

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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Кафедра лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

## **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

*Методические указания для развития начальных фонетических,  
грамматических и лексических навыков*

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Настоящие методические указания предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Туризм» и изучающих английский язык как второй иностранный. Материалы делятся на две части и включают упражнения, направленные на усвоение грамматики, алфавита, звукового состава английского языка (часть 1, фонетико-грамматическая), упражнения по теме “Getting around town” и тексты с заданиями по теме “Tourism” (часть 2, лексическая).

Утверждено редакционно-издательским советом ВоГУ

Составитель А.В. Горбунова, ассистент

Рецензент Э.Л. Большова, доцент

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## Часть 1. ФОНЕТИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ

### Урок 1

**Звуки:** [ɪ], [i:], [e], [ə], [aɪ], [eɪ], [t], [d], [n], [l], [m], [p], [b], [s], [z], [k]

**Буквы:** A, a [eɪ], B, b [bi:], C, c [si:], D, d [di:], E, e [i:], I, i [aɪ], K, k [keɪ], L, l [el], M, m [em], N, n [en], P, p [pi:], S, s [es], T, t [ti:], X, x [eks]

#### Грамматика:

1. Понятие о падежах имен существительных
2. Понятие об артикле. Неопределенный артикль.
3. 3-е лицо ед. числа глагола to be в простом настоящем времени
4. Общие сведения о простом предложении
5. Повелительное наклонение. Утвердительная форма.

#### Упражнения

##### 1. Прочтите транскрипции:

[t,d,n,l,e]	[p,b,m,l:]	[k,s,z,i]	[aɪ]	[eɪ]	[ə]
[ten]	[pi:t]	[kɪd ɪz]	[t aɪm]	[d eɪ]	[ə 'pen]
[ded]	[mi:t]	[bɪd ɪz]	[s aɪz]	[t eɪk]	[ə 'desk]
[tel]	[bi:n]	[sɪt ɪt ɪz]	[m aɪk]	[n eɪm]	[ə 'tekst]
[let]	[ti:m]	[zɪp ɪts]	[l aɪk]	[l eɪt]	[ə 'pensl]
					[ə 'lesn]
[ɪt ɪz ə 'pen']			[ɪts ə 'pen]		
[ɪt ɪz ə 'desk]			[ɪts ə 'desk]		
[ɪt ɪz ə 'tekst]			[ɪts ə 'tekst]		
[ɪt ɪz ə 'pensl]			[ɪts ə 'pensl]		
[ɪt ɪz ə 'lesn]			[ɪts ə 'lesn]		

[pli:t]
[pli:z]
[plaɪ]
[pleɪt]

## 2. Прочтите текст, обращая внимание на интонацию.

### Текст

It is a ↘desk. It's a ↘desk. It is a ↘pen. It's a ↘pen.

It is a ↘pencil. It's a ↘pencil.

↘Ben, 'take a ↘pen, please.

↘Mike, 'take a ↘pencil, please.

Mike's ' sister has got a ↘ hat. Ben's ' mother is a ↘nice woman

### Слова

it 1. Это 2. Он, она, оно – личное местоимение для неодушевленных предметов и животных	please – пожалуйста
is есть (3-е лицо ед.ч. глагола to be)	a text – текст
a –неопределенный артикль	Ben – Бен
a desk – письменный стол	Mike – Миша
a pen – ручка	be – быть
a pencil – карандаш	Pete – Петя
take – брать	a hat – шляпа
	a woman - женщина
	nice - милый

## 3. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова и назовите их по буквам:

Let, sit, mean, site, late, name, team, like, net, dent, deal, side, time, pen, cite, peak, kite, me, steam, kid, please, desk, take, plate, text, six, beast, tea

## 4. Определите, сколько звуков и сколько букв в следующих словах:

Seam, pencil, take, send, tame, seal, mix, lame, peal, limp, beam, cent, leap, bed, please, lake, line, cede, beat, peace.

## 5. Выпишите из текста в отдельные колонки слова со звуками [e, ɪ, i:, aɪ, eɪ].

## 6. Заполните пропуски неопределенным артиклем:

1. It is... text.
2. It is... desk
3. It is... pen
4. Mike, take ... pen, please.
5. It is ... pencil.
6. Ben, take ... pencil, please.

## 7. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Это карандаш.
2. Это Миша.
3. Это письменный стол.
4. Миша, возьми ручку, пожалуйста.
5. Это текст.
6. Петя, возьми карандаш, пожалуйста.

## Урок 2

**Звуки:** [æ], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [ʒu], [f], [v], [j], [dʒ], [g], [w]

**Буквы:** F, f [ef], G, g [dʒi:], O, o [ʒu], U, u [ju:], V, v [vi:], W, w [ˈd ʌ bl ju:], Y, y [wai]

### Грамматика:

1. Неопределенная форма глагола (инфинитив)
2. Общие вопросы с глаголом to be. Краткий утвердительный ответ.
3. Простое распространенное предложение.
4. Отсутствие артикля перед существительным с последующим числительным.

