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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

SIMPLE ENGLISH FOR SECURITY SPECIALISTS AND BACHELORS

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES FOR SELF-STUDY TRAINING

Учебно-методическое пособие для самостоятельной работы (Часть 1)

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Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано как для самостоятельной работы студентов 1 курса ТУСУР, обучающихся по учебному пособию «Simple English for Security Specialists and Bachelors» (авторы Ёлкина Д.М., Келлер И.М.), так и для работы на практических занятиях по английскому языку. Пособие содержит тексты и упражнения, сгруппированные по лексическим и грамматическим темам, соответствующим темам учебного пособия «Simple English for Security Specialists and Bachelors», и способствует формированию и развитию лингвистических и общекультурных компетенций студентов, изучающих английский язык.

Учебно-методическое пособие «Simple English for Security Specialists and Bachelors. Additional Exercises for Self-study Training» размещено в электронном виде на образовательном портале ТУСУР.

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UNIT 1 *I LIVE AND STUDY* READING and VOCABULARY

1 Read and translate the information about the capital of the Russian Federation.

Moscow



Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia with over 12 million residents. It is the capital of the Central Federal District and Moscow Region. Moscow is a major political, economic, cultural, and scientific centre in Russia and Eastern Europe, as well as the largest city on the European continent. Moscow is located on the Moskva River in the Central Federal District of European Russia.

The city is well known for its unique architecture which consists of many historic buildings such as Saint Basil's Cathedral with its brightly coloured *domes*. Moscow is the centre of Russian culture. There are many different museums, academic and political institutions and theatres. Moscow is also the site of the Moscow Kremlin, a *medieval city fortress* that is today the residence of the Russian president. The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square are also one of several *World Heritage Sites* in the city. Both chambers of the Russian parliament (the State Duma and *the Federation Council*) also sit in the city.

The capital of Russia has four international airports, nine railway terminals, numerous trams, and one of the deepest underground metro systems in the world, the Moscow Metro, the fourth-largest in the world. Primary industries in Moscow include the chemical, metallurgical, food, textile, furniture, energy production, software development and machinery industries.

The capital of Russia is a major education centre. There are about 1,700 secondary general schools and 90 colleges in Moscow. Besides these, there are over 200 institutions of higher education. Lomonosov Moscow State University is one of the leading universities in the country. It was founded in 1755. The university has about 35,000 undergraduate and 5,000 postgraduate students, 41 faculties and over 300 departments.

Moscow is a very green city. There are about 100 parks and 20 gardens in it. There are also a lot of green zones. Moscow has a large number of various sports facilities. It is home to 63 stadiums. Luzhniki Stadium is the largest and the fourth-biggest in Europe. Moscow was *the host city* of the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Abridged from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow>

Notes

dome – купол

medieval – средневековый

fortress – крепость

World Heritage Sites – объекты всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО

the Federation Council – Совет Федерации

the host city – город, принимающий Олимпийские игры, столица Олимпиады

2 Read the words and phrases and match them to their Russian equivalents.

1 as well as	a образовательный центр
2 unique	b металлургический
3 several	с кроме
4 numerous	d разработка программного обеспечения
5 primary	e кафедра
6 metallurgical	f сооружение
7 furniture	g а также
8 software development	h основной; важнейший
9 education centre	i мебель
10 besides	j уникальный
11 department	к несколько
12 facility	l многочисленный


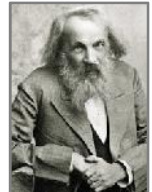





3 Complete the sentences about Moscow.

- 1 Moscow is the _____ and the largest _____ of Russia with over 12 million _____.
- 2 Moscow is _____ on the Moskva _____ in the Central _____ District of European Russia.
- 3 The city is well known for its unique _____ which consists of many historic _____.
- 4 There are many different _____, academic and political _____ and theatres.
- 5 The Moscow _____ and Red _____ are one of several World Heritage _____ in the city.
- 6 The capital of Russia has four _____ airports and nine _____ terminals.
- 7 There are about 1,700 _____, 90 _____ and over 200 institutions of _____ in Moscow.
- 8 Lomonosov Moscow State _____ has about 35,000 _____ and 5,000 _____ students, 41 _____ and over 300 departments.
- 9 Moscow is _____ to 63 _____.

4 Correct the statements.

- 1 Moscow is the capital of the Siberian Federal District and Moscow Region.
- 2 Moscow is the third-largest city on the European continent.
- 3 The City of Moscow is located on the Volga.
- 4 Red Square is the residence of the President of the Russian Federation.
- 5 The State Duma and the Federation Council make up the Government of Russia.
- 6 The Moscow Metro is the largest in the world.
- 7 Lomonosov Moscow State University was founded in 1878.
- 8 There are about 20 parks and gardens in Moscow.
- 9 Luzhniki is the biggest stadium in Europe.
- 10 Moscow was the host city of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games.

