеке
4. любит ли он читать на английском языке
5. берет ли он газеты и журналы в читальном зале

6. что он обычно делает в библиотеке
7. помогают ли ему библиотекари выбрать нужную книгу
8. ходят ли его одноклассники в библиотеку.

Подлинно-речевые упражнения

Расскажите о своем институте.

Сделайте сообщение о библиотеке института

Расспросите своего друга о читальном зале и библиотеке

Расскажите какие книги вы берете из библиотеки

Part 5. Text “I study at the Institute”

Grammar: The Present Indefinite Tense

The Present Continuous Tense

I study at the pedagogical Institute. The academic year begins, as a rule, on the 1st of September and ends in June. It lasts 10 months: September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June. The academic year has two terms: The autumn term and the spring term. The autumn term begins in September and ends in December. It lasts about four months. The spring term begins on the 7th of February and ends as a rule in May. This term is short. It lasts only three months. Each term ends with examinations which take place in January and in June. During the academic year students work hard. As a rule they are very busy and have a lot of work to do.

We have two holidays a year: winter holidays and summer holidays. The summer holidays are long. They last two months. The winter holidays are short. They last only two weeks. During the holidays we don't study, we have a rest. We go to the Institute every day except Sunday. On week-days we work hard. On Sunday we have a rest as a rule. Classes at our Institute begin at 9 o'clock in the morning and end at half past three in the afternoon.

All students learn some foreign languages – English, German or French. We learn English. We have two English classes a week, on Tuesdays and on Fridays. On Tuesday we have our English class in the morning, on Friday in the afternoon. When the teacher comes into the classroom we stand up and say “Good afternoon”, if it is afternoon. We say “Good morning” if it is morning.

Then we sit down and our lesson begins. We check our homework. We ask and answer questions, we read English texts and translate sentences from Russian into English or from English into Russian. We describe pictures and speak on various topics. During the English class we do a lot of exercises, we speak, read and write English. We do not speak Russian in class. We speak Russian before and after classes.

As I want to speak and to read English, I am very attentive in class and I always prepare my homework. English is not difficult for me because I work at it regularly. As I live in the hostel, I always prepare my lessons together with a friend of mine. We learn new words and do exercises. We ask each other questions and answer them. We also listen to the recorded tapes in the English language laboratory of our Institute. We are fond of English and we want to master it, that's why we never miss classes and work hard.

At the end of each class the teacher gives us our homework. She says: "The homework for your next English class is to read the new text, to learn the new words and to prepare the topic "My Institute". I also want you to listen to the tape in our laboratory".

Dialogues

1.

- What day is it today?
- It's Sunday. The 20th of May.
- Is Sunday the first or the last day of the week?
- It's the first day of the week.
- What day comes after Sunday?
- Monday does.
- What day comes before Sunday.
- Saturday does.
- What are the other days of the week.
- They are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- What year are we in ?
- We are in 2015
- How many months and days are there in the year?
- There are twelve months and three hundred and sixty-five days in a year.
- What months are between September and December?

- October and November are.
- 2.
 - What's the time by your watch?
 - It's a quarter past six.
 - Is your watch correct? It's only five past six by that watch. Your watch is fast.
 - No, it isn't fast. My watch is correct. That clock is ten minutes slow. My watch always keeps good time.
- 3.
 - When does the spring term begin?
 - It begins on the 7th of February.
 - When is it over?
 - It's over on the 20th of May.
 - Is the term long or short?
 - It's short.
 - When do the examinations take place?
 - They take place at the end of each term – in January and in May.
 - When do the summer holidays begin?
 - They begin in July.
 - How long do they last?
 - They last two months, till the end of August.
 - Are you busy or free during the academic year?
 - Students are very busy during the academic year because they have a lot of work to do.
 -

Активная лексика урока

About, academic year, in the afternoon, art, to be attentive, autumn, before, to check, clock, to describe, difficult, during, each, each other, at the end of, to end, in the evening, fast, to be fast, French, German, half, hard, hostel, if, to keep, to last, laboratory, to learn, to lecture, to live, long, to master, minute, to miss, month, in the morning, never, next, quarter, regularly, to have a rest, as a rule, short, slow, spring, summer, to take place, term, then, till, time, together, topic, to want, watch, week, winter.

Языковые упражнения

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, используя образцы

a) When do you prepare your lessons?

1. Когда вы читаете газеты?
2. Когда вы занимаетесь английским?
3. Когда вы приходите в институт?
4. Когда вы готовитесь к занятиям?
5. Когда бывают экзамены

б) Where does he listen to the tape?

1. Где он учится?
2. Где он живет?
3. Куда ваша сестра посылает письма?
4. Где ваша дочь изучает иностранный язык?
5. Где ваш сын готовит уроки?
6. Куда ваш брат ходит по воскресеньям?

в) How long does the lesson last?

1. Сколько длится (длется) урок (зимняя сессия, зимние каникулы, последняя лекция, учебный год, последний семестр, зима, перерыв между занятиями)

Вставьте вместо пропусков предлоги или наречия, где необходимо

1. We listen ... the tapes ... the English language laboratory.
2. ... the end of each class we speak ... various topics.
3. I am attentive ... class.
4. Each term ends ... examinations.
5. Examinations take place ... January and ... June.
6. Classes begin ... 9 o'clock ... the morning and end ... a quarter ... three ... the afternoon.
7. When the teacher comes ... the room we stand ...
8. We do not have classes ... Mondays.
9. We have two holidays ... a year.
10. We have two English classes ... a week.
11. English is not difficult ... me because I work hard ... it

Переведите на английский язык, используя активную лексику урока

1. Мой друг живет в общежитии
2. Мы хотим научиться говорить по-английски.