### Упражнения

#### 1. Прочитайте транскрипции

[æ]	[f],[v]	[i],[i:]	[g]	[ʊ]	[u:]	[j]
[æn]	[faɪnd]	[fɪl] – [fi:l]	[gɪv]	[kʊk]	[tu:]	[jes]
[bæd]	[veɪn]	[fɪt] – [fi:t]	[get]	[lʊk]	[su:n]	[jel]
[mæn]	[veil]	[stɪf] – [sti:v]	[bæg]	[bʊk]	[spu:n]	[jet]
[læmp]	[faɪv]	[lɪv] – [li:f]	[bɪg]	[gʊd]	[fu:d]	[jen]

[ʌ]	[ʒu]	[w]	[dʒ]	[ju:]
[kʌp]	[nʒu]	[wai]	[dʒeɪn]	[nju:]
[bʌs]	[gʒu]	[wel]	[dʒæm]	[fju:]
[fʌs]	[klʒuz]	[wi:k]	[peɪdʒ]	[ˈpju:pl]
[nʌt]	[ˈʒʊpn]	[wʊmən]	[dʒɪst]	[ˈstju:dənt]

#### 2. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на интонацию.

##### Текст

ˈMike is a ˌman. ˈAnn is a woman. ˈMike is a ˌstudent. ˈAnn is a ˌstudent ˌtoo.

It is a ˌbook. It's a ˌgood book.

ˌMike, ˈtake my ˌbook and ˌopen it, please. ˈFind ˌpage ˌfive. ˌAnn, ˌclose my book, please.

- ˈIs it a ˌcup?

- ˌYes, it ˌis.

- Is it a nice cup?

- Yes, it is.

- Is it a spoon?

- Yes, it is.

- Is it my spoon?

- Yes, it is.

- Give me my spoon, please.

### Слова:

a lesson – урок

a man – мужчина, человек

Ann – Анна

woman – женщина

a student – студент, студентка

too – также, тоже

a book – книга

good – хороший

my – мой

to open – открывать

to find – находить

a page – страница five – пять

to close – закрывать

a cup – чашка

nice – хороший, приятный

a spoon – ложка

to give – давать

me – мне, меня

bad – плохой

### 3. Напишите по строчке заглавные и строчные буквы урока 2.

### 4. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова и назовите их по буквам:

Lap, like, lake, met, mat, mill, mile, meat, cede, gap, pig, big, game, bag, wide, wife, wet, wit, win, bud, bad, bug, tune, cute, cut, boot, look, bus, fuse, fuss, mess, veal, sad, fat, nose, vice, van, vote, gest, gene, gen, gibe, gyp, gym, smoke, moon, kind, yelp, yoke, mice

### 5. Определите, сколько звуков и сколько букв в следующих словах:

Leave, gage, student, spoon, decent, silent, give, less, woman, lesson, stale, mad, style, note, west, east, file, yeast, mind

### 6. Выпишите из текста и диалога в отдельные колонки слова со звуками и звукосочетаниями. [aɪ, æ, ʊ, jʊ, u:, i:, eɪ, ɪ, ʌ, ə, e, ʒʊ].

### 7. Заполните пропуски неопределенным артиклем, где необходимо:

1. It is ... lesson. It is ... lesson five. 2. It is ... pencil. It is ... bad pencil. 3. Is it ... book? Yes, it is. It is... good book. 4. Give Ann ... good book, please. 5. Is Mike ... good student? 6. Is Ann ... student? 7. It is Ben. Ben is ... man. 8. It is ... cup. It is ... nice cup. 9. Kate, give me... spoon, please.

**8. Составьте предложения в повелительном наклонении, употребив следующие глаголы:**

To close, to open, to find, to take, to give, to send.

**9. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Это урок 5. Анна – студентка. Миша хороший студент. Анна приятная женщина. Это книга. Это хорошая книга. Это чашка. Это плохая чашка.  
2. – Это урок 5? – Да. – Это хорошая книга? – Да. – Это письменный стол? – Да. – Это ложка? – Да. – Это моя чашка? – Да. 3. Найдите пятый текст, пожалуйста. Анна, возьми мою ложку. Миша, закройте мою книгу, пожалуйста. Найдите мою книгу, пожалуйста. Дайте мне мою ручку, пожалуйста. Анна, дай мне мою чашку, пожалуйста.

**10. Объясните отсутствие артикля в следующих словосочетаниях: Room5, page 7.**

**Урок 3**

**Звуки:** [a:], [ɒ], [θ],[ð], [r], [tʃ]

**Буквы:** H,h [eɪtʃ], R,r [a:]

**Грамматика:**

1. Указательные местоимения this, that.
2. Определенный артикль.
3. Отрицательное предложение с глаголом to be.
4. Краткий отрицательный ответ.

