УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(ЧАСТЬ III)

Изд-во АлтГТУ
Барнаул 2014

Учебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов 2-го курса, обучающихся по различным специальностям и направлениям подготовки неязыкового вуза. Пособие состоит из 9 уроков, два из которых находятся в приложении, предназначенном для групп с продвинутым уровнем подготовки. Каждый урок включает аутентичный текст, активный словарь с транскрипцией, вопросы для проверки понимания текста, грамматический справочник, упражнения на развитие лексико-грамматических и коммуникативных навыков. Учебное пособие является частью УМК дисциплины «Иностранный язык», включающего также учебные пособия для 1, 2, 4-го семестров, комплект аудио- и видеоматериалов для каждого из разделов УМК, тесты промежуточного и итогового контроля, тестологическую базу АСТ.
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UNIT 1

A CAR ACCIDENT
Two cars **were going** down Second Street in Lawrence, Kansas. A middle-aged lady **was driving** a Chevrolet. Right behind her a teenage student **was driving** an old Ford. The lady **was driving** slowly and carefully. She **wasn’t speeding**. The student **was driving** carelessly. He **was thinking** about his classes. He **was doing** badly in Spanish and Physics. He **was worrying** about his final exams, so he **wasn’t paying** attention to the road.

The traffic light was green. A young woman **was walking** down the street. A cat **was sitting** on the corner near the traffic light. A dog **was sitting** on the opposite corner. The dog **was thinking** about a bone.

Suddenly the dog saw the cat and ran across the road. The lady saw the dog and quickly put her foot on the brakes. But the student didn’t have the time to slow down and the Ford crashed into the Chevrolet. The young woman saw the accident. She called the police. The police and an ambulance came immediately.
II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>Лоренс</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Канзас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevrolet</td>
<td>Шевроле</td>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>Форд</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. VOCABULARY

1. **to go down the street**
   - to walk [wɔːk] down the street
   - Two cars were going down the street.
   - ехать/ идти по улице
   - идти по улице
   - Две машины ехали вниз по улице.

2. **to drive** [draiv]
   - to drive a car
   - to drive slowly ['sləʊli] / fast [fɑːst]
   - to drive carefully ['keəfəli] / carelessly ['keələsləli]
   - The middle-aged lady was driving slowly and carefully.
   - The teenage student was driving fast and carelessly.
   - driver ['driəvə]
   - ехать
   - водить машину
   - ехать медленно/быстро
   - вести машину осторожно/невнимательно
   - Леди средних лет ехала медленно и осторожно.
   - Студент-тинейджер вел машину быстро и невнимательно.
   - водитель

3. **middle-aged** ['mɪdˌeɪd]
   - A middle-aged lady was driving a Chevrolet.
   - средних лет
   - Леди средних лет вела Шевроле.

4. **behind** [bɪˈhaɪnd]
   - He shut the door behind him.
   - позади, сзади, за
   - Он закрыл за собой дверь.

5. **to speed** [spiːd]
   - The lady wasn’t speeding.
   - ехать с превышением скорости
   - Леди не превышала скорости.

6. **to worry** ['wʌrɪ] about smth
   - He was worrying about his final [ˈfænəl] exams.
   - волноваться/ переживать о ч-л
   - Он переживал по поводу выпускных экзаменов.

7. **to do badly in smth**
   - to do well in smth
   - He was doing badly in Spanish and Physics ['fɪzɪks].
   - плохо учиться по
   - хорошо учиться по
   - Он плохо учился по испанскому языку и физике.

8. **attention** [əˈtenʃn]
   - to pay attention to smth
   - He wasn’t paying attention to the road.
   - внимание
   - обращать внимание на ч-л
   - следить за дорогой
   - Он не следил за дорогой.
### 9. traffic light [ˈtræfɪk lɑːt]
The traffic light was green.

### 10. corner [ˈkɔrə]
at the corner (Br E)/ on the corner (Am E)
at/ on the corner of the street
in the corner
in the corner of the room
the opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] corner

### 11. bone [bʊn]
broken bone

### 12. across the road [əˈkrɒs ðə rɔːd]
Suddenly [ˈsʌdəli] the dog saw the cat and ran across the road.

### 13. brakes [breɪks]
She quickly put her foot on the brakes.

### 14. to crash [kræʃ] into smth
The Ford crashed into the Chevrolet.

### 15. to slow down [sləʊ daʊn]
The driver didn’t have the time to slow down.

### 16. car accident [kɑː ˈæksɪdənt]
The young woman saw the car accident.

### 17. police [pəˈliːs]
to call the police

### 18. ambulance [ˈæmbjʊləns]
to call [kə:l] the ambulance
The police and an ambulance came immediately [ɪˈmiːdiətli].

### IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

#### 1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What were the two cars doing?
2. Who was driving a Chevrolet?
3. Who was driving an old Ford?
4. In what manner was the middle-aged lady driving?
5. In what manner was the student driving?
6. Why wasn’t the student paying attention to the road?
7. Who was walking down the street?
8. What was the cat doing?
9. What was the dog doing?
10. What was the dog thinking about?
11. Why did the dog run across the road?
12. Why did the lady put her foot on the brakes?
13. Why did the Ford crash into the Chevrolet?
14. Who called the police?
15. Who came to help?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Two cars were going down Second Street in Washington, D.C.
2. The middle-aged lady was driving a Ford.
3. The teenage student was driving a new Ford in front of the woman.
4. The student was driving carelessly.
5. The student was driving slowly.
6. The student was doing well in Spanish and Physics.
7. The lady was paying attention to the road.
8. The young woman was riding a bike.
9. The cat was sitting on the corner of the street.
10. The dog was thinking about his final exams.

V. GRAMMAR: THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE
(ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

1. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST CONTINUOUS УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ ДЛЯ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ:

1. действий, происходивших в определенный момент в прошлом

Момент может быть выражен:

а) точным указанием на время при помощи обстоятельств (at 5 o’clock yesterday, (at) this time last year (в это же время в прошлом году) и др.)

At 3 o’clock yesterday afternoon they were washing the dog.
Вчера в 3 часа дня они мыли собаку.
This time last week she was playing tennis. В это же время на прошлой неделе она играла в теннис.

б) другим действием в Past Simple, которое является более коротким

Tom was driving home when Peggy called. Том ехал домой, когда позвонила Пегги.

Dan broke his arm while he was playing hockey. Дэн сломал руку, когда играл в хоккей.

2. двух параллельно протекавших действий в прошлом (маркеры while [wail] в то время как)

She was cooking dinner while [wail] he was watching TV. Она готовила ужин, пока он смотрел телевизор.

3. действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом (маркеры all day, the whole [həl] day весь день, from 9 to 10 c 9 до 10)

They were discussing this problem from 10 to 12 yesterday. Вчера с 10 до 12 они обсуждали эту проблему.
4. действий, описывающих обстановку, на фоне который происходили события повествования

Mr. Patrick came to the park, sat down on a bench and looked around. The sun was shining and the birds were singing. Two ladies were talking, their children were playing.

2. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST CONTINUOUS имеет следующие формы:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Лицо / число</th>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>I was working</td>
<td>I was not working</td>
<td>Was I working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>You were working</td>
<td>You were not working</td>
<td>Were you working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>He was working</td>
<td>He was not working</td>
<td>Was he working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She was working</td>
<td>She was not working</td>
<td>Was she working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It was working</td>
<td>It was not working</td>
<td>Was it working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>We were working</td>
<td>We were not working</td>
<td>Were we working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>You were working</td>
<td>You were not working</td>
<td>Were you working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>They were working</td>
<td>They were not working</td>
<td>Were they working?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. СТРУКТУРА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ В PAST CONTINUOUS

Структура утвердительного предложения:

П → Ск → Доп → Об-во

He was watching TV at 7 o’clock yesterday.

Структура отрицательного предложения:

П → Ск → Доп → Об-во

He was not watching TV at 7 o’clock yesterday.
STRUKTURA VOPROSITELNOGO PREDLOЖENIЯ

ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС

Всп. гл. → П → Ост/ч Ск → Доп → Об-во

Was he watching TV at 7 o’clock yesterday?

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВОПРОС
(ко всем членам предложения кроме подлежащего)

Вопр. сл. → Всп. гл. → П → Ост/ч Ск → Доп → Об-во

What was he watching – at 7 o’clock yesterday?

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВОПРОС К ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ

Вопр.сл. → Ск → Доп → Об-во

Who was watching TV at 7 o’clock yesterday?

VI. EXERCISES

1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Example: She was watching TV at 4 o’clock. – She was not watching TV at 4 o’clock. Was she watching TV at 4 o’clock.

1. Bob was jogging from 8 to 9 in the morning.
2. Harry was talking to his friend when he heard the doorbell.
3. It was raining when I went out.
4. Sue was carrying a bag when I saw her.
5. John was reading a newspaper when the phone rang.
6. Lily was working from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.
7. Nick was crossing the road when the accident happened.
8. Mary was sitting in her office at 10 in the morning.
9. Paul and Jim were having a meeting at 8 o’clock last night.
10. Clair and Philip were travelling at this time last year.
11. Carol was writing a report when I called her.
12. Margaret was typing a letter when the light went out.
13. William and Nick were listening to the radio when the battery went out.
14. Clair was driving when the car ran out of petrol.
2. The following people were in the living room last night. What were they
doing? Ask and answer questions using the prompts below.

Example: Mr Scott and Grandpa/ play chess -
- What were Mr Scott and Grandpa doing?
- They were playing chess.

1. Mrs Scott/ watch TV
2. Grandma/ knit
3. Liza/ write a letter
4. Tom and Paul/ play their toys
5. The cat/ sit by the fire.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous Tense.

1. Tom and Jim (play) tennis at 10.30 yesterday. 2. I saw Jane in the park. She (read) a book, she (not talk) to anyone. 3. I (have) lunch when you called. 4. It (snow) when I got up. 5. Ann was at home at 4 o’clock. She (watch) television. 6. It (rain), so we didn’t go out. 7. They (work) hard all day yesterday. 8. He (clean) his room at 11.30 yesterday. 9. When I woke up yesterday the sun (shine) and the birds (sing). 10. Cora (read) a letter when Jimmy phoned her. 11. Andy (come) out of the restaurant when he saw Jenny. 12. When Margaret opened the door the phone (ring). 13. I (walk) home when it started to rain. 14. The students (play) a game when the professor arrived. 15. When Don arrived we (have) coffee. 16. She (not cry) when I saw her. 17. Peter still (lie) in bed when he heard the doorbell. 18. I (look for) some photos when you rang. 19. My friends (not wait) for me when I arrived at the station. 20. She (swim) in the sea when I saw her. 21. When we (drive) home from the theatre the police stopped us. 22. You (work) in a restaurant when I first met you? 23. They (watch) TV when I arrived. 24. When I saw Jim he (talk) to Sheila. 25. Paul still (get through) the traffic when the party started. 26. What you (do) when you heard the news? 27. What they (do) when the fire started? 28. What he (do) when the war started? 29. What they (do) when the parcel arrived? 30. They (cook) dinner when the house caught fire.

4. Mrs. Rose’s house was robbed at 10.30 yesterday. The police questioned all
the neighbors. Tell what each person was doing between 9.30 and 11.30 a.m. Put
the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous Tense.

1. The man next door (watch) TV.
2. Two teenage boys next door (play) ping-pong.
3. The woman and man across the street (work) in the
backyard.
4. The woman down the street (take) a bath.
5. The man up the street (shop).
6. The man and his son on the corner (listen) to the radio.
7. The children in the back of her (study).
8. The woman in the back of her (jog) in the park.
9. The babysitter across the street (watch) the children in the backyard.
10. The girl up the street (practice) the piano.

5. A group of people were staying in a hotel. One evening the fire alarm rang. Use the prompts to say what everyone was doing at that time.

Example: Ann/ write a letter/ in her room. – Ann was writing a letter in her room.

1. George/ get ready to go out.
2. Carol and Dennis/ have dinner.
3. Tom/ make a phone call.
4. Liza/ have a shower.
5. Ronald/ watch a football game.
6. John and his wife/ scream at each other.
7. Bob/ sleep/ in his bed.
8. Max/ talk to his girlfriend.

6. Yesterday Paul called all his friends to invite them to his party. Say what each of them was doing when Paul called. Begin your sentences with “When Paul called”.

Example: Ben/ study When Paul called Ben, he was studying.

1. Jackie/ cook
2. Jim/ sleep
3. Peter/ iron
4. Sindy/ wash her hair
5. Barbara and Bruce/ work in the yard
6. Alice/ water the plans
7. John/ take a shower
8. Dorothy and Leo/ wash the car
9. Carmen/ practice the piano
7. Paul’s parents went away for the weekend. Paul invited some friends to the house. However his parents’ car broke down so they had to come back home. Look at the picture and the list of words. Say what everyone was doing at the time Paul’s parents entered the house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wash the dog</th>
<th>sleep on a sofa</th>
<th>play cards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>listen to music and dance</td>
<td>hold a glass of Cola</td>
<td>smoke a cigarette</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: At the time Paul’s parents entered the house Ben was washing the dog.

1. At the time Paul’s parents entered the house Jackie …
2. At the time Paul’s parents entered the house Jim and Peter …
3. At the time Paul’s parents entered the house Sarah …
4. At the time Paul’s parents entered the house Sindy …
5. At the time Paul’s parents entered the house Paul …

8. Make complex sentences. Use Past Continuous for a longer, continuing action. Use Past Simple for the action that interrupts the continuing action.

Example: He read the newspaper. The telephone rang. – When he was reading the newspaper the telephone rang.

1. He talked on the phone. The accident happened.
2. He watched TV. His friend came over.
3. He relaxed on the patio. It began to rain.
4. She cooked dinner. The baby started to cry.
5. He ate dinner. He heard a loud noise.
6. He studied. The doorbell rang.
7. He took a bath. Mary called.
8. He read a book. The dog started to bark.
9. He drove his car. He got a flat tire.
9. You are asking your group mate about his/her activities yesterday. Use the prompts to ask and answer the questions.

Example: 7 a.m. / have a bath -
Student A: What were you doing at 7 a.m.?
Student B: I was having a bath.

1. 9 a.m. / walk down the street
2. 12.30 p.m. / eat lunch
3. 3 p.m. / shop
4. 5 p.m. / talk on the phone
5. 7 p.m. / cook dinner
6. 10 p.m. / read the newspaper
7. midnight / sleep

10. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous or the Present Continuous Tense.