5 Match the information about the famous Russian people to their photos.

 <p><i>Mikhail Lomonosov</i></p>	<p>A Russian chemist and inventor. He formulated the Periodic Law, created his own version of the periodic table of elements, and used it to correct the properties of some already discovered elements and also to predict the properties of eight elements yet to be discovered. (1834-1907)</p>
 <p><i>Dmitri Mendeleev</i></p>	<p>A Russian Soviet pilot and cosmonaut. He was the first man to travel into outer space, when his Vostok spacecraft completed an orbit of the Earth on 12 April 1961. (1934-1968)</p>
 <p><i>Aleksandr Stoletov</i></p>	<p>The leading Soviet rocket engineer and spacecraft designer in the Space Race between the United States and the Soviet Union during the 1950s and 1960s. He is considered as the father of practical astronautics. (1907-1966)</p>
 <p><i>Aleksandr Popov</i></p>	<p>A Russian physicist, founder of electrical engineering, and professor at Moscow University. His major contributions include pioneer work in the field of ferromagnetism and discovery of the laws and principles of the outer photoelectric effect. (1839-1896)</p>
 <p><i>Konstantin Tsiolkovsky</i></p>	<p>A Russian scientist and writer. He discovered the atmosphere of Venus and the Law of Mass Conservation in chemical reactions. His spheres of science were natural science, chemistry, physics, mineralogy, history, art, philology, optical devices, and others. (1711-1765)</p>
 <p><i>Sergei Korolev</i></p>	<p>A Russian research scientist in aeronautics and astronautics who pioneered rocket and space research and the development and use of wind tunnels for aerodynamic studies. He was also among the first to work out the theoretical problems of rocket travel in space. (1857-1935)</p>
 <p><i>Yuri Gagarin</i></p>	<p>A Russian physicist and electrical engineer, famous for the invention of radio. He invented a radio receiver, a lightning detector, in 1895. (1859-1906)</p>

GRAMMAR

1A

6 How much is it?

Example: $8 + 4 = 12$ (Eight and four is twelve.)

$3 + 4 =$	$2 + 4 =$	$8 + 3 =$	$5 + 10 =$
$7 + 2 =$	$5 + 3 =$	$4 + 7 =$	$13 + 6 =$
$2 + 6 =$	$8 + 1 =$	$6 + 6 =$	$14 + 2 =$
$2 + 3 =$	$6 + 4 =$	$5 + 7 =$	$17 + 2 =$
$1 + 2 =$	$4 + 4 =$	$8 + 5 =$	$12 + 8 =$
$4 + 3 =$	$8 + 2 =$	$9 + 3 =$	$10 + 7 =$

7 What number comes before and after?

Example: 2 – one, two, three

- a 3, 81, 20, 9, 58, 74, 11, 92, 50, 12, 24, 57;
- b 45, 30, 14, 63, 60, 15, 38, 40, 19, 56, 36, 89;
- c 94, 33, 27, 70, 44, 98, 77, 60, 38, 10, 99, 80.

8 Study the information. Say the years in words.

900 nine hundred	793 seven ninety-three	2000 two thousand
1900 nineteen hundred	1924 nineteen twenty-four	2001 two thousand and one
2100 twenty-one hundred	1504 fifteen oh four = fifteen and four	2010 twenty ten

500	1946	800	1970
1926	2002	1943	2011
962	1725	998	1617
1577	2112	1812	2114
1608	1995	1901	1961

9 Do you know ABC?

A is the first letter of the ABC.

B is _____.

C is _____.

D is _____.

E is _____.

F is _____.

G is _____.

H is _____.

K is _____.

O is _____.

R is _____.

Z is _____.

1B

10 Divide the nouns into three columns according to the rules of pronunciation.

boys, cliffs, clocks, coaches, codes, dishes, dogs, doves, flowers, gardens, girls, kisses, mops, names, necks, noses, notes, pages, tests, xeroxes

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/

11 Choose the odd one out in each line.

- 1 chiefs, classes, dresses, kisses
- 2 buses, chiefs, roofs, safes
- 3 boxes, faxes, roofs, xeroxes
- 4 glasses, knives, lives, wives
- 5 brushes, bushes, dishes, handkerchiefs
- 6 beaches, coaches, safes, sandwiches
- 7 leaves, sheaves, suffixes, thieves
- 8 calves, halves, peaches, wolves
- 9 chiefs, matches, watches, witches
- 10 loaves, sandwiches, shelves, wharves

12 Say which of the nouns are in the singular and which of them are in the plural.

A	B	C	D	E	F
sweets	scarves	child	articles	cups	exercise
sportsman	radio	buses	children	country	feet
address	foot	half	cities	tornado	woman
dictionary	plays	man	dress	boxes	vegetables
women	safe	pianos	potatoes	duties	shelves

13 Write the singular form of the following nouns.

- 1 brushes, birds, boys, horses, knives
- 2 photos, months, women, roses, toys
- 3 loaves, dresses, mothers-in-law, halves, blouses
- 4 heroes, armies, faces, matches, curtains
- 5 cuckoos, airports, people, demonstrations, comedies
- 6 fish, zeros, cities, benches, shelves

1C

14 Choose the correct variant.

- 1 Do you have *some* / *any* brothers or sisters?
- 2 Are there *some* / *any* letters for me this morning?
- 3 You have *some* / *any* lovely pictures in your house.
- 4 *Some* / *Any* people like flying, but other people don't.
- 5 I want *some* / *any* cheese. Is there *some* / *any* in the fridge?
- 6 I never have *some* / *any* breakfast. I'm not hungry in the morning.
- 7 Are you from London? I have *some* / *any* good friends in London.
- 8 Don't buy *some* / *any* bread at the shops. There is a lot in the kitchen.
- 9 There aren't *some* / *any* shops in my village, just a post office and a pub.
- 10 I don't have *some* / *any* money in my pocket, but I have *some* / *any* money in the bank.