**Упражнения**

**1. Прочитайте транскрипции**

[a:]	[θ]	[ð]	[ɒ]	[r]	[tʃ]
[a:m]	[θ-θ-θ]	[ð-ð-ð]	[nɒt]	[ri:d]	[tʃes]
[fa:m]	[θɪk]	[ði:]	[pɒt]	[red]	[mætʃ]
[pa:k]	[θɪn]	[ðei]	[ˈɒfɪs]	[rʊm]	[wɪtʃ]
[la:dʒ]	[ti:θ]	[ðɪs]	[wɒt]	[raɪt]	[ˈkɪtʃɪn]
	[ba:θ]	[ðæt]			

[ə 'desk]	[ɒn ðə 'teɪbl]	[ðɪs ɪz]
[ðə 'pen]	[ɪn ðə 'rʊm]	[ðæt ɪz]

[ðə 'buk]	[ɪn ðə 'kɪtʃɪn]	['ɪz ðɪs]
[ðə 'flæt]		['ɪz ðæt]
[ðə 'ti: pɒt]		[jes ɪt ɪz]
[ðə 'kɪtʃɪn]		[nʌz ɪt ɪznt]

## 2. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на интонацию.

### Текст

'This is a ↘flat. The 'flat is ↘good. It is a 'two-'room ↘flat. 'This is a ↘room. 'This 'room is ↘large. 'That is a 'room ↘too. 'That 'room is ↘not large. 'This is a ↘kitchen. 'That is a ↘bathroom.

↘Pete, 'go to the ↗kitchen and 'take the ↘tea-pot, please. The 'tea-pot is on the ↘table.

- 'Is 'this a ↗room?
- ↘Yes, it ↘is.
- 'Is 'this a ↗table?
- ↘Yes, it ↘is.
- 'Is the 'table in the ↗room?
- ↘No, it ↘isn't. It's in the ↘kitchen.
- 'Is 'that a ↗sofa?
- ↘Yes, it ↘is.
- 'Is 'that 'sofa ↗red?
- ↘No, it ↘isn't. It's ↘blue.

### Слова:

this – этот, эта, это  
that – тот, та, то  
a flat – квартира  
the – определенный артикль  
a room – комната  
a two-room flat – двухкомнатная квартира  
large – большой  
not – не  
no – нет

to – в, на  
a tea-pot – чайник  
tea – чай  
on – на (предлог места)  
a table – стол  
in – в (предлог места)  
a sofa – диван  
red – красный  
blue – синий, голубой  
black – черный



kitchen – кухня

a bathroom – ванная комната

to go – ходить, ездить

a car – автомашина

a park – парк

## Урок 4

**Звуки:** [ɪə], [ɔ:], [aʊ], [εə], [h], [ʃ], [ŋ]

### Грамматика:

1. Род и число имен существительных
2. Личные местоимения
3. Спряжение глагола to be в простом настоящем времени
4. Специальные вопросы с глаголом to be
5. Форма множественного числа указательных местоимений
6. Предлоги места on, in, under, at

## Упражнения

### 1. Прочитайте транскрипции:

[ɔ:]	[aʊ]	[ɪə]	[ɛə]	[h]	[ʃ]	[ŋ]
[tɔ:k]	[aʊt]	[nɪə]	[pɛə]	[hi:]	[ʃi:]	[lɒŋ]
[fɔ:k]	[naʊ]	[diə]	[tʃɛə]	[hæt]	[ʃɪp]	[θɪŋ]
[tʃ ɔ:k]	[daʊn]	[kl ɪə]	[wɛə]	[hɒt]	[ʃelf]	[ræŋ]
[smɔ:l]	[taʊn]	[,endʒɪ'nɪə]	[ðɛə]	[hiə]	[ɔ:t]	[ʻmɔ:nɪŋ]
[fr,br,gr,tr,dr, θr]		[p - ɔ: - ʒʊ]		[a: - ʌ]		
[frend]		[nɒt - nɔ:t - nʒʊt]		[da:k - dʌk]		
[braʊn]		[kɒt - k ɔ:t - kʒʊt]		[ka:t - kʌt]		
[gri:n]		[spɒt - spɔ:t - spʒʊk]		[la:k - lʌk]		
[træm]		[kɒk - k ɔ:k - kʒʊk]		[ha:t - hʌt]		
[dres]						
[θri:]						

[ət ðɪ ʻɒfɪs]

[ət ðə 'desks]

[ɒn ðə 'teɪbl]

## 2. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на интонацию.

### Текст

I am an e\conomist. Mr. Kotov is my \friend. He is an ,engi\neer. We are at the \office now.

ˈThese are \desks. ˈThis is \my desk.

ˈThat is \his desk. ˈThose are \chairs.

The ˈchairs are at the \desks.

ˈThese are \letters. ˈThese ˈletters are \long. ˈThose are \telexes. ˈThose ˈtelexes are \not long. They are \short.

### Слова

I – я	now – теперь, сейчас
am – есть (1-е лицо ед.ч. глагола to be)	these – это, эти
mister – мистер, господин	those – те, то
a friend – друг	chair – стул
he – он	his – его
we – мы	a letter – письмо
engineer – инженер	long – длинный
are – есть (мн.ч. глагола to be)	a telex – телекс
at – в, на, за (предлог, обозначающий участие в процессе)	they – они
an office – учреждение, контора	short – короткий

## 3. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных и прочитайте их:

Pen, desk, text, pencil, page, lesson, book, cup, spoon, student, man, woman, flat, room, kitchen, sofa, table.