3. На уроках мы переводим предложения с русского на английский.
4. Сейчас вечер.
5. Мы готовим домашние задания вместе.
6. Занятия в институте кончаются в три часа дня.
7. Эта книга нетрудная для меня.
8. Я занимаюсь английским регулярно.
9. Я хожу в институт каждый день.
10. Я прихожу в институт без четверти девять.
11. По вечерам я отдыхаю.
12. Сколько длится каждое занятие?
13. В конце каждого семестра у нас бывают экзамены
14. Кто хочет послушать магнитную запись?
15. Экзамены проводятся в этой аудитории по вторникам
16. Это последний семестр этого года.
17. Мои часы правильные. Они всегда хорошо ходят

Условно-речевые упражнения

Представьте, что вы хотите выполнить действие, подтвердите свое желание

- Go to the library!
 - Yes, I want to go to the library
1. Take these magazines home.
 2. Read that English book.
 3. Do exercise 2 on page 10
 4. Translate this text into Russian
 5. Help your friend
 6. Go to the dean's office.
 7. Listen to the tape and learn the new words.
 8. Choose some book for home reading.
 9. Tell me some short story.

Подтвердите, что сказанное верно в отношении вашего друга

- I want to go to the office
 - He wants to go to the office
1. I want to send a letter
 2. I read newspapers every day.

3. I do my homework in the reading room.
4. We want to master English.
5. I want to go to the library.
6. I want to help you.
7. He draws well
8. My friend looks through the morning newspapers when he has time.
9. They thank you for your help.
10. She wants to speak to the dean about it.

Представьте, что вы не расслышали, переспросите

- We learn English
 - What do you learn?
1. We study at the Institute.
 2. Mary wants to be a teacher.
 3. My brother comes to his office at 9 o'clock.
 4. I read English books every day.
 5. We listen to the tapes in the English language laboratory.
 6. She is fond of drawing.
 7. Every class lasts 50 minutes.
 8. The holidays are over in August.
 9. Classes end at 3 o'clock

Исправьте следующие утверждения, если они противоречат истине

1. The academic year begins in October.
2. It lasts 5 months.
3. There are three terms in an academic year.
4. The spring term begins on the 7th of February.
5. The autumn terms ends in December
6. The examinations take place in October.
7. Students have four holidays a year.
8. The winter holidays are long.
9. The summer holidays last two months.
10. On Sundays we study.
11. On week-days we have a rest.
12. Students sit down when the teacher comes into the classroom.
13. Classes end at 3

14. You have one English class a week.
15. We have our classes on Monday.
16. You check your homework at home.
17. I study English regularly.
18. You live in the hostel.
19. You want to master English, that's why you work hard.

Ответьте на вопросы о своей учебе в институте

1. Where do you study?
2. What foreign languages are you learning?
3. What do you do during the English class?
4. Do you speak English or Russian in class?
5. What do the students do when the teacher comes into the classroom?
6. Do you describe pictures in class?
7. What language do you speak before and after classes?
8. What do you do after classes?
9. Do you want to master English?
10. Do you work at your English regularly?
11. Does your friend live in the hostel or with his parents?
12. Do you listen to the tapes?
13. What time do you come to the Institute?
14. How long does the autumn term last?
15. How long does the academic year last?
16. Do you miss English classes?
17. Do you miss lectures?
18. When do the examinations take place?
19. Is this term long or short?
20. When does the last class begin today?

Подлинно-речевые упражнения

Опишите ваши уроки английского языка

Расскажите о своей учебе

Расспросите вашего друга о его учебе в институте.

Почему вы изучаете английский язык?

Опишите академический год в вашем институте

Part 6. Text “We are writing a test”

Grammar: Modal Verbs

It is nine o'clock in the morning. We are having an English class.
Today our teacher is going to give us a test.

Student on duty: All students are present except A. and B.

Teacher: A is absent again. What's the matter with him?

- He is still ill.
- Is he any better?
- Yes, he is much better. He is going to come next time.
- What's the matter with B? Why is he absent too?
- I don't know. He may be late.

The door opens. B. comes in. He is five minutes late.

B: I am very sorry. May I come in?

T: Why are you late?

B: My watch is wrong. It is slow.

T: Students must not be late for classes. They must come to the Institute in time. Come in. Get ready for a test. Take a clean sheet of paper, write down your name and the number of the group. Don't forget to write today's date. Is everything clear to you? Are you ready?

S: Yes, we are. Must we copy the words?

T: No, you needn't. Write down only the number of each word and its translation. I can give you only 5 minutes to do the test.

B: I am sorry. I can't find my pen. Can I write with the pencil?

T: No, you can't. You must write only with a pen. Who can lend him a pen?

N: I can. Here you are.

B: Thank you

N: Not at all

Five minutes pass

T: The time is up. Collect the papers please.

D: May I rewrite my work? It's too untidy.