1. My little sister (to sleep) now. 2. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 3. I (to write) an English exercise now. 4. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. I (to enjoy) my holiday now.

11. Translate the sentences.

1. Я переходил улицу, когда увидел аварию. 2. Он ехал невнимательно, когда врезался в другую машину. 3. Вчера я весь вечер играл в компьютерные игры. 4. Когда я ехала домой, начался дождь. 5. В воскресенье в 10 мы играли в теннис. 6. Мы играли в футбол с 10 до 12 в субботу. 7. Что ты делал, когда я пришел? 8. Мы не путешествовали в это время в прошлом году. 9. Я не спал, когда зазвонил телефон. 10. Вчера он весь день волновался по поводу экзаменов.
UNIT 2

A ROBBERY
A ROBBERY

Mr. Murphy’s shop was robbed this morning. A policeman is asking Mr. Murphy what everyone was doing at the time of the robbery.

Policeman: What was happening in the shop at the time of the robbery?

Mr. Murphy: Well, it was a quiet Saturday morning. The sun was shining and the birds were singing. I was sitting at my desk, drinking a cup of coffee and reading my morning newspaper. I wasn’t talking to anyone. I was listening to the radio. It was playing soft music. Some of the staff were putting goods onto the shelves. The cashier was sitting behind the cash desk and counting the change. Several customers were doing their shopping.

Policeman: Can you tell me anything about the robbers? What were they wearing?

Mr. Murphy: Yes. They were wearing black masks and holding their guns. And they were shouting. They took all the cash we had in the shop.

Policeman: Did anyone else see the robbery?

Mrs. Murphy: Yes, the lady from the post office. She was cycling up the street at the time of the robbery. She called the police while everyone else was recovering from the shock.

Policeman: How did the robbers get away? Weren’t you following them?

Mr. Murphy: Well, I was following them when they suddenly ran into the cinema.

Policeman: Why didn’t you follow them into the cinema?

Mr. Murphy: I was going to, but I have already seen the film twice.

Policeman: Thank you very much.
### III. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>policeman [pəˈliːsmən]</td>
<td>полицейский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>to rob[rɒb]</td>
<td>грабить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>robber [ˈrɒbə]</td>
<td>грабитель</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>robbery [ˈrɒbəri]</td>
<td>ограбление</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What were you doing at the time of the robbery?</td>
<td>Что вы делали в момент ограбления?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>to happen [ˈhæpən]</td>
<td>случаться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What was happening in the shop at the time of the robbery?</td>
<td>Что происходило в магазине в момент ограбления?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>to listen [ˈlɪsən] to the radio [ˈreɪdiəʊ]</td>
<td>слушать радио</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He was listening to the radio when the battery [ˈbætəri] ran out.</td>
<td>Он слушал радио, когда у него села батарея.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>shelf [ʃelf] (shelves [ʃelvz])</td>
<td>полка (полки)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The staff were putting the goods onto the shelves while the radio was playing soft music.</td>
<td>Персонал раскладывал товар по полкам, а по радио негромко играла музыка.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>cash[kæʃ]</td>
<td>наличные</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cash desk [kæʃ desk]</td>
<td>касса</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cashier [kæˋʃɪə]</td>
<td>кассир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The cashier was sitting behind the cash desk.</td>
<td>Кассир сидел за кассой.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>change [tʃeɪndʒ]</td>
<td>мелочь, сдача</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to count [kaʊnt] the change</td>
<td>считать мелочь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The cashier was counting the change.</td>
<td>Кассир пересчитывал мелочь.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>to hold [həʊld]</td>
<td>держать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to hold a gun [gʌn]</td>
<td>держать в руках оружие</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the police arrived the robbers were holding guns.</td>
<td>Когда прибыла полиция, в руках грабителей было оружие.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>else [els]</td>
<td>еще</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>what else [wɒt els]</td>
<td>что еще</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>who else [hu: els]</td>
<td>кто еще</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>everyone else [ˈevriˌwʌn els]</td>
<td>все остальные</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>to cycle [ˈsaɪkl]</td>
<td>ехать на велосипеде</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She was cycling up the street when the accident happened.</td>
<td>Он ехала вверх по улице на велосипеде, когда произошла авария.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While the students were having a test the professor was sleeping at his desk.

to recover from an illness
from smth

to recover from an illness

to recover from a shock

to get away

He was following the robbers while they were getting away.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Why is the policeman asking Mr. Murphy questions?
2. What was happening in the shop at the time of the robbery?
3. What time of the day was it?
4. What was the weather like?
5. What was Mr. Murphy doing at the time of the robbery?
6. What kind of music was the radio playing at the time of the robbery?
7. What were the staff doing?
8. What was the cashier doing?
9. What were the customers doing?
10. What were the robbers wearing?
11. What were they holding in their hands?
12. Who else saw the robbery?
13. What was the woman from the post office doing at the time of the robbery?
14. How did the robbers get away?
15. Why didn’t Mr. Murphy follow the robbers into the cinema?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. A policeman is asking Mr. Murphy what everyone was doing at the time of the robbery.
2. The weather was horrible at the time of the robbery.
3. Mr. Murphy was writing a letter.
4. Mr. Murphy was talking on the phone.
5. The radio was playing hard rock music.
6. The cashier was drinking coffee.
7. Several customers were putting goods onto the shelves.
8. Some staff were reading their morning newspapers.
9. The robbers were wearing black masks and holding flowers.
10. The robbers were shouting.
11. The woman from the post office called the police while everyone else was following the robbers.
12. Mr. Murphy was going to follow the robbers but changed his mind.

V. EXERCISES

1. Put questions to the words in italics.
   1. Nick was sitting in his office when he heard a fire alarm.
   2. A teenage student was driving an old Ford.
   3. They were sitting in their garden at lunchtime.
   4. I was talking to a customer from 5 to 6 last evening.
   5. The radio was playing soft music when I fell asleep.
   6. They were wearing black masks at the time of the robbery.
   7. While the students were having a test the professor was sleeping at his desk.
   8. Brian was following the robbers while they were getting away.
   9. The lady was cycling up the street when she saw an accident.
   10. When the police arrived the robbers were holding guns.

2. Put questions to the missing parts of the sentences.
   1. Jim was working when …
   2. Mary was watching … at 5 yesterday.
   3. The students were … when the professor arrived.
   4. … was sleeping while his mother was cooking breakfast.
   5. Will was writing … from 9 to 10.30.
   6. The robbers were … when the police arrived.
   7. I was cycling down to the post office at … .
   8. She was watering flowers while her husband was … .
   9. … was crying when I saw her.
   10. They were playing football when … .
3. Match the sentences.

| 1. While/when he was working in the garden | a. we saw a car accident. |
| 2. While/ when I was skiing | b. I burnt my finger. |
| 3. While/ when I was cooking | c. he hurt his back. |
| 4. While/ when she was crossing the street | d. she burnt her dinner. |
| 5. While/ when he was doing an exercise | e. he met his old school friend. |
| 6. While/ when we were driving to work | f. he made a mistake. |
| 7. While/ when he was walking to his office | g. I fell down and broke my leg. |
| 8. While/ when she was dreaming about her boyfriend | h. the traffic light turned red. |

4. Match the sentences using while or when.

| 1. John was listening to the radio | a. he was crossing the road. |
| 2. Peter was swimming | b. he was shopping. |
| 3. He slipped on ice | c. her pen broke. |
| 4. The robbers stole his car | d. the professor was giving a lecture. |
| 5. Helen was writing a letter | e. the battery ran out. |
| 6. The students were playing computer games | f. his sister was sunbathing. |

5. Use the verbs in brackets to answer the questions. Use Past Simple and Past Continuous.

Example: When did he cut his face? (shave) – He cut his face when he was shaving.

1. When did she hurt her back? (move furniture)
2. When did you cut your finger? (work in the yard)
3. When did you fall down? (cycle)
4. When did he burn his hand? (cook)
5. When did she have an accident? (drive)
6. When did he break his leg? (play football)
7. When did he lose his wallet? (shop)
8. When did you see your old friend? (go to the University)
9. When did he buy the newspaper? (go home)
6. Translate the sentences.

1. Пока он читал газету, по радио играла музыка.
2. Пока он катался на лыжах, он сломал ногу.
3. Когда он сидел в офисе, начался пожар.
4. Когда он шел в университет, он встретил друга.
5. Пока Майкл смотрел телевизор, он уснул.
6. Пока она писала письмо, у нее сломался компьютер.
7. Что вы делали в момент ограбления?
8. Пока жена смотрела телевизор, муж готовил ужин.
9. Пока студенты писали тест, профессор спал за столом.
10. Пока он работал, его девушка ходила по магазинам.
VI. TEST

I. ВЫБЕРИТЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫХ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМ.

1. At 5 o'clock yesterday he was watching TV.
   А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
   Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
   В) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
   Г) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
   Д) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события

2. Bill was reading a newspaper while his wife was cooking dinner.
   А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
   Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
   В) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
   Г) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
   Д) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события

3. They were having a lecture from 10 to 12 last Monday.
   А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
   Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
   В) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
   Г) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
   Д) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события

4. It was raining when I went out.
   А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
   Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
   В) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
   Г) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
   Д) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события

5. The sun was shining and the birds were singing. I was driving through the forest.
   А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
В) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события
6. Mary was having a shower when I called her.
А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события
7. Harry went out of the house. It was raining and the cold wind was blowing.
А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события
8. The girls were dancing while he was playing the guitar.
А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события
9. Our friends were travelling at this time last year.
А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
Б) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события
10. I was working in a restaurant from 9 to 5 yesterday.
A) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (moment обозначен точным указанием времени)
B) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (moment обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
C) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
D) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
E) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне который происходили события

II. ПОСТРОЙТЕ ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС И ОТРИЦАНИЕ.

1. The radio was playing soft music all morning yesterday.
2. The students were having a test when the alarm rang.
3. An old lady was crossing the road.
4. The secretary was typing a letter when her boss arrived.
5. They were dancing from 8 to 12 last night.

III. ЗАДАЙТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ ЧАСТИ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.

1. She was driving to New York when she had an accident.
2. Laura was cleaning the windows when it started to rain.
3. Mr. Show was walking from his office when somebody attacked him.
4. He was writing his exercises at five o’clock.
5. Granma was knitting while Grandpa and his friend were playing chess.

IV. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВАРИАНТ.

1. He … a newspaper when the phone rang.
   A. read   B. was reading   C. reading
2. At three o’clock yesterday we … the dog.
   A. was washing   B. washing   C. were washing
3. While Tina was cooking she … herself.
   A. burn   B. was burning   C. burnt
4. What … at six o’clock yesterday?
   A. was you doing   B. you did   C. were you doing
5. At nine o’clock yesterday morning Jane … from London to New York.
   A. was flying   B. flied   C. flew
6. The student was listening carefully while the professor … the rule to him.
   A. was explaining   B. explaining   C. explained
7. Simon was … when he fell and hurt his leg.
   A. dancer   B. danced   C. dancing
8. Why … all through your history class yesterday?
   A. did you laugh   B. you were laughing   C. were you laughing
9. It … while I was waiting for the bus.
   A. was raining     B. raining    C. rained
10. While the teacher …, the students were listening to him.
    A. spoken         B. spoke      C. was speaking
11. Dad was repairing the TV while Mum … dinner.
    A. was cooking    B. cooked     C. is cooking
12. He … tea at five o’clock yesterday.
    A. drank          B. was drunk  C. was drinking
13. What is that noise? – James … his bike at the moment.
    A. was repairing  B. is repairing C. repaired
14. I … when the dog suddenly began to bark.
    A. was studying   B. study       C. studied
15. She … home from work when it began to snow.
    A. am walking     B. walked     C. was working
16. He … down the street when he saw an accident.
    A. cycled         B. was cycling C. were cycling
17. She wasn’t speeding when the accident … .
    A. happened       B. was happening C. is happened
18. I … across the road when I saw my old school friend.
    A. walked         B. was walking C. were walking
19. What … at the time of the robbery?
    A. was you doing  B. you were doing C. were you doing
20. Why … when I … her yesterday?
    A. she was crying; saw  B. was she crying; was seeing C. was she crying; saw

V. ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ПЕРЕВОД СКАЗУЕМОГО.

1. Father мыл the car, while the boys играли in the garden.
2. It was a quiet evening. The children спали. Grandmother делала a cake.
3. They ехали home, when the storm началась.
4. When I вышел into the garden, the sun светило, and the birds пели.
5. I looked out of the window: the people бежали to the harbor.
6. This time last week she не путешествовала.
7. He преследовал the robbers, when they suddenly вбежали into the cinema.
8. What происходило in the shop during the robbery?
9. I читала a magazine, when you позвонил me.
10. The dog сидела at the corner and думала about the bone.
UNIT 3

BURGLARY
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text

Read and translate the text

BURGLARY

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson went away for a holiday. When they got home they saw that someone had left the front door open. They were sure that they had locked the door the morning they left. Mr. Johnson wondered what on earth had happened.

Mrs. Johnson was shocked when she noticed that someone had made a lot of footprints in the flowerbed. Mr. Johnson was horrified to see that someone had smashed the window. They guessed that a burglar had broken in.

They went into the sitting room and saw that the clock on the wall had gone. The burglar had not had time to take everything because they came home. After they had looked around the house they phoned the police. Mr. Johnson told them exactly what the burglar had taken.