15 Fill in the gaps with some or any.

- 1 I don't have _____ paper.
- 2 We don't buy _____ flowers.
- 3 Is there _____ petrol in the car?
- 4 I see _____ change on the table.
- 5 There is _____ rain here at nights.
- 6 Do you have _____ change? I need 50p.
- 7 I will buy _____ paper when I go to the shops.
- 8 I don't have _____ free time today. Sorry.
- 9 This evening I'm going out with _____ friends.
- 10 Do you have _____ problems with this exercise?
- 11 I need _____ help with my homework. Are you free?
- 12 I don't have _____ money, so I have to borrow _____.

16 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 There aren't some buses on Sunday.
- 2 Any of Angela's friends are at the party.
- 3 Helen can ride a bike without some help now.
- 4 I can't find some butter, but we have any margarine.
- 5 Jessica has any old pictures of the house to show us.
- 6 Helen brings me any beautiful roses from the garden.
- 7 Do you have some free time on Wednesday afternoon?
- 8 Laura has any beautiful rings, but she never wears them.
- 9 Does Alice have some brothers or sisters, do you know?
- 10 I have three sets of house keys, and I can't find some of them now.

1D

17 Fill in the gaps with a or an.

- a _____ cherry, _____ lemon, _____ apricot, _____ peach, _____ apple
- b _____ tomato, _____ potato, _____ onion, _____ cabbage, _____ banana
- c _____ carrot, _____ orange, _____ pear, _____ cucumber, _____ strawberry
- d _____ apple, _____ red apple, _____ green apple, _____ yellow apple
- e _____ umbrella, _____ university
- f _____ heart, _____ hour

18 Read and translate the sentences. Explain the usage of articles or their absence.

- 1 I see **a** man in **the** street. **The** man I see is your _ brother.
- 2 Open **the** window, please.
- 3 **The** sun is shining brightly.
- 4 He is **the** best student in our _ group.
- 5 My _ birthday is on **the** fifth of April.
- 6 We were at **the** theatre yesterday.
- 7 I like _ cheese and _ milk.
- 8 There are _ people in **the** street.
- 9 _ John is my _ husband.
- 10 His _ car is in **the** garage.
- 11 _ Mary lives in Flat Seven.

19 Put in a/an, the or no article.

- 1 I usually go to university by _____ bus.
- 2 I play _____ volleyball in _____ university team.
- 3 My friend plays _____ guitar very well.
- 4 Travis usually does his homework in _____ morning.
- 5 We're going on _____ holiday together this summer.
- 6 Mike goes to _____ work at 8 o'clock.
- 7 Schoolchildren often visit _____ Tomsk Regional Art Museum.
- 8 The museum's collection includes works of art from all around _____ world.
- 9 Bogashevo Airport is _____ international airport in _____ Tomsk Region.
- 10 'Is there _____ hotel near here?' 'Yes, _____ Forum Tomsk Hotel is at 91 Lenin Prospect.'

UNIT 2 *ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES* READING and VOCABULARY

1 Read and translate the information about the University of Oxford.

Oxford University



The University of Oxford is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It is over 800 years old. Among the famous *Oxonians* are 26 British Prime Ministers, at least 30 international leaders, 50 *Nobel Prize* winners, and 120 Olympic medal winners.

Today, Oxford is a modern research university. It is in the top ten globally in life sciences, physical sciences, social sciences and the arts and humanities. Oxford is very competitive: it receives, *on average*, around five applications for each available place. Students from families with *low income* receive financial support from the university.

There are over 22,000 students at Oxford, including about 12,000 undergraduates and 10,000 postgraduates. Today more than a third of Oxford students and more than 40 percent of its *academic staff* are citizens of foreign countries. Students come to Oxford from over 140 countries and territories. The largest groups of international students come from the USA, China, Germany, Canada, India, Italy, Australia, France, Singapore and Ireland.

Graduate students make up around 47% of the total number of students at Oxford. 5% of all the UK's graduate research students are studying at Oxford University. 62% of Oxford current graduate students come from outside the United Kingdom. Oxford offers more than 300 different graduate degree programmes.

Today's Oxford students have access to a range of international experiences, including *internships* around the world, courses with study abroad components, and *substantial support* from the university for independent research abroad.

Oxford University Press (OUP) is the world's largest university press and has offices in 70 countries and nearly 7,000 employees worldwide. More than one in five people who learn English across the world do so with an Oxford University Press resource. The University, including the colleges and Oxford University Press, is the largest employer in *Oxfordshire*. It supports around 17,000 jobs. Oxfordshire is one of Europe's leading centres of enterprise, innovation and knowledge.