T: No, you mustn't. Try to write better next time.

N: May I ask you a question?

T: Certainly

N: What's the English for «по крайней мере»?

T: Who can answer this question?

A: I can. The English for «по крайней мере» is “At least”

T: That’s right. Now look at this picture. Who can describe it?

D: May I try?

T: Do please. Come here and stand in front of the group.

D. is describing the picture. He speaks English well. We understand everything what he says. It is interesting for us to listen to him and we are listening to him attentively.

At the end of the class the teacher says that we must go to the library to get a book by Ch. Dickens for home reading. The teacher says that to master a foreign language one must read a lot. It is necessary for students to read at least a page or two of an English book every day because it is easy to learn words when one reads much. It is difficult to master the language if one does not work hard at it and reads little.

If one wants to learn a foreign language one can always find time for it.

Активная лексика

Among, to be better, certainly, to collect, to copy, dictionary, duty, everything, to be going, interesting, to know, at least, to lend, to like, list, matter, need, in order to, to be ready, sheet, test, that, though, time, in time, too, translation, to try, to understand, untidy, to use, What’s the English for, to be wrong.

Языковые упражнения

Найдите эквиваленты в тексте

1. Все студенты присутствуют
2. А. Опять отсутствует. В чем дело? Он болен?
3. Ему сейчас намного лучше. Он собирается прийти на следующий урок.
4. А где Б.? Я не знаю, наверное он опаздывает.
5. Студенты не должны опаздывать на занятия.
6. Приготовьтесь к тесту.
7. Нам переписывать слова? – Нет, напишите номер каждого слова и перевод.
8. Мы понимаем все, что он говорит.
9. Необходимо, чтобы студенты читали по крайней мере страницу или две на английском языке.

Вставьте вместо пропусков предлоги

1. It's 9 o'clock ... the morning.
2. What's the matter ... your brother?
3. Students must not be late ... classes.
4. They must come ... the Institute ... time.
5. Getready ... a test
6. Take a clean sheet ... paper.
7. Write ... your name and the number ... the group.
8. Is everything clear ... you?
9. He speaks ... English well.

Образуйте предложения по заданной таблице

I	Must
Students	Can
My friend	May
He	
She	
They	
Our teacher	

Условно-речевые упражнения

Представьте, что вы не расслышали, переспросите

1. He may be late.
2. Ann is absent today.
3. My friends come to the Institute in time.
4. The students are going to have a test today.
5. D. Is describing the picture.
6. I understand everything
7. Students must read a lot to master a foreign language.

Составьте предложения о том, как вы писали тест по английскому, используя таблицу

I	To write down	The name(s)
We	To take a clean sheet	The text
The students	of paper	The picture
they	To translate	
	To describe	

Исправьте предложения, если они противоречат истине

1. The students must be late for classes.
2. They must not come to the Institute in time.
3. We write tests every day.
4. We don't describe pictures in class
5. One must read little to master English
6. It is difficult to learn words when one reads much

Представьте, что вы расспрашиваете об учебе вашего друга. Составьте диалог, используя следующие слова

To be absent, to be present, to be late, to be in time, to write down, to have a test, to get ready for a test, to translate, to copy, to write with a pencil, to write with a pen, to describe

Опишите картину

Подлинно-речевые упражнения

Расскажите об уроке английского языка

Расскажите как вы готовитесь к контрольной работе

Опишите контрольную работу по английскому языку

Расскажите о вашей последней контрольной работе (диктанте, тесте) по английскому языку.

Part 7. Text “Tuva”

The Republic of Tuva is situated in the south of eastern Siberia in the Sayan Mountains.

Tuva has an international border with Mongolia to the south. The republic of Altai lies to the west, Khakasiya is in the north-west and Krasnoyarsk Krai is in the north, Irkutsk Oblast lies to the north-west and Buryatia forms part of the eastern border.

There are a lot of rivers and lakes in Tuva. The major river is the Yenisei (or Ulug-khem). The territory of the republic consists of series of high mountain valleys.

Tuva occupies 170500 sq. km. and consists of 17 administrative districts (kozhuuns) and 5 cities (Ak-Dovurak, Chadan, Shagonar, Turan and Kyzyl)

Lamaism (Tibetan Buddhism) is the predominant religion in the republic.

The Tuvan language has several dialects. It belongs to the Old Uigur group of the Turkic branch of the Uralo-Altaic linguistic family.

Активная лексика

Is situated, in the north, in the south, in the west, in the east, border on, the major river, high mountain valleys, to occupy, to consist of, predominant, to belong to

Найдите в тексте предложения со следующими словами

1. is situated
2. has an international border
3. The republic of Altai
4. Khakasia
5. Krasnoyarsk Krai
6. Irkutsk Oblast
7. Buryatia
8. Rivers and lakes
9. The Yenisey
10. The territory of the republic
11. Occupies
12. Lamaism
13. The Tuvan Language
14. Belongs

Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты

Республика Тыва, интернациональная граница, расположена, Саяны (саянские горы), на юге восточной Сибири, на севере, на западе, на востоке, много рек и озер, Тыва занимает, состоит из 16 районов (кожуунов), 5 городов, тибетский буддизм, религия, несколько диалектов, принадлежит к древнеуйгурской группе.