## 4. Заполните пропуски определенным или неопределенным артиклем:

1. These are ... brown desks. ... desks are in... room. 2. Those are... engineers. ... engineers are at... office. 3. ... office is large. 4. This is ... book. It is my book. ... book is on... table. 5. She is ... student. She is... good student. 6. Mike is ... man. He is ... nice man. 7. Ann is his wife. She is ... economist. 8. Where is...

letter? It's in my book. 9. What colour is ... cup? ... cup is white. 10. This is lesson nine. ... lesson is long. 11. ... flat is not large. 12. This is ... tea. This is ... good tea

### 5. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be:

1.They ... engineers.2 She ...a good student. 3. These... my books. They... on the chair. 4. This ... an office. 5. Where ... your students? 6. These men ... not bad engineers 7. What colour ... his pen? It... blue. 8. What page... this? It ... page eight.9. I ... not an economist. I ... an engineer. 10 Who... at the office? 11. Who... they? They ... my friends. 12. What colour ... the desks at your office? 13. What ... your friends? They... engineers. 14. What ... his name? His name ... Mike.

### 6. Заполните пропуски предлогами:

1. My wife is... the kitchen now. 2. Your students are not ... this room. They are ... room three. 4. Is Mr.Orlov ... the lesson now? Yes, he is. 5. Mr. Petrov is... the office now. 6. The chair is... the table. 7. The letter is not... your table, it is ... it 8. My friends are... the park now.

### 7. Замените следующие существительные местоимениями

he, she, it, в зависимости от того, имеют ли они категорию рода:  
Mother, sister, girl, boy, baby, clown, cat, table.

## Урок 5

**Звуки:** [ɜ:], [ɔɪ], [aɪə]

**Буква:** J, j [dʒeɪ]

1. Альтернативные вопросы с глаголом to be
2. Повелительное наклонение. Отрицательная форма.
3. Притяжательный падеж имен существительных
4. Предлоги направления и движения

### Упражнения

#### 1.Прочитайте транскрипции:

[ɜ:]	[ɔɪ]	[aɪə]
[fɜ:]	[bɔɪ]	[faɪə]
[hɜ:]	[sɔɪl]	[baɪə]
[gɜ:l]	[pɔɪnt]	[taɪəd]
[fɜ:st]	[tʃɔɪs]	[,paɪə'nɪə]

## 2. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на интонацию:

### Текст

It is 'Sunday to\day. 'Sunday is 'Mike's 'day \off. It is 'ten o'clock in the \morning. ↗Mike, his ↗wife and his ↗children are at \home.

'Mike's 'children are 'not 'very \small. His 'daughter is al'ready e↗leven and his 'son is \six.

'Mike's 'daughter is a \pupil. Her 'name is \Jane. She is pretty. His 'boy's 'name is \Nick. He is \not a pupil.

\Nick, 'don't 'take 'Jane's 'books out of her \bag. Your 'books are on the \shelf.

'Come 'up to the ↗shelf and \take your books.

### Слова

Sunday – воскресенье	a child – ребенок
Monday – понедельник	already – уже
Tuesday – вторник	at home – дома
Wednesday – среда	very – очень
Thursday – четверг	small – маленький
Friday – пятница	a daughter – дочь
Saturday – суббота	a son – сын
today – сегодня	a pupil – ученик, ученица
a day off – выходной день	a boy – мальчик
a clock – часы (настенные)	out of – из
At... o'clock	her – ее (притяжательное местоимение)
a morning – утро	from – из, от (предлог направления)
in the morning – утром	a bag – сумка, портфель
an afternoon – время с 12 часов дня до 6 часов вечера	a shelf – полка (pl. shelves)
in the afternoon – днем	to come – приходить, приезжать
an evening – вечер	to come up – подходить
in the evening – вечером	

## 3. Поставьте альтернативные вопросы к выделенным словам.

Образец: **My books are *on the table*. Are my books on the table or the desk?**

1. Nick is an engineer. 2. It is twelve o'clock 3. Jane is at the table. 4. These books are on the desk. 5. This boy is a pupil. 6. Those are brown bags. 7. This is a short text. 8. My watch is on the table

## Урок 6

Звуки: [aʊə]

Буква: Z, z [zed]

### Грамматика:

1. Простое настоящее время (Simple Present).
2. Притяжательные местоимения.
3. Выражение отношений родительного падежа при помощи предлога of.
4. Сложные количественные числительные.

### Упражнения

#### 1. Прочитайте транскрипции:

[aʊə]	[æ-e]	[t-d]
[aʊə]	[mæn-men]	[eit-eɪd]
[paʊə]	[læmp-lend]	[sɪt-si:d]
[flaʊə]	[bæd-bed]	[tʃæt-tʃaɪld]
[taʊə]	[flæt-fled]	[θret-frend]

#### 2. Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на интонацию

##### Текст

My 'name is ↘Peter. I 'work at a ↘Ministry. My 'wife does ↘not work at our Ministry. She 'works at a ↘factory. 'Every ↗day we 'get 'up at 'seven o'clock in the ↘morning. I 'go to the ↘bathroom. I ↗shave, ↗wash and ↘dress.

My 'wife 'goes to the ↗kitchen and 'cooks ↘breakfast. Our 'children 'get 'up 'early ↘too. Jane 'puts ↗plates, ↗cups, ↗knives and ↘forks on the table. We 'sit 'down at the ↘table.