Abridged from <http://www.ox.ac.uk/>

Notes

Oxonian – студент или бывший студент Оксфордского университета

Nobel Prize – Нобелевская премия

on average – в среднем

low income – низкий уровень дохода

academic staff – профессорско-преподавательский состав

internship – стажировка, учебная практика

substantial support – существенная (материальная) поддержка

Oxfordshire – Оксфордшир (*графство Англии*)

2 In the text, find the English equivalents of the following words.

1	конкурирующий; конкурентоспособный	c _____
2	среди	a _____
3	получать	r _____
4	около, приблизительно	a _____
5	заявление	a _____
6	доступный; имеющийся в наличии	a _____
7	составлять	m _____
8	общий, суммарный	t _____
9	вне, за пределами	o _____
10	доступ	a _____
11	ряд	r _____
12	опыт работы; квалификация	e _____
13	за границей	a _____
14	независимый	i _____
15	почти	n _____
16	служащий, сотрудник	e _____
17	работодатель	e _____
18	предпринимательство	e _____

3 Complete the sentences about Oxford.

- 1 The University of Oxford is the oldest _____ in the English-speaking _____.
- 2 Among the _____ Oxonians are 26 British Prime _____ and 50 _____ winners.
- 3 Today, Oxford is a modern _____ university.
- 4 Students from _____ with low income receive _____ support from the university.
- 5 There are over 22,000 _____ at Oxford, including about 12,000 _____ and 10,000 _____.
- 6 Students come to Oxford from over 140 _____ and territories.
- 7 Graduate _____ make up around 47% of the total _____ of students at _____.
- 8 About 60% of Oxford _____ graduate students come from outside _____.

4 Are the statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the false statements.

- 1 Among the famous Oxonians are 20 Olympic medal winners.
- 2 Oxford is in the top ten universities of the world.
- 3 Oxford University receives, on average, around seven applications for each available place.
- 4 Students come to Oxford only from the UK.
- 5 Today more than 40% of Oxford academic staff are citizens of foreign countries.
- 6 Oxford offers more than 300 different graduate degree programmes.
- 7 Oxford students have no access to international experiences.
- 8 Oxford University Press has offices only in Oxfordshire.

5 Read and translate the information about Harvard University.

Harvard University



Harvard University is one of the leading universities in the world. It is also the oldest institution of higher education in the United States. It was established in 1636. The university's motto is *Veritas* (Latin for "truth").

Harvard University has 11 principal academic units – 10 faculties and *the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study*. The 10 faculties *oversee* schools and divisions that offer courses and award academic degrees. Harvard's *faculty* has about 2,400 members. They come from across the country and all over the world and include notable scholars: biologists, *cognitive scientists*, physicists, chemists, computer scientists, economists and others.

Harvard is a *founding member* of the Association of American Universities. It is a research university with high research activity and a comprehensive doctoral programme across the arts, sciences, engineering, and medicine.

Harvard has around 21,000 students. About 6,700 of them study at Harvard College and over 14,000 are graduate and professional students. Among the famous Harvard *alumni* are 47 Nobel Laureates, 32 heads of state, 48 *Pulitzer Prize* winners. There are more than 323,000 living alumni, over 271,000 in the US and nearly 52,000 in 201 other countries.

Students come from all 50 states and from over 80 countries; from cities, suburbs, small towns and farms; from public and private schools; and from every ethnic and religious background. More than 60 percent of Harvard students receive scholarship aid, and the average grant in 2015 is \$46,000.

Harvard University has 400 official student organizations including *extracurricular*, *co-curricular* and athletic opportunities. The Harvard Library is the largest academic library in the world. It includes 18.9 million volumes, 174,000 serial titles, around 400 million manuscript items, 10 million photographs, 56 million archived web pages, and 5.4 terabytes of digital archives and manuscripts.

Abridged from <http://www.harvard.edu/>

Notes

the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study – Рэдклиффский институт

oversee – контролировать перспективных исследований

faculty – US профессорско-преподавательский состав

cognitive scientist – учёный-когнитивист

founding member – член-учредитель, основатель

alumni – выпускники (sg *alumnus*)

Pulitzer Prize – Пулитцеровская премия

extracurricular – внепрограммный; факультативный

co-curricular – программный

6 Read the words and match them to their Russian equivalents.

1 motto	a видный, знаменитый
2 principal	b средний
3 division	c лауреат
4 notable	d книга, том
5 scholar	e пригород, окраина
6 comprehensive	f подразделение
7 laureate	g помощь
8 suburb	h отдельный предмет, единица
9 background	i манускрипт, рукопись
10 aid	j девиз, лозунг
11 average	k истоки, корни
12 volume	l учёный
13 manuscript	m главный, основной
14 item	n комплексный, всесторонний

7 Choose the correct variant and complete the following sentences.

- Harvard University was established in
A the 16th century B the 17th century C the 18th century
- Veritas* is the Latin for
A “truth” B “victory” C “knowledge”
- Among Harvard faculty members are notable
A actors B politicians C scholars
- There are around ... students at Harvard.
A 11,000 B 21,000 C 31,000
- Harvard University has 400 official student
A divisions B faculties C organizations

8 Complete the sentences about Harvard University. Use English equivalents instead of the Russian words and phrases in brackets.

- Harvard University is one of the (*ведущих университетов*) in the world.
- It is also the oldest (*высшее учебное заведение*) in the United States.
- The 10 faculties oversee schools and divisions that (*предлагают курсы*) and (*присуждают учёные степени*).
- Harvard is a founding member of the Association of (*американских университетов*).
- Harvard is a (*исследовательский университет*).
- Among the (*знаменитых выпускников Гарварда*) are 47 Nobel Laureates, 32 (*глав государств*), 48 Pulitzer Prize winners.
- (*Студенты Гарварда*) come from all 50 (*штатов*) and from (*более*) 80 (*стран*).