Образуйте предложения по заданной таблице

The republic	Lies	Tuva to the South
Tuva	Is situated	In the south of
Altai	Has	eastern Siberia
Khakasia	Is	An international
Krasnoyarsk Krai	Has	border
Mongolia	Border on	In the north-west
Lamaism	Is	Several dialects
The Language	is	In the North
		The predominant
		religion in the
		republic

Дайте ответы по тексту

1. Where is the Republic of Tuva situated?
2. Are there many rivers and lakes?
3. What is the major river?
4. What territory does Tuva occupy?
5. How many kozhuuns are there in Tuva?
6. What is the predominant religion?
7. What group does the Tuvan language belong to?

Представьте, что вы познакомились с иностранцем, он вас спрашивает о вашей республике.

Расскажите о своей республике

Подготовьте сообщение о своей республике

Part 8. Text “Kyzyl”

Kyzyl is the capital of Tuva. There are five cities in the republic. They are Ak-Dovurak, Chadan, Shagonar, Turan and Kyzyl. Kyzyl is the biggest one. It is situated on the left bank of the river Yenisey. Kyzyl was founded in 1914. Its first name was Belotsarsk.

The population of Kyzyl is over 100000. Kyzyl is the political, administrative, cultural, scientific center of the republic.

You can see a lot of places of interest in Kyzyl. Obelisk “The Center of Asia” is on the left bank of the river Yenisey. The National

Drama Theatre is located in the center of Kyzyl. Our park is the most beautiful park in the world because it is natural. There are many trees in it: poplars and birches. I like my home town very much.

New words and word combinations

Bank of the river - берег реки

Was founded - был основан

Population - население

Places of interest - достопримечательности

The Center of Asia - центр Азии

Poplar- тополь

Birch – береза

Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты

Столица Тувы

Самый большой

Был основан в 1914

Население Кызыла

Центр республики

Национальный Драматический Театр

На правом берегу Енисея

Самый красивый парк в мире

Тополя и березы

Образуйте предложения по заданной таблице и переведите их.

Kyzyl	Is	Over 100000
The population	Was founded	In the center
The National Drama	Is	The most beautiful
Theatre	Is located	The capital of Tuva
Our park		

Дайте ответы по тексту

1. What is the capital of Tuva?
2. How many cities are there in the republic?
3. What city is the biggest one?
4. Where is it situated?

5. When was it founded?
6. What was the first name of the capital?
7. What places of interest can you see in Kyzyl?
8. Do you like Kyzyl? Why?

Составьте свои собственные вопросы, используя текст.

Представьте, что вы иностранный турист, задайте как можно больше вопросов о Кызыле

Расспросите своего друга о его родном городе

Расскажите о Кызыле (о своем родном городе)

Почему вы любите (не любите) Кызыл? Приведите свои доводы.

PART 9. Text “Throat singing”

Grammar: The Past Indefinite Tense

Throat singing is very difficult to describe.

Let's begin at the beginning. Paul Pena, a San-Francisco blues artist, was listening to the shortwave radio 15 years ago, when he heard some bizarre singing in a Radio Moscow broadcast.

What Pena heard was throat singing, a vocalization peculiar to the people of Tuva.

The artist began teaching himself Tuvan throat singing.

He learned a bit of the Tuvan language.

Then he had the chance to meet (and sing with) Kongar-ool Ondar, a famed throat singer who was visiting San-Francisco.

New words:

Shortwave radio – короткая волна

Bizarre – странный, причудливый

Vocalization peculiar to ... - применение голоса (озвончение), характерное для

Afamed singer- известный (знаменитый) певец.

Дайте неопределенную форму следующих глаголов в прошедшей форме

Was,

Had,

Heard,

Began
Learned

Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты

Горловое пение

Трудно описать

15 лет назад

начал изучать тувинское горловое пение

немного выучил тувинский язык

встретиться и петь с ...

Дайте прошедшую форму следующих глаголов

To have, to meet, to be, to sing, to learn, to study, to begin, to teach,
to hear, to listen, to visit, to like, to change

Образуйте предложения по заданной таблице

I	Learned	How to speak Tuvan.
My friend	taught	How to sing
An artist		How to dance
A throat-singer		How to cook
they		How to do it

Дайте ответы по тексту

1. Was Paul Pena listening to the shortwave radio 15 years ago?
2. Did he hear some bizarre singing in a Radio Moscow broadcast?
3. Was it throat singing?
4. Is throat singing a vocalization peculiar to the people of Tuva?
5. Did the artist begin teaching himself Tuvan throat singing?
6. Did he learn a bit of the Tuvan language?
7. Did he have a chance to meet and sing with Kongar-ool Ondar?
8. Did Kongar-ool Ondar, a famed throat singer, visit San Francisco?

Закончите следующие предложения

1. Throat singing is ...
2. Paul Pena, a San Francisco blues artist, heard ...
3. He began ...

4. He learned a bit of ...

5. He had a chance ...

Text “History of Tuva”

The Tuvans were known at various times as Soyons, Soyots and Uriankhais.

The territory of Tuva was occupied in turn by the Turkish khanate, the Chinese, the Uigurs and the Yenisei Kyrgyz.

The Mongols controlled the region for many years.

Russian influence dates from 1860.

Trade links were developed with Peking (Beijing) and a number of Russians settled in Tuva.