At 'breakfast we 'eat ↗ham, ↗cheese, ↗eggs, 'bread and ↗butter and 'drink ↗tea, ↗coffee or ↘milk. After ↗breakfast my 'wife 'goes to her ↘factory. 'Jane 'goes to ↘school.

I 'take 'Nick to the ↘nursery school. But on ↗Monday my 'wife does ↘not work. ↘She takes him there.

## Слова

to work – работать	a knife (pl. knives) – нож
work – работа	a fork – вилка
a ministry – министерство	to sit down – садиться
foreign – иностранный	to eat – есть
trade – торговля	ham- ветчина
of - предлог родительного падежа	cheese – сыр
our – наш	an egg – яйцо
a factory – завод	bread – хлеб
every – каждый	butter – масло
to get up – вставать	to drink – пить
to shave – бриться	coffee – кофе
to wash – умываться, мыться, мыть	milk – молоко
to dress – одеваться	after – после (предлог)
to cook - готовить, варить	to go to school – ходить в школу
breakfast – завтрак	a nursery school – детский сад
at breakfast – за завтраком	to take – отводить (кого-либо)
early – рано, ранний	there – там, туда
to put – класть	but – но
a plate – тарелка	him – его, ему

### 3. Прочитайте следующие числительные:

32, 45, 56, 67, 82, 105, 738, 544, 293,894, 375, 1452, 2561, 5799, 13740

### 4. Переведите следующие сочетания слов, обращая внимание на предлог of:

Инженеры этого завода, страницы той книги, комнаты моей квартиры, экономисты нашего министерства, кухня их квартиры, ученики этих школ, девочки нашей школы, цвет машин, текст шестого урока.

## Урок 7

**Звуки:** [ʊə], [ɜ]

**Буква:** Q, q [kju:]

**Грамматика:**

1. Вопросы к группе подлежащего.
2. Место наречий неопределенного времени в предложении.
3. Место наречий образа действия в предложении.

## Упражнения

### 1. Прочитайте транскрипции:

[ʊə]	[jʊə]	[ʒ]	[kw]
[pʊə]	[kjʊə]	[ˈmeɪʒə]	[kwɪk]
[mʊə]	[pjʊə]	[ˈpleɪʒə]	[kwaɪt]
[ʃʊə]	[fjʊə]	[ˈvɪʒn]	[ˈkwɔ:tə]
[tʊə]	[ˈdjʊəriŋ]	[ˈju:ʒ əli]	[ˈkwestʃn]

### 2. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова:

Bring, like, look, make, think, send, say, tell, time, leave, stop, smoke, mister, clean, French, German, hard, easy, soon, much, again, them, elder, leader, worker, lamp, middle, wall, actor, film, rest, match, pay, toy, shopping, skirt, size, spring, summer, winter, dot, fun, noise, port, pain, theme, use, such, chose, duck.

### 3. Поставьте вопросы к подлежащим в следующих предложениях:

1.I take my children to the nursery school every day. 2. We do not get up at seven o'clock every morning. 3.My friends' children go to school 4.Mr Orlov works at our Ministry.5. His wife is not an architect, she is an economist. 6.Our books are on the shelf. 7. They are not in room 10 8.I do not drink coffee every morning.

### 4. Дополните предложения наречиями неопределенного времени

*often, usually, seldom, sometimes, always*

1.She translates texts from Russian into English at home. 2. We are at home at 6 o'clock in the evening. 3.They go to see their friends on Sunday.4. My daughter gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning. 5. I drink coffee in the morning. 6 My friend comes to see me on Saturday

### 5. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужное слово:

1.This is a very (good, well) watch. 2. Which of your friends speaks English (good, well)? 3.My son knows German (bad, badly). 4. Petrov is a (good, well) engineer 5. This park is very (good, well). I often go there on Sunday.

## Часть 2. ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ

### I. Прочтите следующие фразы. Выучите их наизусть.

Is there a bus from here to Trafalgar Square? Отсюда идет автобус до Трафальгарской площади?

Any bus will take you there. Любой автобус вас туда довезет.

The bus stop is just across the street. Остановка на другой стороне.

Will it take me long to get there? Мне долго туда добираться?

It's quite near. Это совсем близко.

It won't take you more than five minutes. У вас уйдет не больше пяти минут.

2. Learn the following dialogue.

A. Excuse me, sir.

B. Yes?

A. Is there a bus from here to Trafalgar Square?

B. Yes, sir. Any bus will take you there.

A. Thank you. And where is the bus stop?

B. Just across the street. Can you see that big building of grey stone with columns?

A. Yes.

B. Cross the street and you will be there.

A. Will it take me long to get to Trafalgar Square?

B. Oh no, it's quite near. It won't take you more than five minutes. Get off at the third stop.

A. Thank you very much.

B. You are welcome.

### II. Прочтите текст "My job"

#### My job

#### Eustasio Gavilán, receptionist at Darkwood Beach Hotel, Jamaica

I'm a hotel receptionist. I usually work from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. but occasionally I work nights. I prefer working during the day because I meet more guests. When I'm on night shift I'm responsible for the 'close of day'. I check both the manual records and the computer records to see which rooms are occupied, which are unoccupied, which are closed for maintenance and which need cleaning. The manager is not on duty at night or at the weekends so I'm responsible for everything at these times.