GRAMMAR

2A

9 Choose the correct variant.

- 1 She *am / is / are* a student.
- 2 He *am / is / are* a teacher.
- 3 I *am / is / are* a student.
- 4 We *am / is / are* students.
- 5 It *am / is / are* a lesson.
- 6 Mike and John *am / is / are* students.
- 7 Ann *am / is / are* a teacher.
- 8 They *am / is / are* students.
- 9 Richard and Alice *am / is / are* students.
- 10 I *am / is / are* a teacher.
- 11 You (one person) *am / is / are* a student.
- 12 You (two people) *am / is / are* students.
- 13 It *am / is / are* a book.
- 14 Tony *am / is / are* a student.
- 15 They *am / is / are* teachers.

10 Fill in the gaps with am / is / are.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 My name _____ Tom Shelly. | 9 You _____ in Russia. |
| 2 Some fine pictures _____ on the wall. | 10 Mark _____ at work. |
| 3 My brother _____ at school. | 11 We _____ students. |
| 4 We _____ from London. | 12 My books _____ brown. |
| 5 My aunt _____ a doctor. | 13 It _____ on the shelf. |
| 6 I _____ a student. | 14 I _____ a teacher. |
| 7 My cousins _____ painters. | 15 You _____ 18 years old. |
| 8 It _____ my watch. | 16 Kate _____ at home. |

11 Do like in the example.

Example: Ann is a doctor. – Ann is not (isn't) a doctor.

Is Ann a doctor? – Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 I am a programmer. | 8 Mike is a security specialist. |
| 2 He is 18 years old. | 9 Peter and Mary are late. |
| 3 She is a worker. | 10 Tony and Mary are students. |
| 4 It is from England. | 11 John is a teacher. |
| 5 We are brothers. | 12 They are British. |
| 6 You are late. | 13 I am from Russia. |
| 7 They are sisters. | 14 Peter is 20 years old. |

2B

12 Do like in the example. Use the object pronouns.

Example: those girls – Mike knows those girls. Does Jane know them?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Grey (the dog) | 8 Mr. Stevens |
| 2 that man | 9 Fluffy (the cat) |
| 3 me | 10 Me |
| 4 those people | 11 Sarah's parents |
| 5 me and my friends | 12 you and your girlfriend |
| 6 David's wife | 13 me and my family |
| 7 you | 14 the woman with the black coat |

13 Open the brackets. Use the object pronouns.

Example: Ann loves (apples). – Ann loves them.

- 1 Ann loves (you and your parents).
- 2 Ann has a fast car. She likes (the fast car).
- 3 Ann doesn't like (John).
- 4 Ann loves (I and my brother).
- 5 Mrs. Clark is not very friendly. Ann doesn't like (Mrs. Clark).
- 6 Ann doesn't eat tomatoes. She doesn't like (tomatoes).
- 7 Ann knows (I).
- 8 Ann has a very nice jacket. She likes (the very nice jacket).
- 9 Ann doesn't want to talk to (I and my girlfriend).
- 10 These are her new shoes. Does Ann like (her new shoes)?
- 11 Ann doesn't love (you and your husband).
- 12 Ann loves (I).
- 13 George is a very good-hearted man. Ann likes (George).
- 14 Mary is mean. Ann doesn't want to see (Mary).

14 Write the following phrases in the plural.

Remember: this car – these cars, that car – those cars

- a this house, this housewife, this key, this airport, this theatre
- b this flag, this dress, this cargo, this father-in-law, this shop
- c that lemon, that leaf, that city, that magazine, that sticker
- d that banana, that tax, that photo, that person, that stamp
- e this star, that half, this toy, that poster, this teacup
- f that mountains, this speech, that zero, this ox, that egg
- g this egg, this sheaf, that tragedy, that wall, this picture
- h this class, that sofa, that hero, that bookcase, this man

2C

15 Make sentences like in the example.

Example: we – university; It is our university.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 I – exercise book | 8 we – book |
| 2 she – question | 9 it – plate |
| 3 you – pen | 10 I – ruler |
| 4 it – toy | 11 they – computer |
| 5 you – pencil | 12 she – sentence |
| 6 he – number | 13 we – homework |
| 7 they – calculator | 14 he – student |

16 Put in my, his, her, its, our, your, their.

- 1 Do you like _____ job?
- 2 I know Mr. Watson but I don't know _____ wife.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. _____ son lives in Australia.
- 4 We are going to have a party. We are going to invite all _____ friends.
- 5 Ann is going out with _____ friends this evening.
- 6 I like tennis. It's _____ favourite sport.
- 7 Is that _____ car? – No, I haven't got a car.
- 8 I want to phone Ann. Do you know _____ phone number?

17 Complete the sentences with mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 It's your money. It's _____. | 6 It's his coat. It's _____. |
| 2 It's my bag. It's _____. | 7 They're your books. They're _____. |
| 3 It's our car. It's _____. | 8 They're my glasses. They're _____. |
| 4 It's her camera. It's _____. | 9 They're her shoes. They're _____. |
| 5 It's their house. It's _____. | 10 They're our books. They're _____. |

18 Choose the right possessive pronoun.

- 1 It's *their* / *theirs* problem, not *our* / *ours*.
- 2 This is a nice camera. Is it *your* / *yours*?
- 3 That's not my / mine umbrella. *My* / *Mine* is black.
- 4 Whose books are these? *Your* / *Yours* or *my* / *mine*?
- 5 Catherine is going out with *her* / *hers* friends this evening.
- 6 *My* / *Mine* room is bigger than *her* / *hers*.
- 7 They've got two children but I don't know *their* / *theirs* names.
- 8 Can we use your washing machine? *Our* / *Ours* is broken.