In 1911 Tuva declared its independence.

In 1914 Russia established a protectorate over the territory.

In October 1944 Tuva was incorporated into the USSR as the Tuvinian Autonomous Oblast.

The republic declared sovereignty on 11 December 1990 and renamed itself the republic of Tuva in 1991.

In 1993 the Tuvan Supreme Soviet resolved that the republic's name was Tyva (as opposed to the russified Tuva)

New words:

Were known - были известны

Was occupied – была захвачена

Were developed – были установлены

Was incorporated – вошла в состав

In turn – по очереди

Trade links – торговые связи

Independence- независимость

To establish- устанавливать

Protectorate – протекторат

Sovereignty – верховная власть, суверенитет

To resolve – принимать решение

Дайте неопределенную форму следующих глаголов

Resolved

Dates

Was

Renamed
 Occupied
 Controlled
 Settled
 Developed
 Incorporated

Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты

Тувинцы были известны
 В разные времена
 Территория Тувы
 В течение многих лет
 Русские поселились в Туве
 Россия установила протекторат
 Тува вошла в состав СССР
 Переименовалась
 Принял решение

Дайте прошедшую форму

To be known
 To be occupied
 To be developed
 To be incorporated
 To be sent
 To write
 To read
 To give
 To resolve
 To stay
 To think

Образуйте предложения, используя таблицу

The Tuvans Tuva Russians The Republic	Renamed Was occupied Settled Were known	The Republic of Tuva As Soyons, Soyots and Uriankhais In Tuva By Chinese
--	--	---

Дайте ответы по тексту

1. What territory was occupied?
2. Who controlled the region for many years?
3. What links were developed with Peking?
4. Why did the Russians settle in Tuva?
5. When did Russia establish a protectorate over Tuva?
6. When was Tuva incorporated into the USSR?
7. What is the name of the republic as opposed to the russified Tuva?

Закончите предложения по тексту

1. The Tuvans were known ...
2. The Mongols ...
3. The Chinese ...
4. The Russians ...
5. In 1911
6. In 1914
7. The Republic declared ...
8. In 1993 ...

Read the text and imitate the speaker's voice on the tape

Part 10. Text "Plans for the summer holidays"

Grammar: The Future Indefinite Tense. The Past Indefinite Tense

Last night Michael Pavlov and his wife Helen talked about their plans for the coming holiday.

"Let's go to Sochi, shall we?" said Michael. "It's a beautiful town. I spent my holidays in Sochi when I was a student. I'd like to go there again".

"That's a wonderful idea!" said Helen. "I've never been to Sochi and I love the sea. We'll bathe, we'll go boating and swimming. We'll lie in the sun on the beach.

"And we'll be able to attend the Festival of Song that takes place in Sochi every summer, we'll hear new songs and new music" said Michael. "Our trip may be very interesting. We'll take a plane to Odessa and I'll show you round the city. There are beautiful monuments to the famous people who lived in Odessa."

“May be even go to the famous Opera House” Helen interrupted him.

“Well from Odessa we’ll go to Sochi by boat” said Michael.

“We’ll have to book plane and boat tickets in advance, shan’t we?” asked Helen.

“We’ll certainly have to do it.”

Michael started reading, “Sochi is the largest and most beautiful resort in the Caucasus. The high Caucasian Mountains protect Sochi from the cold north winds. There are a lot of sunny days there. About two million people come to Sochi every year.

The Pavlovs enjoyed the trip from Odessa to Sochi. The Black Sea was calm. They sat on deck in the lounge chairs and looked at the sea.

Helen liked Sochi very much. Michael showed her the famous Botanical Gardens, they went to hikes in the mountains, they saw the beautiful Augura Waterfalls.

The sea was nice and warm.

When it was time to go home they were sorry to leave the beautiful town of Sochi.

Learn the words and word combinations.

Holiday

Coming

Town

To spend (spent)

Again

Sea

The Black Sea

To bathe

Boat

To swim (swam, swum)

To lie

Beach

To attend

To sing (sang, sung)

Trip
Plane
To show sb around
To be famous for
Places of interest
Even
To interrupt
Ticket
To book a plane (boat) ticket
In advance
Calm
Deck, on deck
Lounge chair
To go for a hike
In the mountains
Warm
Weather
Resort
North wind
Sunny

Find in the text English equivalents for these words

1. планы на предстоящий отпуск
2. снова поехать туда
3. я люблю море
4. мы сможем посетить
5. который происходит
6. и другие достопримечательности
7. знаменитый оперный театр
8. я должен буду пойти
9. ходили в горы
10. защищают от холодного ветра
11. около двух миллионов человек
12. нам следует поехать
13. им жаль было покидать

Answer the questions

1. Why do the Pavlovs want to go to Sochi for their holiday?
2. How will they get to Sochi?

3. They'll see many places of interest in Odessa, won't they?
4. Will they be able to attend the Festival of Song in Sochi?
5. What will they do in Sochi?
6. Will they go boating and swimming?
7. Sochi is the most beautiful resort in the Caucasus, isn't it?
8. What mountains protect Sochi from the cold north winds?
9. How many people come to Sochi every year?
10. The Pavlovs enjoyed their stay in Sochi, didn't they?

Respond to the statements according to the models

a) Do you want me to get there with you?