During the day shift I send faxes and emails confirming bookings, check in new guests and prepare bills for the guests checking out. I also answer the telephone calls, deal with enquiries, take reservations and put calls through to other departments.

Before a large group checks in, we receive a running list of all the names from the booking agents. I check people in as fast as possible because they have usually travelled a long way and I know they are tired. After that, I check the running list against the names of guests who checked in. There are often differences so I phone the agency to confirm the group names.



## Задания

### 1. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Eustasio usually works

A day shifts.

B night shifts.

C only at weekends.

D in the afternoons.

2. When he works at night, he

A helps the manager.

B meets a lot of guests.

C checks the hotel records.

D sends faxes confirming bookings.

3. During the night, he also works as the hotel's

A telephonist.

B housekeeper.

C concierge.

D manager.

4. When there is a group booking, he checks the names on the running list

A when the group checks in.

B immediately after they check in.

C the next day.

D when they check out.

5. The main topic of this text is

A what Eustasio does during the day shift.

B the difficulties of being a receptionist.

C what Eustasio likes most about his job.

D Eustasio's duties as a receptionist

### 2. Соотнесите слова справа и слева так, чтобы описать обязанности Юстасио:

1. check

a) guests

2. send

b) records

3. confirm

c) calls

4. check in

d) enquiries

5. prepare

e) the telephone

6. answer

f) bookings

7. deal with

g) reservations

8. take

h) bills

9. put through

i) faxes and emails

### III. Диалог. Вставьте в диалог слова из рамки:

Just let me confirm the details	could you spell your
surname	there's an additional charge
can I have	your name
can I help you	

**Travel agent** Sunny Planet Holidays. ....

**Customer** Hi, I'd like to confirm a holiday booking.

**Travel agent** Certainly. ...., please?

**Customer** Yes, it's David, David Crawley.

**Travel agent** Sorry, .....?

**Customer** Yes, C-R-A-W-L-E-Y. We spoke on Monday.

**Travel agent** Ah yes, the fly-drive holiday to Florida for four?

**Customer** That's right. For the last fortnight in August.

**Travel agent** ..... . So, you're leaving London Gatwick the 17 August and returning from Tampa the 31<sup>st</sup>. And you're staying in a self-catering apartment?

**Customer** That's right. Does it have a cot? We have a one-year-old baby...

**Travel agent** I'm afraid....., sir.

#### **IV. Прочтите текст “Benihana”.**

##### **Benihana**

Average cost: £30 per head

Set lunch from: £8.50

Set dinner from: £14

House wine (bottle): £ 12

Six vegetarian dishes

Wheelchair access

Private room available (max 12 people)

Kids' menu Sunday lunch only from £4.75

Highchairs available

Freshly cooked Japanese food and the theatrical performances by the chefs make this establishment very entertaining. Watch the way your meat, fish and vegetables are chopped, thrown around and chargrilled by the chefs. Take your kids to see this spectacle. Adults will have fun too.

The menu is made up of mainly Teppanyaki-style complete meals. Diners sit around a hotplate (hibachi) table for eight. Each table's chef brings in the ingredients and theatrically prepares the food. He then serves it, freshly cooked and steaming hot.

Prices aren't cheap but then meals such as the tuna fillet steak, the Benihana Regal, which includes king prawns and hibachi steak with mushrooms, offer good value for money.

The clientele consists mainly of families and noisy parties. On Sunday lunchtimes under-tens get their own menu which includes a selection from chicken, steak and pasta meals.

##### **Задания**

##### **1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What makes Benihana very entertaining?

2. What is the menu made up of?
3. Who serves the food?
4. Who does the clientele consist of?
5. Are the prices in Benihana cheap?

## **2. Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

1. Возьмите детей с собой посмотреть этот спектакль.
2. Цены немаленькие, но блюда – такие, как бифштекс из тунца, оправдывают Ваши затраты.
3. Посетители ресторана – это семьи и компании.

## **V. Прочтите текст “Eating out in style”. Вставьте правильные варианты:**

### **Eating out in style**

The restaurant that we went to last night was excellent. Before we ordered the meal, we had two dry *martinis/martini*. For starters we both had a simple seafood salad/salads made with fresh prawn/prawns. For the main course, I had grilled *salmon/salmons* served with wild mushroom/mushrooms and David had *chicken/chickens* with brown rice and *vegetable/vegetables*. We also had a side order of roast *potato/potatoes*. The waitress recommended a delicious, light white *wine/wines* to accompany the *meal/meals*. My favourite part of the meal is always the dessert but it is difficult to find a restaurant that makes good *dessert/desserts*. This place offers white chocolate *mousse/mousses* which is the best I’ve ever tasted. After the meal, I had decaffeinated *coffee/coffees* and David had some herbal *tea/teas*.

## **VI. Прочтите текст “Personal security and health”**

### **Personal security and health**

Staying safe is a question of common sense and taking some basic precautions. Inner city areas and townships are probably the most dangerous places – especially at night. Do not go out on your own, anywhere, and don’t go exploring unless you are sure where you are going. Don’t wear expensive-looking accessories. Pickpockets are sometimes a problem so don’t carry large sums of money. Keep some change in a side pocket so that you don’t have to produce your wallet whenever you need to tip. A money belt worn under your clothes is useful for keeping documents and money.