The police said that they had done the right thing because they hadn’t touched anything. They hoped that the damage had not been too serious. After Mr. Johnson had finished the phone call he made two cups of tea – one for himself and the other one for his wife. They were glad the burglar hadn't taken the kettle!
## II. NOTES

| Mr. and Mrs. Johnson [ʤɔnson] | М-р и миссис Джонсон |

## III. VOCABULARY

| 1. holiday | to go away for a holiday | отпуск, каникулы |
| Mr. and Mrs. Johnson went away for a holiday. | уехать в отпуск |
| М-р и миссис Джонсон уехали в отпуск. |

| 2. to leave the door open | They saw that someone had left the front door open. | оставить дверь открытой |
| They saw that someone had left the front door open. | Они увидели, что кто-то оставил открытой входную дверь. |

| 3. to lock [lɔk] the door | They were sure that they had locked the door the morning they left. | закрыть дверь на замок |
| They were sure that they had locked the door the morning they left. | Они были уверены, что закрыли дверь на замок в то утро, когда уезжали. |

| 4. to wonder ['wʌndə] | She noticed that someone had made a lot of footprints in the flowerbed. ['fləʊəbed] | замечать, обращать внимание |
| She noticed that someone had made a lot of footprints in the flowerbed. ['fləʊəbed] | Она заметила, что кто-то оставил множество следов на клумбе. |

| 5. on earth [ən ˈθaʊ] | Mr. Johnson wondered what on earth had happened. | же, всё-таки (разг, усилит.) |
| Mr. Johnson wondered what on earth had happened. | М-р Джонсон задался вопросом о том, что же все-таки произошло. |

| 6. footprint ['fʊtprɪnt] | to make a footprint | след, отпечаток (ноги) |
| to make a footprint | оставить след |

| 7. to notice ['nəutɪs] | to look around the house | осмотреть дом |
| She noticed that someone had made a lot of footprints in the flowerbed. ['fləʊəbed] | замечать, обращать внимание |
| Mr. Johnson was horrified to see that someone had smashed the window. | разбивать; крушить |

| 8. to smash [smæʃ] | Mr. Johnson was horrified to see that someone had smashed the window. | М-р Джонсон пришел в ужас от того, что кто-то разбил окно. |

| 9. to guess [ɡes] | He told them exactly what the burglar had taken. | догадаться |
| He told them exactly what the burglar had taken. | Он рассказал им, что именно взял грабитель. |

| 10. burglar ['bɜːɡlɔ] | to break in | взломать дверь, проникнуть |
| burglary ['bɜːɡlərɪ] | They guessed that a burglar had broken in. | Они догадались, что в дом проник грабитель. |

| 11. to break in | They guessed that a burglar had broken in. | взломать дверь, проникнуть |
| They guessed that a burglar had broken in. | Они догадались, что в дом проник грабитель. |

| 12. exactly [ɪgˈzæktli] | to look around the house | осмотреть дом |
| He told them exactly what the burglar had taken. | Он рассказал им, что именно взял грабитель. |
13. **to touch** [tʌʧ] smth

The police said that they had done the right thing because they hadn’t touched anything.

(при)касаться к ч-л
Полицейский сказал, что они поступили правильно, потому что ни к чему не прикасались.

14. **damage** ['dæmɪʤ]

serious ['sɪərɪs] damage

They hoped that the damage had not been too serious.

ущерб, урон серьезный ущерб
Они надеялись, что ущерб не был очень большим.

15. **kettle** ['ketl]

to put a kettle up to boil [bɔɪl]

чайник
поставить кипятить чайник

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**IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK**

1. **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. What did Mr. and Mrs. Johnson see when they got home?
2. Why was Mrs. Johnson shocked?
3. Why was Mr. Johnson horrified?
4. What did they see in the sitting room?
5. When did they call the police?
6. What did the police say?
7. What did Mr. Johnson do after he had finished the phone call?
8. Why were Mr. and Mrs. Johnson glad?

2. **SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES**

1. When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson got home they saw that someone had left the window open.
2. They were sure that they had left the door open.
3. Mrs. Johnson was happy when she noticed that someone had made a lot of footprints in the flowerbed.
4. Mr. Johnson was horrified to see that someone had stolen all the flowers from the flowerbed.
5. They guessed that their neighbors had visited the house.
6. They went into the dining room and saw that their coffee service had gone.
7. The burglar had had time to take everything.
8. After they had looked around the house they phoned the police.
9. The police said that they had done the right thing because they had touched everything.
10. After Mr. Johnson had finished the phone call he made two cups of coffee – one for himself and the other one for his wife.
11. They were glad the burglar hadn't taken the clock!
Грамматика: прошедшее совершенное время

1. Употребление Past Perfect

Past perfect употребляется для обозначения:

1. действия, которое совершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом

Момент может быть выражен: указанием на время при помощи обстоятельства с предлогом by (by 5 o’clock yesterday, by that time и т.д.)

By 8 o’clock the children had already gone to school.
К восьми часам дети уже ушли в школу.

2. действия, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

Frank had never played rugby before he went to university.
Фрэнк никогда не играл в регби, до того как поступил в университет.

When Mike arrived Dan had already mended the computer.
Когда Майк приехал, Дэн уже починил компьютер.

Tom thought he had left his wallet on the bus.
Том думал, что оставил бумажник в автобусе.
He was angry. He **had not had** lunch.
Он был сердит. Он не пообедал.

**VI. EXERCISES**

1. Define the meaning of Past Perfect in each sentence.

1. The little boy was crying because he **had lost** his mother. 2. When I got home, I found that someone **had broken** into my apartment and **had stolen** my fur coat. 3. He **had broken** his leg, so he couldn’t walk. 4. They **had sat down** for dinner by 8 pm. 5. When I arrived at the party Tom **had already gone** home. 6. The bank **had closed** by the time I got there. 7. I wasn’t hungry. I **had just had** lunch. 8. The house was very quiet when I arrived. Everyone **had gone** to bed. 9. When we went into the cinema, the film **had already begun**. 10. I didn’t recognize him. He **had changed** a lot. 11. She could not answer the phone because she **had lost** her voice. 12. I **had finished** work by 9 pm last Friday. 13. He **had fixed** the old armchair. It looked brand new.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. He **had not written** his new play by the end of 2010. 2. Nancy **had not spent** all her money on clothes by the time the shopping center closed. 3. Sue and Jack **had not arrived** at the theatre by the beginning of the performance. 4. I **had not finished** my report by the coffee break. 5. Mrs. Burton **had not cooked lunch** by noon. 6. Monica **had not passed** all her exams by Christmas holidays. 7. They **had not renovated** the school by September.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Perfect and translate the sentences.

**Example:** Jason **...had returned...** (return) home before the storm broke out.

1. Lucy ......................... (pack) her suitcase by the time I called her.
2. The children ......................... (finish) doing their homework by nine o’clock.
3. Julie .......................... (type) the letters by the time her boss came to the office.
4. I...............................(not /finish) my lunch when uncle Bill came.
5. After Sarah ..................... (do) the shopping, she had coffee with her friends at a cafe.
6. When I got to the garage, the mechanic ..........................(not/repair) my car.
7. The boys were nervous because they ..........................(not/be) on a plane before.

4. Match column A with column B to make 3 correct sentences. Which is the first action in each pair?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 By the time he reached the airport ..................................</td>
<td>a her husband had forgotten her birthday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mary was angry because ..................................................</td>
<td>b after we had bought the tickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 The bank robbers had escaped ............................................</td>
<td>c the plane had already taken off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 We went to the theatre .......................................................</td>
<td>d after she had won the prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 The actress gave an interview ................................................</td>
<td>e before the police arrived.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: She cleaned the house. Then, she watched TV. (after) - *After she had cleaned the house, she watched TV.*

1 I found a solution to my problem. Then, I felt happier, (when) .................................
2 The boys finished their homework. Then, they went out to play, (before)............................
3 He locked the door. Then, the phone rang, (after) ..................................................
4 Sarah washed the dishes. Then, her husband arrived, (by the time)..................................
5 The concert finished. Then, the fans left the stadium, (when).................................
6 The play started. Then, Henry arrived at the theatre, (already. when)..........................

6. It was Marie's birthday yesterday and she gave a party for her friends. What had she done before the day of the party? Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

Example: - What had Marie done before the day of the party?
- She had prepared the food.
7. Speak to your friend and find out what she/he had done by the time of his/her birthday party.

8. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Магазин закрылся к тому времени, когда я туда пришел. 2. Когда Джек пришел на день рождения, Луиза уже ушла. 3. Я был голоден, потому что не пообедал. 4. В доме было тихо. Все уехали за город. 5. Я не знал, что случилось. 6. Мэри была сердита, потому что Кевин забыл о ее дне рождения. 7. Она потратила все деньги на одежду к тому времени, когда торговый центр закрылся. 8. Джейсон вернулся домой до того, как начался дождь. 9. Она сделала домашнюю работу к 9 часам. 10. Я не позавтракал, когда пришел дядя Билл. 11. Люси упаковала чемодан, когда я ей позвонил. 12. После того, как Моррис отремонтировал машину, он пошел домой. 13. Дети ушли в школу к 8 утра.
A SAD STORY
A SAD STORY

Once upon a time, a handsome prince met a poor village girl and they fell in love. His name was Richard and her name was Rose. They had to keep their romance in secret from the King and Queen.

Richard gave Rose a gold ring with a large diamond. She gave him a silver ring with a small emerald which her mother had given her just before she died.

One day Rose was walking through the village when she saw Gloria, the innkeeper's daughter. She couldn't believe her eyes! Gloria was wearing her mother's silver ring.

There was a simple explanation. Earlier that day prince Richard had left the ring by an open window before he went hunting with his father. A magpie had seen the ring sparkling in the sunlight. The magpie had flown down and taken the ring. Later, the magpie was frightened by the hunters, and dropped the ring just outside the village inn. Gloria found it a few minutes later.

Rose thought that the prince had given Gloria the ring. She left the village that afternoon with a broken heart.

When Richard returned from hunting he went to his room. The ring had gone! He ran to the village to tell Rose, but she had already left. Richard never saw her again. They both lived unhappily ever after, though they were both rich, because Rose sold the gold ring that the prince had given her.
### II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Ричард</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Роза</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloria</td>
<td>Глория</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. once upon a time</strong> [wʌns əˈpɔn]</td>
<td>давным-давно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. prince</strong> [prɪns]</td>
<td>принц</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. village</strong> [ˈvɪlɪʤ] village girl</td>
<td>деревня деревенская девушка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. to fall in love with smb</strong></td>
<td>полюбить, влюбиться в к-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They fell in love with each other.</td>
<td>Они полюбили друг друга.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. to keep smth in secret</strong> ['siːˈkrət] from smb**</td>
<td>держать ч-л в тайне от к-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had to keep their romance [rə'mæns] in secret from the King and Queen. [kwiːˈn]</td>
<td>Они вынуждены были держать в тайне свой роман от короля и королевы.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. ring</strong> [rɪŋ] a gold ring with a large diamond ['daɪəmənd]</td>
<td>кольцо золотое кольцо с большим бриллиантом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a silver ['sɪlvə] ring with a small emerald ['emərəld]</td>
<td>серебряное кольцо с маленьким изумрудом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. innkeeper</strong> ['ɪnˌkiːpə]</td>
<td>хозяин постоялого двора</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. through</strong> [θruː]</td>
<td>по, через</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One day Rose was walking through the village when she saw Gloria, the innkeeper's daughter.</td>
<td>Однажды Роуз шла по деревне, когда увидела Глорию, дочь хозяина постоялого двора.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. explanation</strong> [ɪkˈsplɛneɪʃn]</td>
<td>объяснение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was a simple explanation.</td>
<td>Этому имелось простое объяснение.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. to go hunting</strong> ['hɔntɪŋ]</td>
<td>ходить на охоту</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. magpie</strong> ['mægpəɪ]</td>
<td>сорока</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. sparkle</strong> ['spaːkl]</td>
<td>сверкать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A magpie had seen the ring sparkling in the sunlight.</td>
<td>Сорока увидела, сверкающее на солнце кольцо.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. to be frightened</strong> ['fraɪtənd] of smb/smth**</td>
<td>испугаться к-л./ч-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The magpie was frightened by the hunters.</td>
<td>Сороку напугали охотники.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. **to drop** [drəp]
   The magpie dropped the ring just outside the village inn.

15. **with a broken heart** [hɑːt]
   with a broken heart

16. **both** [bəuθ]
   обо, обе

17. **though** [ðəu]
   They both lived unhappily ever after, though they were both rich.

---

**IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK**

**1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. Who did prince Richard fall in love with?
2. What was her name?
3. What did Richard give Rose?
4. What ring did Rose give Richard?
5. Who did Rose see one day when she was walking through the village?
6. What was Gloria wearing?
7. Where had Richard left the ring before he went hunting with his father?
8. What bird had seen the ring?
9. What had the magpie done?
10. How did the magpie drop the ring?
11. Where did it drop the ring?
12. Why did Rose leave the village?
13. What did Richard do after he returned from hunting?

**2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES**

1. Once upon a time, a handsome prince met a rich village girl and they fell in love.
2. They had to keep their romance in secret from the villagers.
3. Richard gave Rose a gold bracelet with a large diamond.
4. She gave him a silver ring with a small emerald which she had found just outside the village inn.
5. Rose couldn't believe her eyes! Gloria was wearing her Richard’ gold ring.
6. Earlier that day prince Richard had left the ring in the dining hall before he went hunting with his father.
7. A flamingo had seen the ring sparkling in the sunlight.
8. Later, the magpie was frightened by the hunters, and dropped the ring just outside the village inn.
9. Rose left the village that afternoon with a light heart.
V. EXERCISES

1. Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets. You went back to your home town after many years; and you found that many things were different.

   Example: Most of my friends were no longer there. - They. ... had left.....(leave).

   1. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He................................ (go) away.
   2. The local movie theater was no longer open. It................................ (close) down.
   3. Mr. Johnson was no longer alive. He............................ (die).
   4. I didn't recognize Mrs. Johnson. She............................. (change) a lot.
   5. Bill no longer had his car. He............................... (sell) it.

2. Look at the picture. It's the day after Christmas. Last night the Dicksons had a party at their house. Ask and answer questions as in the example

   Example: (they / open / all the presents) - Had they opened all the presents? Yes, they had.

   1. (they / drink ' the lemonade)
   2. (they / eat / all the cake)
   3. (they / let / the cat in)
   4. (they / eat / the turkey)
   5. (they / tidy the room)

3. Make sentences using the words in brackets.

   Example: I wasn't hungry. (I / just / have / lunch) - ...I had just had lunch. …

   1. Tom wasn't home when I arrived, (he / just / go / out) ..............................................
   2. We arrived at the theater late, (the movie / already / begin)

                        .................................
3. They weren't eating when I went to see them, (they / just / finish / their dinner)

4. I invited Ann to dinner last night, but she couldn't come, (she / already / make plans / to do something else)

5. I was very pleased to see Diane again after such a long time. (I / not / see / her for five years)

4. Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

Example: Sue/pack/her suitcase call/a taxi

a) After/When Sue had packed her suitcase, she called a taxi.

b) Sue had packed her suitcase before she called a taxi.

First
1. Bob/eat/the meal pay/the bill
2. Mary/read/the contract sign/it
3. the boys/watch/the match turn off/the TV
4. Peter/borrow/some money buy/a car

Then

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or past simple to make the order of events clear. The first one is done for you.

Example: When he (make) his decision he (go) to talk to the manager. - When he had made his decision he went to talk to the manager.