Yes, will you go there with me?

1. Do you want me to attend the Festival of Song?
2. Do you want me to spend my holiday in Sochi?
3. Do you want me to show them round the city tomorrow?
4. Do you want me to sit in a lounge chair on deck?
5. Do you want me to book plane tickets for them?
6. Do you want me to speak English now?

a) I'm sorry I can't finish the book today (tomorrow)

We'll be able to finish it tomorrow.

1. I am sorry I can't take you to the Botanical Gardens today (tomorrow)
2. I am sorry I can't book train tickets before lunch. (after lunch)
3. He is sorry he can't go for a hike after breakfast (after lunch)
4. She's sorry she can't attend his lecture today. (tomorrow)
5. I am sorry I can't go swimming before breakfast (before lunch)

Make up ten questions based on the text and answer them

Give a summary of the Text "Plans for the summer holidays"

Ask questions

1. Nick will spend his summer holidays in Riga.
2. They attended the conference in Paris.
3. He will show you some interesting places tomorrow.
4. The Music Festival will take place in Moscow next year.

Make up a story about your plans for the coming holidays

To go (by boat, by plane, by train, by bus), to go for a walk, to go to school (to college), to go to bed, to go out, to go to see, to go boating

(swimming), to go on a trip, to go on tour, to come back, to come home, to come to see, to come from.

Ask your friends these questions and sum the answers

1. What are your plans for the coming holidays?
2. Where will you go for your holiday?
3. How long are you going to stay there?
4. What other places are you going to visit?
5. Will your family go together with you?
6. How will you go there: by plane or by train?
7. Where is your friend going to spend his holiday?
8. Has he ever been there before?
9. What places of interest will he be able to see there?
10. Will he be able to go swimming and boating?
11. Will he have to stay in a hotel?

Make up situations using the words given below

- a) plans for holidays, coming, to talk about, to interrupt, to go on a trip, to hope, the weather, to book tickets, to spend, to enjoy, again.
- b) On the beach, to be famous for, fine beaches, in the sun, to bathe, warm, calm, to be fond of, to go boating
- c) A trip by boat, to go by boat, on deck, lounge chairs, in the sun, calm, to listen to music, to sing songs, to play chess, to enjoy

Make up stories on these topics

1. Plans for the coming holiday
2. My friend's plans for his holiday
3. How I spent my last summer holiday.

Part 11. Text “Throat singing”

Grammar: The Past Indefinite Tense

Throat singing

I have a friend. His name is Orlan. Orlan is a famous singer now. But ten years ago he was a student at a Medical college in Kyzyl. He lived a long way from the college, but he liked to walk there in fine weather. One day he met a man in the park. They talked about the national culture of the Tuvan people. The man asked him about throat singing. Orlan knew that it was very difficult to describe. The man performed throat singing in the park. He had an ability to

produce a melody of two tones at the same time. He could perform 5 styles of throat singing: sygyt, khoomey, kargyraa, borbannadyr and ezengileer. Orlan was very interested in throat singing. It was very specific and unusual because a khoomeizhy (a singer who produces throat singing) could sing without open nose and mouth. Orlan asked the man to teach him. In his third year Orlan decided to be a throat singer.

Now Orlan is a famous singer in our republic. His wife is also a throat singer.

There are some girls and women performing throat singing now. But long ago women stopped performing throat singing because men thought that only men can do it. But there are women-ministers, women-presidents. Why couldn't there be women singers performing throat singing?

Throat singing is very popular abroad. Foreigners are interested in it so they visit our republic every year in order to listen to Tuvan throat singers.

New words:

national culture, ability, to produce, to perform, style, melody, tone, at the same time, to decide, to ask, to teach, specific, unusual, to think, can (could), abroad, to visit, in order to

Speech patterns

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It was difficult to describe2. He was interested in throat singing3. He liked to walk.4. He asked the man to teach him5. I knew that it was difficult to describe6. He decided to be a singer |
|---|

Answer the questions

1. What is throat singing for the Tuvan people?
2. Can you describe it?
3. How many styles of throat singing are there?
4. What can a master of throat singing do at the same time?
5. Why is throat singing very specific and unusual?
6. Why couldn't girls and women perform throat singing?
7. Is it popular abroad?

8. Why do foreigners visit our republic every year?
9. Can you perform throat singing?

Underline the verbs in the Past Simple Tense in the text (give their infinitive forms)

Make the sentences negative and interrogative

1. My friend was a student.
2. Orlan met a very interesting man in the park.
3. The man performed him throat singing.
4. Orlan was very interested in it
5. It was difficult to describe.
6. The man taught him.
7. Orlan decided to be a singer

Ask special questions

Substitute the subjects with he, she, it

1. The student met a famous throat singer in the park.
2. Throat singing is very difficult to describe.
3. His wife was a singer too.
4. Foreigners are interested in throat singing

Give positive answers

1. Is throat singing an essential component of the national culture of the Tuvan people.
2. Is it difficult to describe?
3. Are there women who performing throat singing now?
4. Is it popular abroad.
5. Do foreigners come to Tuva every year.

Give positive or negative answers

1. Throat singing is an essential component of the national culture of the Russian people.
2. Tuvans have no ability to produce a melody of two or three tones at the same time.
3. A throat singer can produce sounds without open mouth.
4. Woman don't perform throat singing now.
5. Foreigners are not interested in it.