Don’t go near deserted or poor areas except as part of a tour group. Leave valuables in your hotel’s safe-deposit box. Avoid travelling on any suburban trains at off-peak times, unless you’re in a group of at least ten. If a criminal points a gun at you, obey his or her orders.

When travelling by car, always keep the doors locked and the windows only slightly open. When you leave the car, lock it, even if you’re getting out for just a few moments. Make sure nothing of value is visible inside. Use supervised car parks whenever possible.

## **Задания**

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

- 1) Which parts of a city can be unsafe?
- 2) What mustn't you do alone?
- 3) What precautions should you take against pickpockets?
- 4) Where should you put some money for tips?
- 5) Where should you keep valuable objects?
- 6) When shouldn't you travel by train?
- 7) What should you do with any possessions in your car?
- 8) Where is the best place to leave your car?

### **Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

1. Районы города, вероятно, самые опасные места, особенно, ночью.
2. Воры-карманники - это проблема, поэтому не носите большие суммы денег.
3. Специальный пояс, который носится под одеждой, полезен для того, чтобы держать в нем документы и деньги.
4. Оставляйте ценные вещи в сейфе Вашего отеля.
5. Если преступник направит на Вас ружье, подчинитесь его или ее приказам.
6. Путешествуя на автомобиле, всегда держите двери закрытыми и окна лишь слегка приоткрытыми.
7. Используйте по возможности охраняемые автомобильные стоянки.

### **VII. Прочтите текст об отпускных планах трех человек.**

#### **1. Selim**

We're going for a winter holiday to Istanbul. We prefer not to go on holiday in the summer because of the crowds and I'd like to visit family I have there. We'll probably go skiing for a few days. Not many people know this, but you can go skiing in the Uludag National Park which is about sixty miles south of Istanbul. We might also do some shopping in some of Istanbul's markets and buy a kilim, you know, a Turkish carpet.

#### **2. Greta**

Kas is my dream. I've visited it once before and I'm going again this summer with friends. The town is set between the mountains and the sea. There are no beaches to speak of but most of the hotels have platforms where you can go into the sea. We're going camping at Kas because it has a swimming platform and a café and we can sunbathe at the campsite. The town comes alive at night. The harbour is lit up and the bars play music. There are great views of the Greek island of Meis and there are lots of boat trips from Kas. I think I'll take one to Limonaza, it's a beautiful island and it's just twenty minutes away.

#### **3. Ben**

I used to teach ancient history at school so my wife and I are going on an archaeological tour around Turkey. After a few days in Istanbul, we're going to visit the ancient city of Troy which is famous for the Trojan Horse. It was discovered by archaeologists in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but, unfortunately, not much of the city survives

today. I'm sure we'll visit the defence wall, the palaces and Roman theatre as part of the tour. We won't, of course, be able to see the legendary wooden horse, but there's a modern replica.

## **Задания**

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Why does Selim prefer not to go on holiday in the summer?
2. Where is the Uludag National Park situated?
3. What is a kilim?
4. Where is Kas situated?
5. What is Greta going to do at Kas?
6. Are there a lot of boat trips from Kas?
7. What subject did Ben teach at school?
8. What kind of tour are he and his wife going on?
9. When was the ancient city of Troy discovered?

### **2. Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

1. Мы едем на зимние каникулы в Стамбул.
2. Город расположен между горами и морем.
3. Ночью город оживает.
4. Бухта освещена, и в барах играет музыка.
5. Древний город Троя был открыт археологами в 19 веке, но, к сожалению, мало что уцелело до сегодняшнего дня.
6. Мы не сможем, конечно, увидеть легендарного деревянного коня, но есть современная копия.

## **VIII. Прочтите текст об отеле Литвор:**

Ul. Krupowki 40,  
34-500 Zakopane  
Tel (+4818) 20-127-39

Hotel Litwor \*\*\*\* is the hotel of the highest standard in the area of Zakopane, in the south of Poland. It is very conveniently located in the centre of Zakopane. The hotel can accommodate about 120 people in luxury rooms, with balconies and views of the Tatra Mountains.

Spacious and elegantly furnished rooms with comfortable beds, bathrooms with floor heating and towel warmers make the Litwor a perfect place to stay. A fitness centre with swimming pool, sauna, Jacuzzi, steam bath, solarium, weights room and bar, make the hotel a wonderful place to relax.

Each room is equipped with:

Phone, satellite TV, radio, safe box, minibar, hairdryer, towel warmer, heated bathroom floor, balcony with view of the mountains.

The hotel is well prepared to organize symposia and other meetings at only 149 zlotys for accommodation and full board, per participant. The conference room is equipped with all the necessary facilities including a multimedia projector and can accommodate up to 240 people.

The hotel has a fully equipped and air conditioned room which can be divided into two smaller ones. The audiovisual system can transmit image and sound to rooms during conferences.

### **Задания:**

#### **1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

- 1). Where is the Hotel Litwor located?
- 2). What kind of views does the Hotel Litwor offer?
- 3). What are the two luxury features of the hotel's bathrooms?
- 4). How many people can the conference room hold?
- 5). Can all the conference delegates stay at the hotel?
- 6). What is an advantage of the conference room?