2D

19 Complete the sentences.

- 1 My mother's daughter is my _____.
- 2 My mother's son is my _____.
- 3 My sister's mother is my _____.
- 4 My brother's father is my _____.
- 5 My mother's mother is my _____.
- 6 My father's father is my _____.
- 7 My wife's son is my _____.
- 8 My son's sister is my _____.
- 9 My mother's brother is my _____.
- 10 My father's sister is my _____.
- 11 My mother is my father's _____.
- 12 My father is my mother's _____.

20 Fill in the gap with the correct preposition.

- a _____ November, _____ Tuesday, _____ winter
- b _____ 11 o'clock, _____ February, _____ 2 o'clock
- c _____ the afternoon, _____ Saturday, _____ September
- d _____ Tuesday evenings, _____ 2012, _____ 9 o'clock
- e _____ April, _____ 4 o'clock, _____ summer
- f _____ Monday, _____ July, _____ Wednesday afternoons
- g _____ the evening, _____ 7 o'clock, _____ January
- h _____ 12 o'clock, _____ 1995, _____ Friday
- i _____ May, _____ Saturday mornings, _____ spring
- j _____ 3 o'clock, _____ December, _____ the morning
- k _____ 8 o'clock, _____ Wednesday, _____ March
- l _____ Monday evenings, _____ 1997, _____ 6 o'clock
- m _____ June, _____ Sunday, _____ 10 o'clock
- n _____ autumn, _____ Friday evenings, _____ 5 o'clock
- o _____ October, _____ Thursday, _____ August

21 Tell about you. Correct the words *in italics*.

- ✓ I was born in *2000*.
- ✓ I was born in *winter*.
- ✓ I was born in *January*.
- ✓ I was born on *Sunday*.
- ✓ I was born in *the morning*.
- ✓ I was born at *1 o'clock*.

UNIT 3 MODERN DEVICES READING and VOCABULARY

1 Read and translate the information about the role of computers in our lives.

Computers in Modern Life



Today the majority of us *cannot* imagine life without computers. Computers make people's lives easier and more comfortable: they give opportunities to millions of people to keep in touch while they are in different parts of the world. Today people drive computerized cars and work for employers from other countries even without

seeing them. 'Facebook', 'Twitter', 'computers', 'smartphones' and 'tablets' are some of the words almost everyone recognizes.

No matter what job you want to do, you *must* know how to use the computer and do various tasks in almost any operating system like Windows, Mac OS X, or even Linux sometimes. You must know how to use an *office suite* and maybe even more programs and applications, depending on your job. Computers are irreplaceable for business people and those who need them for work, for students to study and housewives to *entertain themselves*, but what about using computers by young school boys and girls?

Many people believe that their access to computer and the Internet *should be limited*. It *does no harm* if from time to time they play various games or chat with their friends online, but often it happens so that children start to search for their homework on the Internet and it becomes a bad habit. Instead of trying to cope with the task using their knowledge or information in textbooks, they prefer to find ready answers. It certainly has negative influence on their progress in studies.

Computers also affect young people's health. First of all, those who spend a lot of time in front of the screens of their computers suffer from lack of physical activity. Such children often have *habit scoliosis* and problems with their eyes.

To *sum up*, computers are very important in our day to-day-life, but if you want to *get benefit* from them without harm to your health and activities, you need to use them wisely.

Adapted and abridged from <http://www.computerimportance.com/>

Notes

cannot – не могут

no matter – неважно

must – должен, нужно

office suite /swi:t/ – офисный пакет (*программного обеспечения, приложений*)

entertain yourself – развлекаться

should be limited – должен быть ограничен, следует ограничить

do no harm – не причинять вреда

habit scoliosis – сколиоз, обусловленный нарушением осанки

sum up – резюмировать, подводить итог

get benefit – извлекать выгоду (*from* – из)

2 Read the words and phrases and match them to their Russian equivalents.

1 majority	a незаменимый
2 imagine	b здоровье
3 keep in touch	с справиться с
4 almost	d страдать от
5 recognize	e воздействовать, влиять на
6 irreplaceable	f искать что-либо
7 housewife	g привычка
8 from time to time	h переписываться, болтать в интернете
9 chat	i почти
10 search for sth.	j благоразумно, мудро
11 habit	к большинство
12 cope with	l узнавать
13 affect	m быть в контакте, поддерживать связь
14 health	n домохозяйка
15 in front of	o воображать, представлять себе
16 suffer from	p перед
17 wisely	q время от времени

3 Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- 1 Computers make people's lives more difficult / comfortable.
- 2 'Facebook', 'Twitter', 'computers', 'smartphones' and 'tablets' are some of the words almost nobody knows / everyone recognizes.
- 3 No matter what job you want to do, you must know how to use the computer / tablet.
- 4 It often happens so that using the Internet for homework has positive / negative influence on young people's progress in studies.
- 5 Computers affect / do no harm to young people's health.
- 6 Children who spend a lot of time in front of the screens of their computers often have problems with their ears / eyes.

4 Complete the following sentences with verbs.

- 1 Today the majority of us cannot _____ life without computers.
- 2 Computers _____ opportunities to millions of people to _____ in touch while they _____ in different parts of the world.
- 3 Today people _____ computerized cars and _____ for employers from other countries even without seeing them.
- 4 No matter what job you want to _____, you must know how to _____ the computer and _____ various tasks in almost any operating system.
- 5 Computers _____ irreplaceable for business people and those who _____ them for work, for students to _____ and housewives to _____ themselves.