Put the verbs in the brackets into The Past Simple Tense

1. Orlan(to be) a student ten years ago.
2. He (to like) to walk in the park.
3. One day my friend (to meet) a man in the park.
4. They (to talk) about the national culture.
5. Orlan (to be) very interested in throat singing.
6. The man (can) produce different styles of throat singing.
7. It (to be) difficult to describe.
8. Orlan (to ask) the man to teach him.
9. In his third year Orlan (to decide) to be a singer.
10. Women (not to perform) throat singing long ago because men (to think) that only men (can) do it.

Give past forms of the following verbs

to ask, to look, to teach, to know, to speak, to watch, to listen, to perform, to be, to have, to meet, to think.

Put the sentences into the Past Simple Tense

1. I am interested in pop culture.
2. Computer is difficult to describe.
3. The text is easy to translate.
4. I can dance.
5. He has an ability to sing without open mouth.

Insert a / an or the where necessary

1. ... master of throat singing can sing without open mouth.
2. They talked about ... national culture of ... Tuvan people.
3. Tuvans have ... ability to produce ... melody of two tones at ... same time.
4. ... khoomeizhy can perform different styles of throat singing.
5. His wife is ... singer too.

Put the sentences into plural

1. They had an ability to produce a melody of one tone.
2. There is a girl who can perform throat singing.
3. A foreigner is very interested in it.
4. There is one style of throat singing.
5. A khoomeizhy can produce one voice at the same time.

Put the sentences into singular

1. Many years agoOrlan decided to be a singer.
2. I am fond of listening to the singing of two khoomeizhies.
3. he could produce five styles of throat singing.

Find pronouns in the sentences

1. In his third year he decided to be a singer.
2. His wife is a singer too.
3. It is very difficult to describe.
4. Foreigners are very interested in it.
5. They visit our republic in order to listen to throat singing.

Change the underlined words into suitable pronouns

1. Orlan asked the man to teach him.
2. Orlan'swifewas interested in the national culture.
3. The man's singing was specific.
4. They were interested in throat singing.
5. Orlan and his wife are in America now.

Look at the table and make up sentences. Translate them

Throat singing	is	very popular abroad
It	can produce	performing singing
A master	is	difficult to describe
Girls and women	stopped	an ability to produce
Tuvans	had	throat singing
		two tones at the same time

Look at the table and make up complex sentences

Throat singing is difficult to describe		Tuvans thought that only men could do it.
Girls and women didn't sing	because that	a khoomeizhy can sing without open nose and mouth
It is very specific and unusual		it was difficult
He knew		a master can produce several voices at the same time

Change the subjects into the appropriate pronouns

1. Throat singing is very popular abroad.
2. A master of throat singing is called a khoomeizhy
3. Foreigners are interested in throat singing.
4. Long ago girls and women didn't perform throat singing.
5. Tuvans have an ability to produce several voices at the same time.
6. A khoomeizhy can sing without open mouth.

Complete the sentences using necessary conjunctions

1. Throat singing is a national tradition
2. A master of throat singing is an unusual singer
3. Long ago Tuvans said
4. Tuvan women didn't perform throat singing
5. Men thought.....
6. Throat singing has 5 styles
7. It is difficult to describe throat singing
8. I like throat singing
9. I knew

Put the words below into the right word order

1. is, throat singing, national, a, tradition.
2. 5, are, styles, throat singing, there, of.
3. Can, a, same, produce, several, master, voices, time, at
4. is, abroad, popular, throat singing.
5. Year, foreigners, Tuva, every, visit.
6. Want, to listen, they, Tuvan, to, masters.
7. Am, interested, in, throat singing, I.

Make up complex sentences. Pay attention to the word order

1. In, famous, I, throat singing, am, khoomeizhy, because, grandfather, interested, is, my, a.
2. She, though, her, can, daughter, is, produce, a, throat singing, girl.
3. Know, that, women, I, be, can, throat singers, excellent.
4. Are, Tuvans, because, proud, tradition, national, their, of, it, throat singing, is.
5. They, only, that, thought, can, perform, men, it.

6. Foreigners, because, is, visit, Tuva, year, throat singing, every, abroad, popular.

Arrange the words into the right word order

1. Throat singing / like / I / very much.
2. The teacher / very well /khoomey/ can perform.
3. We / saw / a lot of friends / at the concert/
4. Throat singing / I / want to perform /
5. Can / my father / perform / kargyaa / very well
6. In October / we / to the theatre / go

Answer the questions with sometimes, always, often

1. Did you ever hear throat singing?
2. Are the singers excellent?
3. Are you ever late for the concerts?
4. Do you ever perform throat singing?
5. Can your father perform sygyt?
6. Is he ill?

Make up sentences with the words given in the brackets

1. My brother sings a song (never)
2. Sai-suu is polite. (always)
3. The singers are late for the concert. (never)
4. He produces singing without open mouth. (always)
5. I will forget this beautiful singing. (never)
6. The singers have concerts in autumn (usually)
7. They go to the USA (always)

Answer the questions with also

1. Do you sing a song?
2. Do you perform throat singing?
3. Is he an excellent throat singer?
4. Do you buy records of throat singing?