1 He (work) at the company for ten years when he (retire)

2 He (not get) into his flat because he (forget) his keys

3 I (not eat) since the morning so I (be) really hungry by eight o'clock

4 When she (wash and change) she (call) a taxi

5 She (want) to visit Rome because she (read) a lot about it

6 They (arrive) late because they (miss) the bus

6. Complete the sentences, or add a sentence, using the ideas in brackets and a verb in the Past Perfect.

Example: I was broke because I ... (spend/money/clothes) - I was broke because I had spent all my money on clothes.

1. Jane was furious ... (oversleep and miss the bus)
2. Mary was very disappointed with her son. She ... (him/send/to a good school; but he /not do any work; fail/exams).

3. Brian was sent to prison for three years. He ... (steal money/employer; spend/drugs).

4. I was very nervous as I waited in the departure lounge. I ... (never/fly/ before).

5. Jack wanted a new challenge in his work. He ... (be/same job/ten years).

6. I didn't know his name, but the face was familiar. I was sure (see/somewhere/ before).

7. Mick was now a penniless beggar, but he ... (not always/be/poor, be/millionaire; business/ collapse; lose/everything).

8. When I got home, I was starving. I ... (not have/ anything to eat all day).

7. Put the verbs into Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before.  2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.  3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.  4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.  5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.  6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film.  7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner.  8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework.  9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the students already (to open) their books.  10. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.  11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw).  12. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field.  13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands.  14. The teacher (to understand) that Emily (not to do) her homework.  15. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come).  16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work.  17. Jack (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home.  18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner.  19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.  20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

8. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Perfect.

Last Monday Angie 1) got up... (get up) for work as usual and 2) .......(go) to the kitchen to have some breakfast. But when she 3) .......(open) the fridge, she 4) .......(find) that her flatmate Lucy 5) .......(drink) all the milk - not a good start to the day! So she 6) .......(have) a quick cup of black coffee, 7) .......(get)
dressed and 8) ........(go) out to the car. There she 9) ........(find) that she 10) ........(forget) to put the cover on the car the night before and there 11) ........(be) thick frost all over the windshield. She 12) ........(scrape) it all off and 13) ........(get) into the car. However, when she 14) ........(turn) the key, nothing 15) ........(happen)! Someone 16) ........(leave) the headlights on and the battery 17) ........(go) flat. She 18) ........(be) furious as Lucy 19) ........(use) the car last and it 20) ........(be) her who 21) ........(forget) to switch off the lights. Angie 22) ........(head) for the bus stop to wait in the freezing cold.

9. Read the story and then answer the questions about it. Notice that sometimes you need to use the past simple, and sometimes the past perfect.

When he was 34, Mickey Rourke quit acting to become a boxer. He had become very aggressive and self-destructive because he had had a violent step-father who had made him feel worthless. When he was a young actor, he had been very successful, and had had a very big house and a glamorous wife. He had gradually lost all his friends and his wife, and ended up in one room, lifting weights all day long. During the five and a half years he was boxing professionally, his face had been very badly damaged and he had to have plastic surgery. He realised that he had to get control of his life again, and he decided to ask for some help from a psychotherapist. It was very hard for him to do this as, in the culture he grew up in, men didn't show any weakness. He says that when he started acting again, his acting was better because of his life experience, as he had understood the problems other people can have. When he heard the director had offered him a part in a new Hollywood film, Sin City, he was very pleased and excited.

**Example:** What did Mickey do when he was 34?

.........He quit acting to become a boxer..................................................................................

1 Why had Mickey become so self-destructive?
...........................................................................................................................................

2 What had his step-father done to him when he was a child?
...........................................................................................................................................

3 What had his life been like when he was a young actor?
...........................................................................................................................................

4 What had he done before he ended up in one room?
...........................................................................................................................................

5 What had happened to his face when he was a professional boxer?
...........................................................................................................................................

6 What did he do to get control of his life again?
...........................................................................................................................................

7 Why had he waited so long to ask for help?
...........................................................................................................................................
8 Why was he a better actor when he started again?

9 How did he feel when they offered him a part in a new film?

10. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда мы приехали в театр, спектакль уже начался. 2. К полуночи Диксоны выпили весь лимонад и съели весь торт. 3. Я не узнал Майкла. Он сильно изменился. 4. Мне было жаль Энн. Она потеряла ключи. 5. М-р Блэк был сердит на своего секретаря. Она не позвонила м-ру Уайту. 6. Сэлли навела порядок в доме перед тем, как пошла на прогулку. 7. Я не помнил, куда я положил свой фотоаппарат. 8. Он был счастлив, потому что завершил проект. 9. Денни думал, что его отец уже пришел домой. 10. Кейт сказала, что посмотрела интересный фильм. 11. Мы не знали, что он потерял свой паспорт. 12. Я был уверен, что видел его где-то раньше. 13. Она открыла холодильник и увидела, что Люси выпила все молоко. 14. Когда она пришла с работы, он уже вернулся домой.
VI. TEST

I. ВЫБЕРИТЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫХ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМ.

1. I had passed the exam by 10 o’clock.
   A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом
   B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

2. The teacher was angry, because he hadn’t had lunch.
   A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом
   B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

3. I had never played rugby before I went to University.
   A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом
   B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

4. When I arrived somebody had already fixed the computer.
   A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом
   B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

5. I didn’t recognize her. She had changed a lot.
   A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом
   B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

II. ПОСТРОЙТЕ ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС И ОТРИЦАНИЕ.

1. I had finished work by 9 pm last Friday.

2. Nancy had spent all her money on clothes by the time the shopping center closed.

3. They had renovated the school by September.

4. By the time Frank reached the airport the plane had already taken off.

5. Tom had returned from the cinema by 5 o’clock.

III. ЗАДАЙТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ ЧАСТИ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.

1. Tom had already gone home.

2. My father had visited 10 different countries by the year 2000.

3. Mrs. Burton had cooked lunch by noon.

4. By 5 o’clock she had cooked dinner.

5. The police said that we had done the right thing.

IV. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВARIANT.

1. When I … home the show … .
   A. had got; had already started  B. got; already started  C. got; had already started

2. They invited her to the show because she … a bestseller book.
   A. wrote  B. had written  C. was written

3. Mother asked who … the vase.
   A. broken  B. had broken  C. broke

4. They … late for classes because they had missed the train.
   A. were  B. had been  C. was

5. Nick looked happy because his favorite team … the match.
   A. had won  B. had winned  C. won
6. The boss had worked for the company for 30 years before he … .
A. had retired  B. retired  C. was retired
7. I wanted to visit England because I … a lot about it.
A. had heard  B. heard  C. was heard
8. It was my first driving lesson and I was very nervous because I … before.
A. never drove  B. has never driven  C. had never driven
9. When I arrived the house was very quiet. Everyone … to bed.
A. has gone  B. had gone  C. went
10. By the end of the show I … asleep.
A. fell  B. fall  C. had fallen
11. The secretary was sure that she … the letter three days ago.
A. posted  B. had posted  C. posts
12. John said he … three miles.
A. had walked  B. had walk  C. walked
13. By the time I … the party … .
A. had arrived; had already finished  B. arrived; already finished  C. arrived; had already finished
14. He went to the kitchen and … a sandwich.
A. had made  B. maked  C. made
15. After she … the leg she called an ambulance.
A. broke  B. had broken  C. was broken
16. He … two weeks in Scotland a year ago.
A. has spent  B. spent  C. had spent
17. He ……tell me that he …a message from Ann.
A. didn’t ; had received  B. hadn’t; received  C. hasn’t; received
18. When she ….all her money, she ….home.
A. spent; had gone  B. has spend; went  C. had spent; went
19. He opened his eyes and tried to remember what …
A. happen  B. had happened  C. happened
20. She … very hungry because she …. anything since the morning.
A. was ; had not eaten  B. had been; didn’t eat  C. has been; hadn’t eaten

V. ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ПЕРЕВОД ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ.
1. Tom had finished his work by 10 o’clock.
2. When we came to the shop it had already closed.
3. The local theatre had closed by that time.
4. The burglar had not had time to take everything because they came home.
5. Mr. Johnson wondered what had happened.

VI. ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ПЕРЕВОД ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ.
1. Он уже написал статью, когда я позвонил ему.
2. К тому времени дети уже ушли в школу.
3. Он не мог ходить потому, что сломал ногу.
4. Вчера к 9 вечера я уже закончил домашнюю работу.
5. Магазин закрылся к тому времени, когда я туда пришел.
THINGS GO BETTER WITH COCA-COLA
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text
Read and translate the text

THINGS GO BETTER WITH COCA-COLA

Coca-Cola is enjoyed all over the world. It is a soft drink that it is sold in stores, restaurants, and vending machines. It is produced by the Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and is often called Coke.

Coca-Cola is over a hundred years old but its recipe remains a secret. The recipe is kept in a special security vault in a bank in the United States. Only a few people know the formula of Coca-Cola. The concentrate is made centrally, and then exported to more than 900 bottling plants all around the world. The plants are strictly controlled by the Coca-Cola Company.

So, how is the most widely recognized product in the world made?

The manufacture of Coca-Cola is carried out by a set of processes called continuous flow production. First, new and returned bottles are sorted into various sizes before they are cleaned. After that they are washed and rinsed. Each bottle is then passed through an electronic inspection.

After that, Coca-Cola syrup is mixed with water and carbon dioxide is added to it. The clean bottles are filled and passed to the capping machine. The filled bottles are then inspected again. Finally, the bottles are placed into crates. They are stored in a warehouse before they are transported to numerous stores.

Over 10 thousand soft drinks from the Coca-Cola Company are consumed every second of every day. If all the Coca-Cola bottles are laid end to end they would reach the moon and back more than 1,677 times. Probably that is why today Coca-Cola is the second most widely understood term in the world after “OK”.

II. NOTES

Coca Cola [ˈkəʊkə ˈkəʊlə] Кока-Кола
Atlanta [ət ˈlaʊntə] Атланта
Georgia [ˈdʒədʒiə] Джорджия
Coke [kəʊk] Кока-Кола
security vault [ˈsɪkjʊərəti vɔːlt] сейф, хранилище
# III. VOCABULARY

1. **machine** [məˈʃiːn]
   - vending machine [vendɪŋ məˈʃiːn]
   - Coca-Cola is often sold in vending machines.
   - машина, автомат
   - торговый автомат
   - Кока-Кола часто продается в торговых автоматах.

2. **recipe** ['resəpi]
   - Coca-Cola recipe remains a secret.
   - рецепт
   - Рецепт Кока-Колы остается секретом.

3. **formula** ['fɔːmjələ]
   - Only a few people know the formula of Coca-Cola.
   - формула
   - Всего несколько человек знают формулу Кока-Колы.

4. **to keep**
   - It is kept in a bank.
   - хранить
   - Он хранится в банке.

5. **concentrate** ['kɒnsəˌtreɪt]
   - The concentrate for Coca-Cola is exported all around the world.
   - пищевой концентрат
   - Пищевой концентрат Кока-Колы экспортируется по всему миру.

6. **to recognize** ['rekəɡnaɪz]
   - to be widely recognized
   - How is the most widely recognized product in the world made?
   - признавать
   - иметь широкое признание
   - Как изготавливается самый узнаваемый в мире напиток?

7. **manufacture** [ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃə]
   - The manufacture of Coca-Cola is carried out in many parts of the world.
   - производство, изготовление
   - Изготовление Кока-Колы осуществляется во многих частях света.

8. **to carry out** ['kæri aʊt]
   - The manufacture of Coca-Cola is carried out in many parts of the world.
   - осуществлять, выполнять
   - Изготовление Кока-Колы осуществляется во многих частях света.

9. **process** ['prəʊses]
   - a set of processes
   - процесс
   - набор процессов

10. **production** [prəˈdʌkʃn]
    - flow [fləʊ]
    - continuous [ˈkənˈtinjuəs] flow
    - поточное производство
    - непрерывное поточное производство

11. **to rinse** [rɪns]
    - The bottles are washed and rinsed.
    - ополаскивать
    - Бутылки моют и ополаскивают.

12. **inspection** [ɪnˈspekʃn]
    - electronic inspection
    - to be passed through electronic inspection
    - контроль, проверка
    - электронный контроль
    - проходить через электронный контроль

13. **to inspect** [ɪnˈspekt]
    - Then the bottles are inspected again.
    - осматривать, проверять
    - Затем бутылки снова проверяют.
14. syrup [ˈsɪrəp]  
Coca-Cola syrup is mixed with water and carbon dioxide [ˈkɑːbən dɑɪˈɔksaɪd] is added to it.  
sироп  
Сироп Кока-Колы смешивают с водой и добавляют к нему углекислый газ.

15. to fill [fil]  
The bottles are filled and passed to the capping machine [ˈkæpɪŋ məˈʃiːn].  
nаполнять, заполнять  
Бутылки наполняют и отправляют на машину для укупоривания колпачками.

16. to place [pleɪs]  
The bottles are placed into crates.  
pомещать, размещать  
Бутылки помещают в ящики.

17. to store [stɔː]  
The bottles are stored in a warehouse [ˈweəˌhaʊs].  
хранить  
Бутылки хранятся на складе.

18. to transport [trænsˈpɔːt]  
The bottles are transported to numerous stores.  
перевозить, доставлять  
Бутылки доставляются во множество магазинов.

19. to consume [kənˈsjuːm]  
A lot of Coca-Cola is consumed in the USA.  
расходовать, потреблять  
В США потребляется большое количество Кока-Колы.

20. to reach [riːtʃ]  
reach the moon and back  
достигать  
достать до луны и обратно

21. term [tɜːm]  
Coca-Cola is a widely understood term.  
слово, термин  
Выражение Coca-Cola понимают всюду.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is Coca-Cola? Where is it sold?
2. What company is it produced by?
3. How old is the product?
4. Where is the original recipe of Coca-Cola kept? Is the formula of Coca-Cola widely known?
5. Is the concentrate made by the bottling plants of Coca-Cola?
6. How is the manufacture of Coca-Cola carried out?
7. How are the bottles sorted before they are cleaned?
8. What is each bottle passed through?
9. What is the Coca-Cola syrup mixed with? What is added to it then?
10. What machine are the filled bottles passed through?
11. Where are the bottles placed? Where are they stored?
12. Why is Coca-Cola the second most widely understood term in the world?
2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Coca-Cola is enjoyed only in the USA today.
2. Coca-Cola is a strong drink that it is sold in stores, restaurants, and vending machines.
3. Coca-Cola is often called Coke.
4. The recipe of Coca-Cola is widely known all over the world.
5. The production of Coca-Cola is carried out by a set of processes.
6. Only new bottles are use in the production process.
7. Each bottle is checked electronically.
8. The syrup is mixed with water and oxygen is added to it.
9. People consume over 10 thousand soft drinks from the Coca-Cola Company every second of every day.
10. Coca-Cola is the first most widely understood term in the world.

V. GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

В английском языке глаголы имеют два залога: действительный (The Active Voice) и страдательный (the Passive Voice)

Глагол в действительном залоге показывает, что действие совершается лицом или предметом, выраженным подлежащим.

Глагол в страдательном залоге показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенный подлежащим, испытывает воздействие или находится в определенном состоянии в результате такого воздействия.

Употребление страдательного залога в английском языке гораздо шире, чем в русском. Кроме того, в письменной речи его можно встретить чаще, чем в устной.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be (в нужном времени и в форме, соответствующей лицу и числу подлежащего) и причастия II смыслового глагола:

TO BE + PARTICIPLE II

is + chosen
was + built
will be + given
УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

Мы употребляем пассивный залог, когда хотим показать, что действие важнее, чем лицо, совершающее его.

*А лот оф нью блокс оф флатс ар білт ин оур сіті евери юр.*  
Много новых многоквартирных домов строится в нашем городе каждый год.

Лицо, совершающее действие, не упоминается, когда оно неизвестно, очевидно или неважно:

*Champagne is made in France.*  
Шампанское изготавливается во Франции

В английском языке глагол в настоящем простом времени страдательного залога (Present Simple Passive) может выражать как сам процесс воздействия, так и состояние, наступившее в результате этого воздействия.

*Tables аre often made of wood.*  
Столы часто делают из дерева.

*The table is made of wood.*  
Стол сделан из дерева.
ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:

При возникновении необходимости назвать лицо совершающее действие, употребляется предлог by:

*The Great Pyramids are visited by millions of people each year.*

*Великие пирамиды посещают миллионы туристов каждый год.*

Однако, инструмент, с помощью которого совершается действие, вводится с помощью предлога with:

*Elephants in Africa are shot with automatic weapons.*

*В Африке слонов убивают автоматическим оружием.*

**ФОРМЫ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА В PRESENT SIMPLE**

**Утвердительная форма**

| 1 л. ед.ч. | I am trained. | Меня обучают. |
| 2 л. ед. ч. | You are trained. | Тебя обучают. |
| 3 л. ед. ч. | He is trained. She is trained. It is trained. | Его обучают. Ее обучают. Его обучают. |
| 1 л. мн. ч. | We are trained. | Нас обучают. |
| 2 л. мн.ч. | You are trained. | Вас обучают. |
| 3 л. мн. ч. | They are trained. | Их обучают. |

**Отрицательная форма**

| 1 л. ед.ч. | I am not trained. | Меня не обучают. |
| 2 л. ед. ч. | You are not trained. | Тебя не обучают. |
| 3 л. ед. ч. | He is not trained. She is not trained. It is not trained. | Его не обучают. Ее не обучают. Его не обучают. |
| 1 л. мн. ч. | We are not trained. | Нас не обучают. |
| 2 л. мн.ч. | You are not trained. | Вас не обучают. |
| 3 л. мн. ч. | They are not trained. | Их не обучают. |
Вопросительная форма

| 1 л. ед.ч. | Am I trained? | Меня обучают. |
| 1 л. мн.ч. | Are we trained? | Нас обучают. |

VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the predicate. Translate the sentences.

   1. Lots of tulips are grown in Holland. 2. A lot of wine is produced in France. 3. This room is cleaned every day. 4. English is not spoken here. 5. What is tiramisu made from? 6. This salad is made of tomatoes, cucumbers and onions. 7. Many newspapers and magazines are published every day. 8. I am never invited to parties. 9. Oil is exported from Saudi Arabia. 10. The “Lord of Rings” is based on the books written by John Tolkien. 11. This furniture is made of wood. 12. A lot of bananas are exported from Ecuador. 13. What things are exported from your country? 14. My shoes are made of leather. 15. The Great Pyramids of Egypt are visited by millions of people each year.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Example: Houses are built very quickly now. – Are houses built very quickly now? Houses are not built very quickly now.

   1. Olive oil and wine are made in Greece. 2. Apples are grown everywhere. 3. Bananas are exported to many countries. 4. The room is cleaned every day. 5. I am often invited to parties. 6. Oranges are imported into Britain. 7. English is spoken all over the world. 8. Stamps are sold in a post office. 9. Greece is located in Europe. 10. A lot of rice is eaten in India. 11. Coca-Cola is produced in the USA. 12. Champagne is made in France. 13. Dinner is cooked every day. 14. He is paid a lot of money for the job.

3. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Passive Voice. Make true sentences.

   1. Ferrari cars (make) in Italy. 2. Space shuttles (launch) from Florida. 3. Parmesan cheese (produce) in Italy. 4. Berlin (locate) in Spain. 5. Natural gas (export) from Russia. 6. Penguins (find) in Africa. 7. Honey (make) by bees. 8. Volkswagen cars (make) in Great Britain. 9. Snails (eat) in France. 10. Bananas (import) to Russia. 11.
Coffee (grow) in Brazil. 12. English (speak) in many countries. 13. Elephants (find) in the Antarctic. 14. Soup (eat) with a knife. 15. The word “french” (write) with a small “f”.

4. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Passive Voice.

About 2,500 varieties of apples (grow) in all 50 states of the USA. However, the state of Washington (know) for its apples. Usually they (grow) in fields or orchards. In the spring, the apple trees (cover) with white flowers. The apples (pick) in the autumn. Then, they (pack) into large wooden boxes. The best apples (transport) to stores. They (sell) at supermarkets. Millions of apples (consume) each year. Often apples (eat) raw, but can also (find) in many prepared foods and drinks. Some (use) for making apple juice. Many (use) for baking.

5. Translate the sentences. Then ask what these things are made of. Put questions to the italicized parts of the sentences.

Example: Rings are made of gold. – What are rings made of?

1. These machines are made of steel. 2. Raincoats are made of polyester. 3. Stockings are made of nylon. 4. Panama hats are made of straw. 5. Jewelry is made of silver and gold. 6. T-shirts are made of cotton. 7. Tables are made of wood. 8. Gloves are made of leather. 9. Scarves are made of silk. 10. Blankets are made of wool.

6. Put questions to the italicized words.

Example: Apples are picked in autumn (2). – What is picked in autumn? When are apples picked?

1. Bread is baked in an oven for forty five minutes (2).
2. This juice is made from oranges (2).
3. The pyramids are visited by millions of people each year (2).
4. This cathedral is visited by a lot of tourists (2).
5. A lot of trees are cut down every year (1).
6. A lot of Coca-Cola is drunk in the USA (2).
7. Pineapples are grown in Hawaii (2).
8. Rolls Royce cars are made in England (2).
9. The hamburger is eaten around the world (1).
10. About a thousand people are employed in that factory (2).
11. Elephants are killed for ivory (2).
12. Ramadan is celebrated by Muslims (2).
13. This monument is visited by millions of people every year (3).
14. A lot of cotton is grown in Uzbekistan (2).
7. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: People speak English all over the world. – *English is spoken all over the world.*

1. Nick does not use this car. 2. Many people speak English today. 3. I always invite them to my parties. 4. Every Christmas they give Sandy a present. 5. People eat bread every day. 6. We water these flowers every evening. 7. An international company publishes these books. 8. Cats eat mice. 9. We do not speak German here. 10. They produce good cars in Sweden. 11. They clean the rooms every day. 12. Millions of people use the Internet every day. 13. They make bottles of glass. 14. They grow rice in China. 15. They make Rolls Royce cars in England.

8. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: People look after babies with great care. – *Babies are looked after with great care.*

1. People often talk about him. 2. They always look at this picture. 3. They never speak to this man. 4. They never sleep in this bed. 5. They never listen to her. 6. We always wait for him. 7. They never laugh at her.

9. Choose the right variant.

1. Many newspapers and magazines … in Russia every day.
A. publish  B. are published  C. is published

2. These books … from the library.
A. are took  B. take  C. are taken

3. The study of theory is accompanied … practical training.
A. by  B. with  C. –

4. Every University … by the President.
A. head  B. is headed  C. are headed

5. Students … the equipment by a lab assistant.
A. are usually shown  B. are usually showed  C. usually show

6. Butter is made … milk.
A. from  B. by  C. out of

7. I … to parties.
A. is never invited  B. am never invite  C. am never invited

8. How often … these rooms cleaned?
A. are  B. is  C. be

9. She has a very good job. She … £3000 a month.
A. pays  B. paid  C. is paid

10. … bananas … while they are green?
A. Is … picked  B. Were … picked  C. Are … picked
11. Today paper … in many countries.  
A. recycle  B. recycles  C. is recycled
12. This movie is much talked about.  
A. Об этом фильме много рассказали.  
B. Об этом фильме много говорят.  
C. Этот фильм говорит о многом.
13. How many languages are spoken in India?  
A. На сколько языках говорят в Индии?  
B. На сколько языках говорят об Индии?  
C. Сколько языков обсуждают в Индии?
14. Manufacturing technologies are constantly improved.  
A. Производственные технологии постоянно улучшаются.  
B. Производственные технологии постоянно улучшались.  
C. Производственные технологии постоянно ухудшаются.
15. The term “Coca-Cola” is widely known all over the world.  
A. Слово “Coca-Cola” широко используется во всем мире.  
B. Слово “Coca-Cola” широко известно во всем мире.  
C. Напиток “Coca-Cola” широко употребляется во всем мире.

10. Open the brackets. Put the verbs in Present Simple Active or Present Simple Passive.

Catching a Plane
When you (to arrive) at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage (to check). You (to keep) your hand luggage with you but your suitcases (to take) to the plane on a conveyor belt. If you are at international flight, your passport (to check), and then you and your bags (to x-ray) by security cameras. Sometimes you (to give) a body search and your luggage (to search) by a security officer. You (to wait) in the departure lounge until your flight (to call) and you (to tell) which number gate to go. Finally you (to board) your plane and you (to show) your seat by a flight attendant.

11. Translate the sentences.

1. На английском языке говорят по всему миру. 2. Эти часы производят в Швейцарии. 3. Меня никогда не приглашают на вечеринки. 4. Моему брату всегда дарят много подарков. 5. Вам часто задают этот вопрос? 6. Яблоки собирают осенью? 7. На сколько языках говорят в Индии? 8. В Россию импортируется много фруктов. 9. В Китае едят много риса. 10. Эти автомобили не производятся в Германии.
THE HISTORY OF THE HAMBURGER
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text
Read and translate the text

THE HISTORY OF THE HAMBURGER

The hamburger is the most eaten food in the whole world. The first hamburgers were made and sold in Connecticut in 1895 by an American chef called Louis Lassen. Louis called them hamburgers because he was given the recipe by sailors from Hamburg in Germany.

Hamburgers became a favorite in America in the early part of the 20th century. Their popularity grew even more after the Second World War, when they were bought in large quantities by teenagers who preferred fast food to family meals.

In 1948 two brothers, Dick and Mac McDonald opened a drive-in hamburger restaurant in San Bernardino, California. Now 35 million McDonald’s hamburgers are eaten every day in 115 countries from India to the Arctic Circle.

II. NOTES

Connecticut [kaˈnetɪkat] штат Коннектикут
Louis Lassen [ˈluːs ˈlæsən] Луи Лэссен
Hamburg [ˈhæmbɔːɡ] Гамбург
McDonald [mək ˈdɒndəl] МакДональд
San Bernardino [,sænˈbɔːnədiːnə] Сан Бернардино
California [,kælɪˈfɔːnɪə] Калифорния
India [ˈɪndɪə] Индия
Arctic Circle [,ɑːktɪk ˈsɜːkl] Северный полярный круг

III. VOCABULARY

1. hamburger [ˈhæmˌbɜːɡə] Гамбургер
   The hamburger is the most eaten food in the whole [hɜʊl] world.
   гамбургер едят больше всего в мире.
2. to sell [sel] Продавать
   The first hamburgers were sold in Connecticut in 1895.
   Первые гамбургеры были проданы в Коннектикуте в 1895 году.
3. sailor [ˈseɪlə]  
The chef was given the hamburger recipe by sailors from Hamburg.

4. to become a favorite [fɪˈvɜːt]  
Hamburgers became a favorite in America in the early part of the 20th century.

5. popularity [ˌpɒpjʊˈlærəti]  
The popularity of hamburgers grew.

6. quantity [ˈkwɒntəti]  
in large quantities  
Hamburgers were bought in large quantities by teenagers.

7. to prefer [prɪˈfɜː]  
Many teenagers preferred fast food to family meals.

8. drive-in restaurant [draɪv ɪn ˈrestɔrənt]  
restorан, где владельцы автомобилей покупают еду, не покидая машины

9. worldwide [ˌwɜːldˈwaɪd]  
Today hamburgers are eaten worldwide.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is the most eaten food in the world?
2. Where were the first American hamburgers made and sold?
3. Whom by were the first American hamburgers made?
4. Why were they called “hamburgers”?
5. When did hamburgers become a favorite in America?
6. When did their popularity grow even more?
7. Who were they bought by in large quantities?
8. Where and when was the first drive-in hamburger restaurant opened?
9. Who was it opened by?
10. How many hamburgers are eaten today worldwide?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. The hamburger is the most eaten food in the world.
2. The first hamburgers were made and sold in Great Britain.
3. Louis Lassen called them hamburgers because they were made of ham, bread and vegetables.
4. The popularity of hamburgers grew before the Second World War.
5. Hamburgers were preferred by teenagers to family meals.
6. The first drive-in hamburger restaurant was opened in California.
7. Today 35 million McDonald’s hamburgers are eaten in America daily.

V. GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА В PAST SIMPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Утвердительная форма</th>
<th>Отрицательная форма</th>
<th>Вопросительная форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 л. ед.ч.</strong></td>
<td>I was given.</td>
<td><strong>1 л. ед.ч.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>You were given.</td>
<td><strong>2 л. ед. ч.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>He was given.</td>
<td><strong>3 л. ед. ч.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She was given.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It was given.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 л. мн. ч.</strong></td>
<td>We were given.</td>
<td><strong>1 л. мн. ч.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. мн.ч.</td>
<td>You were given.</td>
<td><strong>2 л. мн.ч.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>They were given.</td>
<td><strong>3 л. мн. ч.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the predicate. Translate the sentences.