5 Read and translate the article on using mobile phones.

We now spend more time looking at our PHONE than with our partner

We now spend more time on our smartphones than with our partner, according to a new study. The average smartphone user tends to spend two hours (119 minutes) a day using their gadget. Yet, the amount of time we spend with our *other halves* per day is just 97 minutes – a third less – on average.

The study by mobile phone provider O2 looked at exactly what we use our phones for and how much time each activity takes each day. *Brits* now spend 24 minutes every day browsing the internet – longer than anything else. Next comes checking various social networks (16 mins), then listening to music (15 mins) and playing games (13 mins). Surprisingly, using our smartphone to make calls (13 mins) and send texts (11 mins) are the fifth and sixth most used functions on our mobiles.

What's more, the research shows we are replacing many household objects as our smartphones do the same job. 57 per cent of us admit we have no use for an alarm clock anymore. Half of us no longer wear a watch as we rely on our mobile to tell the time, and 46 per cent use only their phone to take photographs. More *bold moves* include *ditching* a laptop *in favour of* using a smartphone (25 per cent) and discarding a games console for a handset (12 per cent). The 'Mobile Life' report, which *was carried* by O2 and electronics company Samsung, *involved* 2,000 adults.

HOW WE USE OUR MOBILE PHONES

Time spent using our smartphones for various activities per day:

- 1) Browsing the internet, 24 minutes per day
- 2) Checking social networks, 16 minutes per day
- 3) Listening to music, 15 minutes per day
- 4) Playing games, 13 minutes per day
- 5) Making calls, 13 minutes per day
- 6) Text messaging, 11 minutes per day
- 7) Checking/writing emails, nine minutes per day
- 8) Reading books, eight minutes per day
- 9) Watching TV/films, seven minutes per day
- 10) Taking photographs, three minutes per day

source: O2



© Uwe Umstätter / Radius Images

Adapted and abridged from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/>

Notes

other half (pl *halves*) – разг. (вторая) половина (жена или муж)

Brits – разг. британцы

what's more – к тому же; более того

bold move – смелый шаг

ditch – разг. бросать, отделяться от

in favour of – ради кого-либо/чего-либо

was carried – был сделан (*by* – кем-либо)

involve – вовлекать, включать

6 In the text, find the English equivalents of the following words.

1	(новое) приспособление, устройство	g _____
2	кроме того, к тому же	y _____
3	количество (с неисчисл. сущ.)	a _____
4	в точности; точно	e _____
5	удивительно	s _____
6	самый	m _____
7	домашний, бытовой	h _____
8	так как	a _____
9	допускать, соглашаться; признавать	a _____
10	полагаться, надеяться на	r _____
11	избавляться, отказываться от	d _____
12	телефонная трубка	h _____
13	взрослый	a _____

7 Complete the sentences below with prepositions.

- We now spend more time _____ our smartphones than _____ our partner, according _____ a new study.
- The amount _____ time we spend _____ our other halves _____ day is just 97 minutes _____ average.
- The study _____ mobile phone provider O2 looked _____ exactly what we use our phones _____.
- Next comes checking various social networks (16 mins), then listening _____ music (15 mins) and playing games (13 mins).
- Using our smartphone to make calls (13 mins) and send texts (11 mins) are the fifth and sixth most used functions _____ our mobiles.
- 57 per cent _____ us admit we have no use _____ an alarm clock anymore.
- Half _____ us no longer wear a watch as we rely _____ our mobile to tell the time.
- More bold moves include ditching a laptop _____ favour _____ using a smartphone (25 per cent) and discarding a games console _____ a handset (12 per cent).

8 Are the statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the false statements.

- According to the research by mobile phone provider O2, British people spend more time on their smartphones than with their partner.
- The British do not browse the Internet on their phones.
- The average smartphone user spends four hours a day using their gadget.
- The most used functions on the mobiles are making calls and sending texts.
- British people check various social networks only on their home computers.
- Half of the British wear a watch as they do not rely on their mobile to tell the time.
- 46 per cent of the British use only their phone to take photographs.
- The report by O2 and Samsung involved 2,000 teenagers.

GRAMMAR

3A

9 Choose the correct variant.

- 1 You *remember* / *remembers* her address.
- 2 He *take* / *takes* English lessons.
- 3 I *see* / *sees* what you mean.
- 4 They *want* / *wants* to watch this film.
- 5 It *get* / *gets* dark very early in winter.
- 6 We *try* / *tries* to study English very hard.
- 7 She *write* / *writes* to her mother every week.

10 Open the brackets.

- 1 The sun (*rise*) in the East.
- 2 Tony (*read*) newspapers in the evening.
- 3 My parents (*want*) to buy new furniture.
- 4 At the concert you (*play*) the violin.
- 5 My little sister (*go*) to school every day.
- 6 I (*want*) to have my own room in the hostel.
- 7 My mother and I (*cook*) a delicious pie every Sunday.

11 Write the sentences in the singular.

- 1 The girls remember everything.
- 2 They believe the story.
- 3 Housewives work very much at home.
- 4 My friends want to study French.
- 5 His cousins work in New York.
- 6 The boys wake up at seven.
- 7 Housewives have to work very hard.
- 8 Children spend a lot of time out-of-doors.
- 9 On Saturday they go to the cinema.
- 10 Students go to the library twice a day.
- 11 Children receive a lot of pleasure from this game.
- 12 They go to work by bus and they return home on foot.