Make up interrogative and negative sentences

1. Throat singing is an essential component of English culture.
2. A master of throat singing can produce a melody of one tone.
3. Tuvan girls and women performed throat singing long ago.
4. There are 3 styles of throat singing.
5. It is very unpopular abroad.

6. Foreigners want to listen to pop-singers in Tuva.
7. A khoomeizhy sings with open nose and mouth.

Read the text and ask the most important questions

I began performing throat singing, namely, sygyt and kargyraa styles since my very childhood. I liked to listen to Oorzhak Boldun's khoomey very much. He was an excellent khoomey-singer. I can perform 5 styles of throat singing and that's why one of my main goals is training children to perform these styles. I want to give some advice for beginners and young khoomeizhy. It is a talent but nevertheless you shouldn't rely only on your natural gifts. It's better first to learn carefully to inhale air correctly, to use the lungs without damaging them because a khoomeizhy-performer should know how to control the breath. (Oorzhak Khunashtaar-ool)

Underline subjects, predicates, objects, attributes, adverbial modifiers in the previous text

Ask questions to the missing parts of the affirmative sentences

1. ... is a master of throat singing.
2. Throat singing is very abroad.
3. It is a national tradition in ...
4. A singer has ...
5. There are ... of throat singing.
6. A master of throat singing can ... at the same time.
7. Foreigners visit Tuva because...

Ask your own questions

Complete the sentences

1. Throat singing is popular ...
2. It is a ... component of the national culture of the Tuvan people.
3. A master of throat singing can ... several tones at the same time.
4. He can perform it with ... mouth.
5. There are some women in Tuva who can ... throat singing.
(perform, abroad, produce, essential, close)

Insert is, are / has, have

1. Throat singing ... 5 styles.
2. It ... difficult to describe.

3. There are some women in Tuva who can perform throat singing.
4. I ... a chance to hear the strange music.
5. He ... an excellent voice.
6. She ... an excellent singer.
7. Tuva ... a specific and unusual tradition.

Correct the mistakes

1. There are in throat singing five styles.
2. There are in Tuva women who perform throat singing.
3. Because foreigners visit Tuva they are interested in throat singing.
4. I interested in khoomey because my father is a famous throat singer.
5. Tuva a specific and unusual kind of singing has.
6. The boy throat singing likes

Insert suitable prepositions in the following sentences

1. One day he walked ... the park.
2. My friend was a student ... a Medical college ... Kyzyl.
3. It is a specific and unusual kind ... singing.
4. ... his third year he decided to be a singer.
5. The man could produce a melody ... two tones ... the same time.
6. He was very interested ... it.
7. Did you listen ... throat singing?
8. He could sing ... open mouth.
9. A master ... throat singing can do it.

Find prepositions in the text.

Find all pronouns in the text

Match the proper answers to the following questions

Did he walk in the park?	No, he wasn't.
Was his wife a singer?	Yes, he did.
Was he a student or a doctor?	Yes, she was.
Did they talk about the national culture?	Yes, they are.
Was Orlan interested in foreign languages?	He was a student.
Are foreigners interested in throat singing?	Yes, they did.

Упражнения II этапа

Make up your own sentences with the following pronouns
he, she, it, his, her, its

Make up your own sentences with the following prepositions
in, of, with, without, at, to

Look at the table and make up sentences they will be useful to you to start your own topics

I'd like	to tell	you	about	an essential component
I want			of	of the national culture of
I am going				the Tuvan people.
Listen	to			Throat singing.
my story				A famous performer of
				throat singing.
				A khoomeizhy

Do you agree? Give your arguments

1. There are many interesting traditions in Tuva.
2. Throat singing is very unusual.
3. Women couldn't perform throat singing.
4. It is difficult to perform throat singing.
5. It was very popular abroad twenty years ago.
6. Foreign tourists came to see the places of interest
7. They were fond of this kind of singing.
8. A Tuvan khoomeizhy was very famous
9. I wanted to be a throat singer in my childhood

Do you agree to the statements?

Make up a story about a famous khoomeizhy. Use the words below

To learn, to perform, a beautiful melody, concert, pleasant, style, perform, produce, want, long ago, well-known, famous, abroad, tourists, foreigners.

Complete the missing part of the story

Listen to my story about a famous and talented throat singer. His name

Retell your story

Look at the picture and ask your questions

Answer your neighbor's questions

Look at the picture and describe it

Ask questions about "Throat singing"

Make up a story about a famous throat singer.

Imagine that you met a foreigner. He was interested in Tuvan throat singing (work in pairs). Use the active words of the lesson tradition, throat singer, to perform, a concert, produce, culture, style, specific, to describe

Imagine that you are a popular singer. Give an interview

You are Kongar-ool Oorzhak (Folk group "Hun-Hurrtu") Answer our questions

Did you hear Oorzhak's singing? What's your impression of it?

Complete the sentences (на фотографии известные исполнители горлового пения)

I see ... in the picture.

There are ...

There is ...

He ...

Describe the pictures. What do you see in the picture?

Who is your favourite singer?

What do you know about the styles of throat singing?

Tell us about your favourite singer

Listen to the tape and answer the question "What style of throat singing is it?"

See a short film about throat singing and retell it

You have two tickets for a concert Invite your friend, try to tell him everything you know about throat singing.

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НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

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