1. The telephone was invented by Bell in 1876. 2. Two pictures were stolen from the museum last night. 3. When was the first hamburger made? 4. Where was the first McDonald’s restaurant opened? 5. Maria was asked to sing another song. 6. Australia was discovered by Captain Cook. 7. In the 16th century tobacco was brought to Europe from America. 8. A lot of trees were cut down to build that house. 9. When was this hospital closed? 10. Where were you born?

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Example: These flowers were brought from Holland. – Were these flowers brought from Holland? These flowers were not brought from Holland.

1. This house was built a hundred years ago. 2. The car was produced in Germany. 3. My friend was born in Texas. 4. The office was cleaned last week. 5. The article was published last week. 6. Four people were killed in the accident yesterday. 7. We were woken up by the noise. 8. The room was painted last month. 9. This film was made in 1949. 10. The door was opened with a key.

3. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Past Simple Passive. Then match column A with column B to make correct sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. America (discover) by</td>
<td>A. the French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. London (found) by</td>
<td>B. the Japanese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Statue of Liberty (present) to Americans by</td>
<td>C. John Tolkien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. President Lincoln (kill) by</td>
<td>D. Christopher Columbus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. “Star Wars” (direct) by</td>
<td>E. Bill Gates and Paul Allen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Walkman cassette players (develop) by</td>
<td>F. the Romans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. “Sunflowers” (paint) by</td>
<td>G. an actor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. “The Lord of Rings” (write) by</td>
<td>H. the Chinese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Microsoft Corporation (start) by</td>
<td>J. George Lucas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Past Simple Passive.

SUGAR

1. Sugar cane (grow) in India thousands of years ago.  
   2. In Roman times it (know) in Europe as a great luxury.  
   3. In 1493 a sugar plant (take) by Columbus to the West Indies, where it grew so well that huge plantations (start) by Europeans.  
   4. The plantations (work on) by slaves.  
   5. The slaves (ship) across the Atlantic from Africa on a journey that took six weeks.  
   6. The empty ships then carried the sugar back to Europe.  
   7. So much money (make) that sugar (know) as “white gold”.

TOBACCO

1. For thousands of years tobacco (use) by the American Indians.  
   2. In the 16th century it (bring) to Europe.  
   3. This early tobacco (mix) with soil.  
   4. It (chew) or (smoke) in pipes only by men.  
   5. It first (grow) commercially in America in the 17th century on plantations.  
   6. In the 18th century the first cigarettes (produce).  
   7. Until 1820 tobacco was America’s main export.  
   8. Nowadays smoking is banned in many places.

5. Put questions to the italicized parts of the sentences.

Example: Jim’s car was stolen last night (2). – Whose car was stolen last night?  
   When was Jim’s car stolen?

1. The bank robbers were punished for their crimes (2). ..............................................

2. “Oliver Twist” was written by Charles Dickens (2). ..............................................

3. The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell (2). ..............................................

4. The photocopier was repaired last week (2). ..............................................

5. These flowers were sent to me yesterday by one of my friends (3). ......................................

6. My bicycle was stolen last night (2). ..............................................

7. Tobacco was first brought to Europe in the 16th century (3). ......................................

8. Sugar cane was grown in India thousands of years ago (3). ......................................

9. This novel was translated into English last year (3). ......................................

10. My friend was promoted two weeks ago (3)..............................................
6. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: They nominated this film for an Oscar. – *This film was nominated for an Oscar.*

1. Madonna recorded a new CD last month. 2. The grandchildren often visited the old couple. 3. They brought my luggage to the hotel. 4. They offered me a job in Spain. 5. Somebody broke into my house when I was on holiday. 6. The waiter brought me my tea. 7. I’m sure they told me the truth. 8. A huge shark attacked the diver. 9. People heard some voices in the hall last night. 10. George Orwell wrote “Animal Farm”. 11. The Egyptians built the Great Pyramids. 12. They used a computer to do that job. 13. Yesterday a dog bit him. 14. Somebody told her the bad news. 15. Fire destroyed the building.

7. Insert the right preposition (by, with, of).

1. *Macbeth* was written … Shakespeare. 2. He was knocked down … a lorry. 3. The window was broken … a hammer. 4. The lion was shot … a rifle. 5. That novel was written … Lawrence. 6. The garden was dug … a spade. 7. The city was attacked … the enemy. 8. The table was made … wood. 9. The house was built … wood and bricks.

8. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Past Simple Passive or Present Simple Passive.

1. The Great Pyramid (build) in Egypt about 5,000 years ago. 2. It (construct) to the west of the River Nile. 3. This area (call) “The Land of the Dead”. 4. The Great Pyramid (make) from huge blocks of limestone. 5. The wheel (not use) then so the blocks of stone (pull) by hundreds of men on a path of wooden logs. 6. The pyramid (design) with a solid core of limestone with four sides, and gaps (leave) for corridors and various rooms. 7. Today it (not know) exactly what the pyramids (use) for. 8. Probably they (design) to help the Pharaoh’s spirit to rise up to the sun after death. 9. The pyramids (visit) by millions of people each year.

9. Choose the right variant.

1. The car … last week.
   A. is repaired  B. was repaired  C. repaired
2. The local bank … this morning.
   A. robbed  B. was rob  C. was robbed
3. Hamlet was written … Shakespeare.
   A. with  B. from  C. by
4. The door was locked by me … a key.
A. with B. by C. –
5. London … by the Romans more than 20 centuries ago.
A. was found B. was founded C. was based
6. I was bitten … a huge dog yesterday.
A. with B. by C. –
7. Bad weather … our flight yesterday.
A. was delayed B. delayed C. delay
8. Four people … in the accident last night.
A. was injured B. are injured C. were injured
9. Much of the city was destroyed by an earthquake.
A. Небольшая часть города была разрушена землетрясением.
B. Большая часть города была разрушена землетрясением.
C. Большая часть города была разрушена пожаром.
10. He was much talked about.
A. Он много говорил.
В. О нем много говорили.
С. О нем никогда не говорилось.

10. Translate the sentences.
1. Где был открыт первый ресторан McDonald’s? 2. Когда был изготовлен первый гамбургер? 3. Телефон был изобретен Александром Беллом в 1876 году. 4. Мой учитель родился в Англии. 5. Этот дом был построен 100 лет тому назад. 6. Книгу не опубликовали на прошлой неделе. 7. Мою машину угнали вчера ночью. 8. Стол был сделан из дерева. 9. Этот город был основан много веков тому назад. 10. Письмо было написано вчера?
A REAL BARGAIN
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text

Read and translate the text

A REAL BARGAIN

Jessica Collins is looking for a new house. She is with the realtor now.

Realtor: Well, Ms. Collins, this is the house that I told you about: 341 Sunlake Drive. The owners are away but I have the keys.

Jessica: When was the house built?

Realtor: It was built in 1936.

Jessica: Who was it built by?

Realtor: I have no idea? Is it important?


Realtor: It’s pretty new. It was put on two years ago. The house is in very good condition. The previous owner was a builder.

Jessica: I’m worried about the electrical wiring. When was it rewired last?

Realtor: It was done five years ago. The house was completely renovated then. New central heating and air conditioning were put in, and last year a new garage was built. It’s a very solid house. It is built of brick with a tiled roof.

Jessica: I have a little boy in elementary school. Does a school bus pass by here?

Realtor: Yes, right here on Sunlake Drive. The children are picked up at eight o’clock, and they are brought home by three thirty.

Jessica: The house is really not expensive. I’ve seen a lot of similar houses and they are more expensive.

Realtor: Oh, yes. It’s a real bargain.

Jessica: Are there any plans for new construction in this area?

Realtor: Excuse me? New construction? Well, uh, yes, a new hospital will soon be built about six blocks north of here.

Jessica: Anything else?

Realtor: Well, a new highway will be built next year. You’ll be able to get to the city in half the time.

Jessica: Where exactly will the highway be built?

Realtor: Uh, it will be built just down the street. Sunlake Drive will be used as the main exit for the city. It will be interesting. You will be able to see the traffic.
## II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jessica Collins [ˈdʒesɪkə kolɪnz]</th>
<th>Джессика Коллинз</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunlake Drive [sʌn leɪk draɪv]</td>
<td>проезд Санлейк</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## III. VOCABULARY

1. **owner** [ˈəʊnə]  
   The previous owner was a builder [ˈbɪldə].  
   - хозяин, владелец  
   - Предыдущий владелец был строителем.

2. **roof** [ruːf]  
   tiled [taɪld] roof  
   - крыша  
   - черепиная крыша

3. **to put smth on**  
   A new tiled roof was put on two years ago.  
   **to put smth in**  
   Air conditioning was put in last year.  
   - устанавливать ч-л  
   - Новая черепиная крыша была установлена два года назад.  
   - устанавливать ч-л (внутри помещения)  
   - В прошлом году были установлены кондиционеры.

4. **condition** [kənˈdɪʃn]  
   to be in good condition  
   to be in bad condition  
   The house is in very good condition.  
   - состояние  
   - быть в хорошем состоянии  
   - быть в плохом состоянии  
   - Дом находится в очень хорошем состоянии.

5. **wiring** [ˈwaɪərɪŋ]  
   electrical wiring  
   I’m worried about the electrical wiring.  
   **to wire** [ˈwaɪə]  
   **to rewire** [,riːˈwaɪə]  
   The house was rewired five years ago.  
   - проводка  
   - электропроводка  
   - Я беспокоюсь по поводу электропроводки.  
   - прокладывать проводку  
   - менять проводку  
   - В доме поменяли проводку пять лет тому назад.

6. **to renovate** [ˈrenəveɪt]  
   The house was completely renovated.  
   - ремонттировать  
   - Дом полностью отремонтировали.

7. **heating** [ˈhiːtɪŋ]  
   central heating  
   - отопление  
   - центральное отопление

8. **air conditioning** [eə kənˈdɪʃənɪŋ]  
   New central heating and air conditioning were put in.  
   - кондиционер, система кондиционирования  
   - Было установлено новое центральное отопление и кондиционеры.

9. **garage** [ˈgær aːdʒ] [gæˈr ədʒ]  
   Last year a new garage was built.  
   - гараж  
   - В прошлом году был построен новый гараж.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. <strong>Solid</strong> [ˈsɒlɪd]</th>
<th>прочный</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s a very solid house.</td>
<td>Это очень прочный дом.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <strong>brick</strong> [brɪk]</td>
<td>кирпич</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The house is built of brick.</td>
<td>Дом построен из кирпича.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <strong>to pass by</strong> [pə:s bai]</td>
<td>проходить, проезжать (мимо ч-л)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does a school bus pass by here?</td>
<td>Здесь проходит школьный автобус?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <strong>to pick up</strong> [pɪk ʌp]</td>
<td>подбирать, забирать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The children are picked up at eight o’clock.</td>
<td>Детей забирают в восемь часов.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. <strong>bargain</strong> [ˈbaːɡɪn]</td>
<td>удачная, выгодная покупка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s a real bargain.</td>
<td>Это очень удачная покупка.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <strong>construction</strong> [kənˈstrʌkʃn]</td>
<td>строительство</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any plans for new construction in this area?</td>
<td>На этом районе планируется какое-нибудь новое строительство?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. <strong>block</strong> [blɒk]</td>
<td>квартал</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A new hospital will soon be built in this block.</td>
<td>В этом квартале скоро будет построена новая больница.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. <strong>highway</strong> [ˈhaiˌweɪ]</td>
<td>автомагистраль, шоссе</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A new highway will be built next year.</td>
<td>На следующий год будет построена новая автомагистраль.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. <strong>exit</strong> [ˈeksɪt]</td>
<td>выход, выезд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the main exit</td>
<td>основный выход</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It will be used as the main exit for the city.</td>
<td>Он будет использован в качестве основного выезда из города.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. <strong>traffic</strong> [ˈtræfɪk]</td>
<td>движение, транспорт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy traffic</td>
<td>интенсивное движение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will be able to see the traffic.</td>
<td>Вы сможете наблюдать за движением.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. Why is Jessica Collins talking to a realtor?  
2. What is the address of the house?  
3. When was the house built?  
4. Who was it built by?  
5. When was the new roof put on?  
6. What was the previous owner’s job?  
7. When was the house rewired?  
8. When was the house renovated?  
9. What is the house built of?  
10. When are the children picked up by the school bus? When are they brought back home?  
11. Where will the hospital be built?
12. What else will soon be built in the area?
13. Do you agree that this house a real bargain?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Jessica Collins is talking to the owner of the house.
2. The house is in very bad condition.
3. The previous owner was a realtor.
4. The garage was completely renovated last year.
5. The house is built of wood with a tiled roof.
6. A school bus passes by Sunlake Drive every morning.
7. All the similar houses are cheaper.
8. A new highway will soon be built about six blocks north of there.
9. Jessica will be able to get to the city in half the time when the highway is built.
10. She will be able to see the traffic.

V. GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА ВO FUTURE SIMPLE

Утвердительная форма

| 1 л. ед.ч. | I will be told. | Мне скажут. |
| 2 л. ед.ч. | You will be told. | Тебе скажут. |
| 3 л. ед.ч. | He will be told. She will be told. It will be told. | Ему скажут. Ей скажут. Ему скажут. |
| 1 л. мн.ч. | We will be told. | Нам скажут. |
| 2 л. мн.ч. | You will be told. | Вам скажут. |
| 3 л. мн.ч. | They will be told. | Им скажут. |

Отрицательная форма

| 1 л. ед.ч. | I will not be told. | Мне не скажут. |
| 2 л. ед.ч. | You will not be told. | Тебе не скажут. |
| 3 л. ед.ч. | He will not be told. She will not be told. It will not be told. | Ему не скажут. Ей не скажут. Ему не скажут. |
| 1 л. мн.ч. | We will not be told. | Нам не скажут. |
| 2 л. мн.ч. | You will not be told. | Вам не скажут. |
| 3 л. мн.ч. | They will not be told. | Им не скажут. |
Вопросительная форма

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Will I be told?</th>
<th>Мне скажут?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 л. ед.ч.</td>
<td>Will you be told?</td>
<td>Тебе скажут?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. ед.ч.</td>
<td>Will he be told?</td>
<td>Ему скажут?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. ед.ч.</td>
<td>Will she be told?</td>
<td>Ей скажут?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will it be told?</td>
<td>Ему скажут?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л. мн.ч.</td>
<td>Will we be told?</td>
<td>Нам скажут?</td>
</tr>
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<td>2 л. мн.ч.</td>
<td>Will you be told?</td>
<td>Вам скажут?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. мн.ч.</td>
<td>Will they be told?</td>
<td>Им скажут?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VI. EXERCISES**

1. Point out the predicate. Translate the sentences.

1. A new hospital will be built here soon. 2. You will be told what to do. 3. A new construction will be carried out in this area. 4. When will the building be renovated? 5. Where will these letters be sent? 6. All the rooms will be cleaned tomorrow. 7. My bicycle will not be repaired by the mechanic. 8. I hope a new medicine for AIDS will be discovered soon. 9. When will the restaurant be closed? 10. When will the baby be born? 11. Many languages will be spoken at the conference. 12. That book will be read by all children.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

**Example:** A new helicopter will be constructed in Russia soon. – *Will a new helicopter be constructed in Russia soon? A new helicopter will not be constructed in Russia soon.*

1. The children will be taken to the theatre on Sunday. 2. This car will be produced in Germany. 3. This professor will probably be awarded a prize soon. 4. The office will be cleaned next week. 5. A new book by this writer will be published next year. 6. The pop singers will be welcomed by their fans. 7. Large quantities of goods will be produced by this company. 8. The room will be painted next month. 9. The students will be examined in January. 10. This project will be completed by the end of the year. 11. A new movie-theatre will be designed by a famous architect. 12. The exercises will be checked by the teacher at home. 13. The children will be picked up by a school bus next morning. 14. A new bridge will soon be constructed in the town. 15. These papers will be signed next morning.
3. Put questions to the italicized parts of the sentences.