3B

12 Choose the correct variant.

A

- 1 You *don't / doesn't* remember new words.
- 2 She *don't / doesn't* have any mistakes in her translation.
- 3 I *don't / doesn't* want to serve in the army.
- 4 He *don't / doesn't* come to see us on Monday.
- 5 We *don't / doesn't* have bad students in our English group.
- 6 It *don't / doesn't* take you long to get to the university.
- 7 They *don't / doesn't* have a lot of relatives in New York.

B

- 1 *Do / Does* she remember everything?
- 2 *Do / Does* he study German?
- 3 *Do / Does* I have a good mark?
- 4 *Do / Does* we have 4 classes today?
- 5 *Do / Does* they speak English at the lessons?
- 6 *Do / Does* it rain a lot in autumn?
- 7 *Do / Does* you have a lot of English books at homes?

13 Open the brackets.

A

- 1 The last train (*don't / doesn't*) leave at midnight.
- 2 Our lessons (*don't / doesn't*) begin at half past eight.
- 3 I (*don't / doesn't*) read newspapers and magazines every day.
- 4 The girl (*don't / doesn't*) play the piano very well.
- 5 You (*don't / doesn't*) work very hard.
- 6 Benny (*don't / doesn't*) knock at the door every morning.
- 7 My cousin and I (*don't / doesn't*) see each other.

B

- 1 (*Do / Does*) your fellow student working at night?
- 2 (*Do / Does*) you remember all the new words?
- 3 (*Do / Does*) your grandmother live in the country?
- 4 (*Do / Does*) little children sleep twice a day?
- 5 (*Do / Does*) Alex have a lot of friends to play with?
- 6 (*Do / Does*) I have a chance to catch up with other students?
- 7 (*Do / Does*) students have lunch at 12.30?

14 Add -ing to the following verbs.

- a give, take, begin, pay, say
- b listen, write, stay, leave, go
- c come, dine, put, pass, talk
- d work, get, sit, look, forget
- e hurry, study, travel, have, give
- f taste, prefer, bring, offer, add

15 Write the sentences in the negative and interrogative; give two short answers.

Example: She is translating an English article. –

She is not translating an English article.

Is she translating an English article? – Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

- 1 I am working hard at my English.
- 2 Tom is reading a newspaper.
- 3 Mike and I are working at the laboratory.
- 4 I am preparing my homework.
- 5 Kate is sitting at the window.
- 6 The boys are going to university.
- 7 I am writing letters to my cousins.
- 8 Mr. Smith is giving a lesson.
- 9 Abigail and Susan are coming home.
- 10 I am having breakfast with my family.
- 11 Pam is looking at the sea.
- 12 The girls are eating in the dining-room.

16 Open the brackets. Use the Present Continuous tense.

- 1 I (*wash*) my hair.
- 2 Timothy (*feed*) his dog.
- 3 Mr. Jones (*clean*) his yard.
- 4 Nancy (*paint*) her kitchen.
- 5 Our neighbours (*wash*) their car.
- 6 I (*do*) my homework.
- 7 The boys (*run*) in the garden.
- 8 The children (*brush*) their teeth.
- 9 He (*fix*) his bicycle.
- 10 They (*have*) a big dinner together.
- 11 John and his friends (*go*) to the library.
- 12 Ann (*sit*) at her desk.

3D

17 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

- 1 Tony takes English lessons.
- 2 My friends go to the laboratory every week.
- 3 Kate is reading newspapers now.
- 4 Students are still working in the library.

18 Choose the right variant.

- 1 It often *rains* / *is raining* in autumn.
- 2 Do not go out, it *rains* / *is raining* heavily.
- 3 They *still discuss* / *are still discussing* where to go now.
- 4 My elder sister *has* / *is having* a music lesson. She always *has* / *is having* a music lesson on Friday.
- 5 Father *reads* / *is reading* a newspaper. He usually *reads* / *is reading* something before going to bed.
- 6 Mother *cooks* / *is cooking* breakfast in the kitchen. She always *cooks* / *is cooking* in the morning.
- 7 I often *meet* / *am meeting* you at the corner of this street. *Do you wait* / *Are you waiting* for anybody?
- 8 *Do you understand* / *Are you understanding* the use of the Present Simple?
- 9 *Do you usually go* / *Are you usually going* through the park? – Not usually, it is only today that I *go* / *am going* here.
- 10 *Do you hear* / *Are you hearing* anything? – Yes, somebody *knocks* / *is knocking* at the door.
- 11 Why *do you smile* / *are you smiling*, Kitty?
- 12 What do you *write* / *are you writing*? *Do you make* / *Are you making* notes about the two present tenses?

19 Open the brackets.

- 1 Look, snow still (to fall).
- 2 It often (to rain) in October.
- 3 The sun (to set) late in summer.
- 4 Switch on the light. It (to get) dark.
- 5 Some people (to do) everything with their left hand.
- 6 You can't have the book now because my brother (to read) it.
- 7 I always (to buy) lottery tickets but I seldom (to win).
- 8 You (to understand) the rule?
- 9 I (not to know) what he (to want).
- 10 Cuckoos (not to build) nests. They (to use) the nests of other birds.