#### **2. Переведите в русского языка на английский:**

1. Отель может разместить около 120 человек в номерах люкс, с балконами и видом на горы Татра.
2. Просторные и элегантно обставленные комнаты с удобными кроватями, ванными, оборудованными полом с подогревом и полотенцесушителями, делают Литвор превосходным местом пребывания.
3. Отель хорошо подготовлен, чтобы организовывать симпозиумы и другие встречи всего лишь за 149 злотых за размещение и полный пансион на человека.
4. Комната для конференций оборудована всем необходимым, включая мультимедийный проектор, и может разместить до 240 человек.
5. Аудиовизуальная система может передавать изображение и звук в комнаты в течение конференций.

#### **3. Вставьте нужные предлоги:**

- 1) The castle was restored ... the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2) Labour Day is ... 1 May.
- 3) The palace was destroyed ... the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4) The hotel was rebuilt ... the year 2001.
- 5) We're completely booked ... August.
- 6) My birthday is ... on Thursday.
- 7) We celebrate New Year's Eve in our country ... the end of the year.

### **IX. Прочтите текст "Widening horizons"**

#### **Widening horizons**

The concept of backpacking pensioners may sound strange but it is fast becoming a common sight. According to Rory Hegarty at the UK charity, Age Concern, there is a clear trend for retired people to go on increasingly adventurous holidays. 'The stereotype of older people quietly sitting at home is changing, because the way old people think about themselves is changing', he says. 'They see no reason why they shouldn't lead active lives and large numbers are going on

walking, climbing, rafting, sailing, swimming and other activity and adventure holidays’.

Saga Holidays, a company specializing in vacations for the over fifties, is feeling the benefits of this change. Bookings to exotic destinations now account for 20 percent of all holidays sold. ‘As we all know, people are living longer than in the past and tend to be fitter and healthier in old age than in days gone by, so it’s only natural that they want to continue travelling’, comments Michelle Paul, marketing manager for Saga.

She adds that over the last five years, she has noticed that the age of those travelling with Saga has increased. The average age of a Saga passenger is now sixty-six, she reveals. ‘But it’s not unusual for people in their eighties and nineties to be travelling to exotic places’. Particularly popular destinations with older people are Thailand, China, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, says Paul. In the last five years sales of holidays to all these countries have increased dramatically. Destinations including Nepal, India and Botswana have also seen growing numbers of bookings from the over sixties.

### **Задания**

#### **1. Верны или неверны следующие утверждения? Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

- 1) More pensioners are going on adventurous holidays nowadays.
- 2) Old people don’t like to travel as much now as in the past.
- 3) Saga is a travel company specialising in adventure

#### **2. Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

- 1).Стереотип, что пожилые люди сидят дома, меняется, потому что меняется то, что пожилые люди думают о себе.
- 2).Сага Холидейз, компания, которая специализируется на отпусках для тех, кому за пятьдесят, чувствует преимущества этой перемены.
- 3).За последние пять лет возраст тех, кто путешествует с Сагой, увеличился.

### **X. Прочтите текст “Trekking around Chang Dao”**

#### **Trekking around Chang Dao**

Northern Thailand is famous for its trekking. Treks in the area around around Chang Dao and Mae Taeng often combine visits to hill-tribe villages with an elephant ride and a raft trip through stunning scenery. Most of the treks from Chiang Mai, which can be arranged by guesthouses or trekking companies in the city, incorporate this area. Among the region’s interesting towns are Mae Taeng, Phrao and Chang Dao, which are all located between the Thai-dominated lowlands and uplands, where the hill tribes live.

It is vital to trek with a group led by at least two competent guides, who should speak the necessary tribal languages and know local customs and hill-tribe etiquette. They should also be familiar with the area. Check that the group does not exceed eight trekkers, that the trek is registered with the police and transportation is

not by public buses. Typical routes, which last about two or three days, are marked on the map.

Tips for trekkers include lining backpacks with plastic bags to keep wet clothes in and the damp out. Always sleep in dry clothes – even if it means putting on wet clothes by day. Wear a hat and sun cream, long trousers to protect against leeches, insect repellent and worn-in hiking boots – or at least supportive trainers. Nights are cold in the mountains so take thermal tops, warm clothes and a good-quality sleeping bag. The best times to trek are November to February and early in the wet season in June and July.

### **Задания:**

#### **1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

- 1) What three activities are included in a typical trek?
- 2) What are Chang Dao, Phrao and Mae Taeng?
- 3) What should a competent guide know?
- 4) What should be the maximum number of trekkers in a group?
- 5) What form of transport should not be used by the trekking group?
- 6) How long are most treks?
- 7) When is it most important to wear dry clothes?
- 8) What should you wear on your feet?

#### **2. Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

- 1) Северный Тайланд прославился пешими походами.
- 2) Важно идти в поход с группой, которую ведут по крайней мере два профессиональных гида, которые должны говорить на языках племен и знать местные обычаи и традиции горных племен.
- 3) В горах ночи холодные, поэтому возьмите сберегающую тепло верхнюю одежду и спальные мешки хорошего качества.

### **БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК:**

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