Example: Your luggage will be brought to the hotel later this evening (2). – When will your luggage be brought to the hotel? Whose luggage will be brought to the hotel later this evening?

1. Three new factories will be built next year (2). ...........................................................

2. The dogs will be soon taken for a walk (3). .................................................................

3. The walls will be painted green (3). ..............................................................................

4. He will be invited to the wedding (1). ............................................................................

5. She will be offered a better job (2). ................................................................................

6. Patrick will be helped with his essay (3). ........................................................................

7. She will be given a car for her birthday (3). .................................................................

8. The tables will be covered with white cloths (2). .........................................................

9. My friend will be interviewed next week (2). ..............................................................

10. A letter from the bank will be sent to her next month (2). ...........................................

11. They will be served dinner in a restaurant (2). .........................................................

12. These houses will be renovated in a month (2). .........................................................

13. A new highway will be built just down the street (2). .................................................

14. The children will be brought home at three thirty (3). ..............................................

15. The floor will be cleaned tomorrow (2). .................................................................
4. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: Somebody will show me around the office. – I will be shown around the office.

1. The company will organize a sales meeting on September, 10.
2. We will hold the meeting at the Manor Hotel.
3. We will provide transportation to the meeting.
4. We will expect all sales people to attend.
5. We will discuss sales from nine to eleven.
6. Someone will give sales report from eleven to twelve.
7. We will serve lunch from twelve to one.
8. We will divide people into two groups from two to four.
9. We will give a cocktail party at five.
10. The hotel will serve dinner at eight.

5. Translate the sentences.

1. В нашем городе скоро будет построен новый театр. 2. Дом будет отремонтирован в следующем году. 3. Детей заберут в школу в восемь часов. 4. Конференция будет проводиться в апреле. 5. В офисе уберут завтра. 6. Тебе скажут об этом. 7. Ей вскоре предложат новую работу. 8. Моему другу на день рождения подарят машину. 9. Новая фабрика будет построена в следующем году. 10. Этот автомобиль будет производиться в Германии.

6. Open the brackets to put the verbs into the correct form. Use Present Simple, Past Simple, or Future Simple, active or passive.

A. FASTER THAN THE SPEED OF SOUND

Concord, the world’s fastest passenger plane, (develop) by France and Britain together. In the 1950s, both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane and the project (start) in 1962. £1.5 billion (spend) on developing Concord and it (test) for over 5,000 hours, which makes it the most tested plane in history. The first passenger plane (introduce) by British Airways and Air France in 1976. Concord holds many world records, including the fastest crossing of the Atlantic from New York to London, which (achieve) in 2 hours 45 seconds! Flying at twice the speed of sound means that flying time (reduce) by half, which is why the Concord flight between London and New York (use) a lot by business people and film stars – you can leave Britain at 10.30 and arrive in New York an hour earlier!
B. NYLON, THE FIRST MAN-MADE FIBRE

Nylon (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists (work) with his invention and finally on 27th October 1938, Nylon (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately (become) successful, especially in the making of women’s stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women (be) a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, nylon (use) to make parachutes and tyres. Today, nylon (find) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It (play) and important part of our lives for over 50 years. Next year anout 36 million tons of it (manufacture).

7. Complete the questions.

Example: Concord was developed in the 1960s. – When was Concord developed?

1. £1,5 billion was spent on its development. – How much … ?
2. The Houses of Parliament were built in the 19th century. – When … ?
3. Twenty people were hurt in the plane crash. – How many … ?
4. Champagne is produced in France. – Where … ?
5. School teachers are paid £25,000 a year. – How much … ?
6. Our post will be delivered tomorrow. – When … ?
7. Three teenagers were given an award for bravery yesterday. – Why … ?
8. Our school is equipped with a language laboratory. – What … ?
9. My house will be decorated next month. – When … ?
10. German and French are spoken here. – What languages … ?

8. Which of the sentences sounds better to you?

1. These shoes were very expensive.
   A. Someone made them of leather.  B. They are made of leather.
2. The Taj Mahal is in northern India.
   A. Someone built it between 1632 and 1649.
   B. It was built between 1632 and 1649.
3. This champagne is marvelous.
   A. It was bought in France by us.
   B. We bought it in France.
   A. But people speak English in more countries.
   B. But English is spoken in more countries.
5. Leonardo da Vinci was born in Italy.  
A. He painted the Mona Lisa.  
B. The Mona Lisa was painted by him.
6. I’ve got a Ford.  
A. They made it in Spain.  
B. It was made in Spain.

9. Choose the right variant.

1. The hotel in the picture … in 1841.  
A. will be built  
B. is built  
C. was built
2. Eagles … sometimes … in the mountains.  
A. are … seen  
B. is … seen  
C. was … seen
3. Nylon … in the early 1930s.  
A. is invented  
B. was invented  
C. invented
4. A lot of bananas … from Ecuador.  
A. exported  
B. be exported  
C. is exported
5. The university is equipped … a language laboratory.  
A. with  
B. by  
C. in
6. Coca-Cola … all over the world.  
A. is enjoyed  
B. are enjoyed  
C. enjoyed
7. When will the post …?  
A. deliver  
B. delivered  
C. be delivered
8. English is not spoken here.  
A. Здесь не говорится на английском.  
B. Здесь говорят по-английски.  
C. Здесь не говорят по-английски.
9. Ann’s car … last night.  
A. stole  
B. was stolen  
C. was stole
10. Who was this castle built ...?  
A. by  
B. with  
C. –
11. When … television …?  
A. was … invent  
B. was … invented  
C. is … invented
12. The exhibition … by the company’s president tomorrow.  
A. will open  
B. will be opened  
C. was opened
13. She … by a loud noise in the street last night.  
A. frightened  
B. was frightened  
C. will be frightened
14. The company … him to Europe next month.  
A. will send  
B. will be sent  
C. is sent
15. The house was destroyed … an enemy … a bomb.  
A. with … by  
B. by … with  
C. by … by
PAST CONTINUOUS

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

RUN LIKE HELL!

DISASTERS
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text

Read and translate the text

DISASTERS

Good evening. Our program tonight is about disasters. This year there have been fires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. All our guests tonight have survived some disasters.

Susan Fisher: I was working in my office on the 28th floor of a skyscraper in Chicago. I was dictating a letter to my secretary when the fire alarm rang. I rushed out to the elevator but it wasn’t working. The stairs were full of thick smoke. We couldn’t go down, so we had to go up to the roof. When we got there, some people were waiting calmly. Others were screaming wildly. A helicopter managed to land on the roof and rescued us before the roof collapsed.

Linda Reed: I was on vacation on a small island in the South Pacific. I was sleeping when the volcano erupted. The noise woke me up. I looked out of the window. Everybody was running toward the harbor. I got dressed and ran to the harbor too. I managed to get on a cruise ship. It was leaving when the lava hit town.

Richard Phillips: My wife and I were staying with friends in Japan. We were having dinner when the earthquake began. Everything shook and all the plates and food fell on the floor. We were just running out the house when the ceiling collapsed. We were lucky to survive.

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Чикаго</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Pacific</td>
<td>Южная часть Тихого океана</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lava</td>
<td>лава</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Япония</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruise</td>
<td>круизный</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. VOCABULARY

1. **disaster** [dɪˈzaːstə]  
   **natural disaster** [ˈnætʃrəl]  
   бедствие  
   стихийное бедствие, природный катализм

2. **earthquake** [ˈɜːθˌkwɪk]  
   We were having dinner when the earthquake began.  
   землетрясение  
   Мы ужинали, когда началось землетрясение.

3. **volcano** [vɒlˈkænəʊ]  
   **volcanic eruption** [vɒlˈkænɪk ɪˈrʌpʃn]  
   I was sleeping when the volcano erupted.  
   вулкан  
   извержение вулкана  
   Я спала, когда началось извержение вулкана.

4. **to survive** [səˈvaɪv]  
   **to survive a disaster**  
   **survivor** [səˈvaɪvə]  
   выжить, уцелеть  
   выжить при стихийном бедствии  
   выживший, уцелевший

5. **skyscraper** [ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə]  
   небоскреб

6. **alarm** [əˈlɑːm]  
   **fire alarm** [ˈfaɪə əˈlɑːm]  
   I was writing a letter when the fire alarm rang.  
   тревога  
   пожарная сигнализация  
   Я писала письмо, когда сработала пожарная сигнализация.

7. **to rush** [rʌʃ]  
   I rushed out to the elevator but it was not working.  
   помчаться, броситься  
   Я бросилась к лифту, но он не работал.

8. **roof** [ruːf]  
   A helicopter landed on the roof.  
   крыша  
   Вертолет приземлился на крышу.

9. **stairs** [steəz]  
   лестница

10. **to scream** [skriːm]  
    Some people were screaming wildly, some were waiting calmly.  
    кричать, визжать, вопить  
    Некоторые люди громко кричали, некоторые спокойно ждали.

11. **to manage** [ˈmændʒ]  
    He managed to survive.  
    смочь сделать ч-л  
    Ему удалось выжить.

12. **to collapse** [kəˈlæps]  
    He was trying to get out of the house when the roof collapsed.  
    рухнуть, обвалиться  
    Он пытался выбраться из дома, когда рухнула крыша.

13. **harbor** [ˈhɑːbə]  
    Everybody was running toward the harbor.  
    гавань; порт  
    Все бежали по направлению к порту.

14. **to rescue** [ˈreskjuː]  
    A helicopter rescued us.  
    спасать, выручать, приходить на помощь  
    Нам на помощь пришел вертолет.

15. **shake** [ʃeɪk]  
    My hands were shaking.  
    дрожать, трястись  
    У меня тряслись руки.
We were just running out the house when the ceiling collapsed.

III. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What was Susan Fisher doing when the fire alarm rang?
2. Why couldn’t she go down?
3. What were people on the roof doing when Susan got there?
4. What happened before the roof collapsed?
5. Where was Linda Reed spending her vacation?
6. What was she doing when the volcano erupted?
7. What did she see when she looked out of the window?
8. What was she doing when the lava hit town?
9. What were Richard Phillips and his wife doing in Japan?
10. What were they doing when the earthquake began?
11. What were they doing when the ceiling collapsed?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Susan Fisher was sleeping peacefully at her desk when the fire alarm rang.
2. The elevator was not working when Susan rushed out of her office.
3. Susan had to run down the stairs from the 28th floor.
4. When she got to the roof everybody else was screaming for help there.
5. Linda Reed was exercising when the volcano erupted.
6. When she looked out of the window everybody was running towards the harbor.
7. She was running to the harbor when the lava hit town.
8. Richard Phillips was staying with his relatives in Japan when the earthquake happened.
9. They were cooking their breakfast when the earthquake began.
10. They were hiding under the table when the ceiling collapsed.
EXERCISES

1. Read the text and open the brackets. Use Past Continuous or Past Simple.

AN AMBULANCE

I (drive) along the High Street this morning when I (hear) a siren. An ambulance (come up) behind me. Its lights (flash) and its siren (wail). I (want) to drive my car out of its way, but I couldn’t get through the traffic. All the other drivers just (sit) there, not trying to move out of the way, while the ambulance (get) through. I was really worried that someone (suffer) somewhere, waiting for the ambulance to come and help them. It’s really annoying when people are so selfish.

2. Bill spent all the previous week travelling while his wife Melissa had to stay at home. Look at the chart and read the sentences below. Then finish the sentences about what Melissa and Bob were doing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Melissa’s week</th>
<th>Bill’s week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Shop at a supermarket</td>
<td>Fly to Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Take the children to the swimming pool</td>
<td>Do a bus tour of Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June (a.m.)</td>
<td>Take the children to school</td>
<td>Take pictures of Colosseum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June (p.m.)</td>
<td>Collect the children from school</td>
<td>Visit the Vatican museums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Clean the car</td>
<td>Enjoy Italian cuisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Work in the garden</td>
<td>Drive to Sorrento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Go shopping with friends</td>
<td>Cruise to the isle of Capri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Change library books</td>
<td>Take a gondola trip around Venice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Visit my mother-in-law in hospital</td>
<td>Do a walking tour of Milan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June</td>
<td>Meet Bill at the airport</td>
<td>Fly home to Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 20th</td>
<td>Take the children to school, go to the supermarket etc., etc.</td>
<td>Sleep!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: While Melissa was shopping at a supermarket, Bill was flying to Italy.

1. While Melissa was .........................................................
2. While Melissa was .........................................................
3. While Melissa was .........................................................
4. While Melissa was .................................................................................................................................
5. While Melissa was .................................................................................................................................
6. While Melissa was .................................................................................................................................
7. While Melissa was .................................................................................................................................
8. While Melissa was .................................................................................................................................
9. While Melissa was .................................................................................................................................
10. While Melissa was .................................................................................................................................

3. Use the prompts to talk about Peter’s party.

Peter was having a party when the doorbell rang. He opened the door and an angry policeman entered the room. What was everyone doing?

1. Mary and George/ dance/ while the music/ play loud.
2. Bob and Ben/ drink Coke/ while Kristi/ eat sandwiches.
3. Ted and Steve/ sing.
4. Alex/ clean/ the floor while the dog/ bark.
5. James/ sleep on the sofa/ while Sheila/ try to wake him up.
7. Susan/ bring coffee.
8. Chris/ leave the party/ while Paula/ try to stop him.

4. Mr. Scott Show, a high school principal, was attacked at 9.18 last night. He was walking from his office to his car when somebody attacked him from behind and hit him on the head. Now he is hospital and a policeman is questioning him. Read the dialogue. Open the brackets, use Past Continuous or Past Simple.

Policeman: What can you remember about the attack, Mr. Show?
Mr. Show: Well, I (working) late last night.
Policeman: What time did you leave your office?
Mr. Show: At about a quarter after 9.
Policeman: What did you do then?
Mr. Show: I (lock) the office door. I (walk) to the parking lot when somebody (hit) me on the head.
Policeman: Did you see the attacker?
Mr. Show: Yes, but I (not see) his face. He (wear) a black mask.
**Policeman:** He? So it (be) a man!

**Mr. Show:** Well, I’m not really sure. No, I don’t know.

**Policeman:** Tell me, Mr. Show, how you (break) your leg?

**Mr. Show:** When they (put) me into the ambulance they (drop) me!

5. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the victim now?
2. What is the policeman doing?
3. What was Mr. Show doing at 9 PM yesterday?
4. What time did he leave the office?
5. What did he lock?
6. What was he doing when someone hit him on the head?
7. Why didn’t he see the attacker’s face?
8. Was the attacker a man or a woman?
9. How did Mr. Show break his leg?

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.

1. The (clean) the window(s) when it (start) to rain.
2. As he (drive) to work, he (remember) that his briefcase was still at home.
3. Melanie (cook) dinner when her husband (come) home.
4. I (hear) a loud crash as I (sit) in the garden.
5. She (type) a letter when her boss (arrive).
6. While the dog (dig) in the garden, it (find) a bone.
7. Mary (ride) a bicycle when she (notice) a kitten.
8. While I (do) homework, the phone (ring).
9. Norma (drive) to New York when she (get) a flat tire.
10. When she (prepare) dinner the lights (go) out.
11. I (try) to answer the last question when the bell (ring), but the teacher took my paper away.
12. When we (dance) he (step) on my toe.
13. Last night Carol (read) a story to her son when she (fall) asleep.
14. When the storm (begin) they (drive) home.
15. Pete (play) football when he (break) his leg.
16. Paul (shave) when he (cut) his chin.
17. When the accident (happen) it (snow).
7. Choose a verb from the list and complete the text using Past Continuous or Past Simple.

be/ drive/ stop/ look/ seem/ hear/ fly/ wonder/ go/ think/ get / talk

It was 10 o’clock on a dark winter night. Mr. Trindel … home alone on a small country road. The stars … and it … very quiet. Suddenly his car … . Mr. Trindle … under the bonnet but everything … to be normal. Then, when he … at the engine, he … a strange noise. A UFO … above him. He couldn’t believe his eyes. A bright light shone on him and he felt very strange. He … what to do when suddenly everything … quiet. When Mr. Trindle … into the car the radio … about a UFO that people had seen the previous night. “The previous night?” Mr. Tridle … at his watch. It was 7 o’clock in the morning.

8. Translate the sentences.

1. Они ужинали, когда началось землетрясение. 2. Я спал, когда сработала пожарная сигнализация. 3. Пока Мэри работала в саду, Ник разговаривал по телефону. 4. Я мыл окна, когда начался дождь. 5. Пока Брайан читал книгу, его друзья танцевали. 6. Пока Билл путешествовал по Италии, его жена работала. 7. У меня трясились руки, когда я уронил тарелку. 8. У Питера была вечеринка, в дверь позвонили. 9. Пока Алекс мыл пол, Сьюзан варила кофе. 10. Когда Скотт возвращался с работы, кто-то напал на него.
PAST PERFECT

PREVIOUS LIFE
PREVIOUS LIFE

Jenny Parker was sure that she had lived before. She often dreamt about Mary Sutton, a young Irish woman who had died more than twenty years before Jenny was born. Jenny thought that her dreams were real memories and that she was Mary in a previous life.

In her dreams she saw the house in Ireland where Mary and her family had lived. As her visions continued and became more detailed, Jenny realized that Mary had died in 1930 and that her children could still be alive. She decided to travel to Ireland and find out.

Then, after a few more investigations she managed to contact Mary Sutton’s eldest son, Martin. It was an emotional day when Jenny met the son who she hadn’t seen for fifty years.

“I talked to him about our family life together. I reminded him of the day when he had caught a rabbit. There were lots of other memories, and they convinced him that I had been his mother in a previous life”.

Jenny Parker has written the story of her extraordinary past life experiences in a book entitled Yesterday’s Children.
II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Russian Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Parker ['jɛnɪpaːkə]</td>
<td>Джении Паркер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish ['aɪrɪʃ]</td>
<td>ирландский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland ['aɪrəland]</td>
<td>Ирландия</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. VOCABULARY

1. previous ['prɪˈvɪəs] previous life
   предыдущий; предшествующий прошлая жизнь

2. memory ['memərɪ] good memory for names
   Jenny thought that her dreams were real memories.
   память; воспоминание
   Джени думала, что ее сны на самом деле были воспоминаниями.

3. vision ['vɪʒən]
   видение, образ

4. detailed ['diːteɪld] detailed description [dɪˈskrɪpʃn]
   подробный, детальный подробное описание

5. to realize ['rɪəlaɪz]
   As her visions continued and became more detailed, Jenny realized that Mary had died in 1930.
   понимать, осознавать
   По мере того, как ее видения продолжались и становились все более детальными, Дженни поняла, что Мэри умерла в 1930 г.

6. to be alive [ˈæˈlaɪv]
   Her children could still be alive.
   быть живым, в живых
   Ее дети могли быть все еще живы.

7. to find out
   She decided to travel to Ireland and find out.
   узнать, разузнать, выяснить; Она решила отправиться в Ирландию и все выяснить.

8. quickly ['kwɪkli]
   In Ireland, Jenny quickly found the house that she had seen in her dreams.
   быстро
   В Ирландии Дженни быстро нашла дом, который она видела в своих снах.

9. investigation [ɪnˈvestɪˈgeɪʃn]
   After a few more investigations she managed to contact [ˈkɒntækt] him.
   наведение справок, расследование
   После наведения справок ей удалось увидеть его.

10. emotional [ɪˈməʊʃənl]
    It was an emotional day when Jenny met the son who she hadn’t seen for fifty years.
    эмоциональный
    Это был насыщенный эмоциями день, когда Джени встретила сына, которого она не видела пятьдесят лет.

11. to remind [rɪˈmaɪnd] smb of smth
    I reminded him of the day when he had caught a rabbit.
    напоминать к-л о ч-л
    Я напомнила ему о том дне, когда он поймал кролика.
12. to convince [kən'vɪns] smb of smth
They convinced him that I had been his mother in a previous life.

13. extraordinary [ɪk'strɔːdnəri]
She has written the story of her extraordinary past life experiences in a book entitled Yesterday's Children.

14. experience [ɪk'spɪərɪəns]
She has written the story of her extraordinary past life experiences in a book entitled Yesterday's Children.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Who did Jenny Parker often dream about?
2. What did Jenny think of her dreams?
3. What house did she see in her dreams?
4. What did Jenny realize as her visions continued and became more detailed?
5. What did she decide to do?
6. Who did she manage to contact when she came to Ireland?
7. What kind of day was it when Jenny met Martin?
8. What did they talk about?
9. What did Jenny remind Martin of?
10. What convinced Martin that Jenny had been his mother in a previous life?
11. What story did Jenny write?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Jenny Parker was sure that she will live forever.
2. She often dreamt about Mary Sutton, a young Turkish woman who had lived more than twenty years before Jenny was born.
3. Jenny thought that her dreams were unreal memories.
4. In her dreams she saw a block of flats where Mary and her family had lived.
5. Jenny realized that Mary had died in 1980 and her children could still be alive.
6. She decided to travel to Scotland and find out.
7. In Ireland, Jenny quickly found the shopping centre that she had seen in her dreams.
8. Then, after a few more investigations she managed to contact Mary Sutton’s grandson, Martin.
9. It was a sunny day when Jenny met the son who she hadn’t seen for five weeks.

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V. EXERCISES

1. Complete these sentences as in the example. Use the verbs in brackets.

Example: Mr. and Mrs. Davis were in an airplane. They were very nervous as the plane took off because they (never / fly) ……had never flown before…….

1. The woman was a complete stranger to me. (never / see) I ………………… before.
2. Margaret was late for work. Her boss was very surprised, (never / be / late) She ……………………
3. Jane played tennis yesterday - at least she tried to play tennis. She wasn't very good at it because she (never / play) …………………
4. It was Carl's first driving lesson. He was very nervous and didn't know what to do. (never / drive) He ………………… …

2. Put the verb into the correct form: past perfect (I had done) or simple past (I did).

1. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody………………………..(go) to bed.
2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I……………………..(go) straight to bed.
3. Sorry I'm late. The car………………………..(break) down on my way here.
4. There was a car by the side of the road. It…………….(break) down and the driver was trying to repair it. So we ……………………..(stop) to see if we could help.

3. Fill in a suitable word or phrase using present or past forms.

1. As soon as I ……saw that the house was…… on fire, I phoned the fire brigade.
2. By the end of 1990 he……………………eleven different countries.
3. The river flooded because ………………………. heavily for weeks.
4. Where have you been? I ………………………. for hours.
5. The first time I ………………………..a bicycle, I kept falling off.
6. Steven didn't realise he……………………until he put his hand in his pocket.
7. Mark was out of breath. He ………………………. for an hour.
8. He is very strong because ………………………... every day.
9. He ………………………….the park when it started to snow.
10. Don't make too much noise! The baby ………………………..
4. Read the following text and put in the right phrases from the box in the gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>had changed</th>
<th>had selected</th>
<th>had finished decorating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>had improved</td>
<td>had sold</td>
<td>had signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had never worked</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td>had promised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had looked</td>
<td></td>
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When Annie decided to open her own hat shop, she **(0)** had never worked...... in a shop before. After she **(1)** had been at a lot of shops to rent, she chose a small shop in a nice area of the city centre. Josh came to see it and thought it looked great. As soon as she **(2)** had signed the lease, she took the train to Paris to visit a hat factory. There were hats of all kinds, and she had a lot of difficulty choosing the perfect hats for her shop. She loved the elegant, little, ladies' hats, but she **(3)** had promised herself that she would be sensible and practical and choose hats for the English weather and the British lifestyle. After she **(4)** had ordered the hats that she wanted for her shop, she paid for them and then returned to England. While waiting for the hats which she **(5)** had ordered to arrive, she decorated her shop herself. The shop was very small, and before she rented it, it **(6)** had been cards and posters. She decided to paint it in very pale, pastel colours and, where the counter **(7)** had been, she put a modern sofa and a small table with a mirror on it, so the customers could sit in comfort to try on their hats. When she **(8)** had finished decorating the shop, it seemed much smarter and bigger. Josh came to visit the shop and saw that she **(9)** had changed it completely. He said that he thought she **(10)** had improved it enormously, and that he was sure it would be a huge success.

5. Forrest Clark was an American airman in Europe during the Second World War. Read his story, and then imagine that you have interviewed him. Read the questions and then report what he said, using the underlined phrases. Use the past perfect in your answers.

I was in England in 1945, because I'd escaped from France to England that spring. That summer I was in Brighton on holiday with some other American airmen. We were in the Brighton skating rink when an air-raid siren started. We were all very frightened, so we ran out of the rink and skated down the street, with bombs falling all round us.
I woke up the next day in a hotel by the beach with my skates still on, and there were some Australians in the hotel as well. I had a bad cut on my head, but I wasn't badly injured. I don't remember what happened that night, but I think the Australians saved my life. I was very happy when the war ended and I went back to America because I hated the weather in England! I've never been back to England, but I'd love to go and see the Brighton skating rink again. Brighton is great - I really enjoyed my holiday there - until that air raid!

Example: When was Forrest Clark in England? - He said he had been in England in 1945

1 Why was he in England? - He said he .......................................................... 2 What was he doing in Brighton? - He said he .......................................................... 3 Where were he and his friends when the air-raid siren started? - He said they

........................................................................................................................................................................

4 What did they do? – He said they.......................................................... 5 Where did he wake up? - He said he .......................................................... 6 Was he injured? - He said he .......................................................... 7 Who saved his life? - He said that he thought .......................................................... 8 How did he feel when the war ended? - He said he .......................................................... 9 Has he been back to England since the war? - He said he ..........................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................

10 Did he like Brighton? - He said he ..........................................................

6. Open the brackets and put the verbs into Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. I (to return) to the hotel only late at night as I (to lose) my way in the fog. When I (to come) up to my room, I (to see) Pete who (to stand) at the door of the room. He (to wait) for me as he (to lose) his key and could not get in. 2. When I (to wake) up, it (to be) already ten o'clock. I (to call) my brother. Nobody (to answer). He already (to leave). 3. I (to go) up to the open window. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) brightly. The birds in the garden (to sing). 4. When the rain (to stop) I (to look) out of the window and (to see) John who (to stand) under a tree waiting for me. 5. When I came to the station, I (not to) find my friend there as I (to be) five minutes late and the train (to leave). 6. He (to want) to visit the place where he (to live) in his childhood. 7. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 8. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 9. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 10. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the students (to have) a test. 11. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 12. When mother (to come) home,
the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning. 13. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) TV.

7. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. Кевин опоздал на работу. Его босс был очень удивлен, потому что Кевин никогда раньше не опаздывал. 2. Энн очень нервничала, потому что не выучила новые слова. 3. К концу 2010 Гарри побывал в 10 разных странах. 4. Я вышел на улицу. Дождь прекратился, и светило солнце. 5. Миссис Бейтс сказала, что приготовила обед утром. 6. Дженифер решила съездить в город, в котором жила в детстве. 7. Том устал, потому что встал очень рано. 8. Когда они пришли на вокзал, поезд уже уехал. 9. Мальчик выглянул из окна и увидел кошку, которая переходила улицу. Мальчик сказал бабушке, что никогда раньше не видел такой красивой кошки. 10. Мартин поверил, что Дженни была его матерью в прошлой жизни. 11. Дженни рассказала Мартину, что она видела в своих снах.
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