
Учебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов 1-го курса, обучающихся по различным специальностям и направлениям подготовки неязыкового вуза. Основная часть пособия состоит из 9 уроков. Два урока 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. В конце каждого модуля имеется тест на знание грамматических тем, содержащихся в модуле. Учебное пособие является частью УМК дисциплины «Иностранный язык», включающего также учебные пособия для 1, 3, 4-го семестров, комплект аудио - и видеоматериалов для каждого из разделов УМК, тесты промежуточного и итогового контроля, тестологическую базу АСТ.
## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

**MODULE I. FUTURE FORMS**

- **UNIT 1.** MONDAY MORNING .................................................. 4
- **UNIT 2.** LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT ............................................. 18
- **UNIT 3.** A GREAT IDEA? ..................................................... 29

**MODULE II. MODAL VERBS**

- **UNIT 4.** A TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY ................................ 44
- **UNIT 5.** A JOB INTERVIEW ................................................... 59
- **UNIT 6.** TRAINING TO BE A GEISHA .................................... 69
- **UNIT 7.** STARTING YOUR OWN BUSINESS .............................. 79

**MODULE III. DEGREES OF COMPARISON**

- **UNIT 8.** A LETTER FROM SCOTLAND .................................... 93
- **UNIT 9.** BEST OF THE BEST – CAPE TOWN ............................. 103

**APPENDIX**

- FUTURE FORMS ................................................................. 112
- IF AND WHEN CLAUSES ...................................................... 119
MONDAY MORNING
Dan: What's the matter, honey?
Rosie: Oh, I don't know.
Dan: Come on! Something’s the matter! What is it?
Rosie: It’s just life. It’s so boring.
Dan: It's not that bad. We have two wonderful children.
Rosie: That's right. And we never have any time with them.
Dan: Well, we both have to work.
Rosie: It’s all right for you. I'll leave in five minutes, but you'll be here all day.
Dan: Sure, but your day will be interesting and you'll meet people. I'll be here in front of the computer screen all day. I won't talk to anyone.
Rosie: You're lucky. You can work at home.
Dan: Yeah, but you like your job, Rosie.
Rosie: What? Who will I meet today? What will I do? I'll tell you, Dan. I'll get on the same train, and then I'll go to the same office. I'll speak to the same boring people
and I’ll listen to the same stupid jokes. Then I’ll get home and help the kids with their homework.

Dan: I’ll cook dinner, honey. I always do.

Rosie: Yeah? But I’ll wash the dishes. Then we’ll watch TV again. You'll be tired and we won’t talk. Then we’ll do the same tomorrow. What a life!

Dan: It's just Monday morning, Rosie. You'll feel OK tomorrow.

Rosie: Will I?

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dan [dæn]</th>
<th>Дэн</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosie ['rəuzi]</td>
<td>Роузи</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. VOCABULARY

1. matter ['mætə]  
   What's the matter?  
   В чем дело?

2. honey ['hʌni]  
   honey  
   I'll cook dinner, honey.  
   мед  
   Я приготовлю ужин, дорогая.

3. boring ['bɔrɪŋ]  
   It’s just life. It’s so boring.  
   скучный  
   Просто жизнь. Она такая скучная.

4. right [raɪt]  
   That's right.  
   It’s all right for you.  
   правильный, верный  
   Правильно.  
   Тебе-то хорошо.

5. in  
   I'll leave in five minutes.  
   через (о времени)  
   Я уйду через 5 минут.

6. sure [ʃuə]  
   Sure, but your day will be interesting.  
   конечно  
   Конечно, но у тебя будет интересный день.

7. screen [skrɪn]  
   I'll be here in front of the computer screen all day.  
   экран, монитор  
   Я буду сидеть за компьютером весь день.

8. to be lucky ['lʌkɪ]  
   You're lucky.  
   быть удачливым, везучим  
   Тебе везет.

9. to get on a train  
   to get off a train  
   сесть на поезд  
   сойти с поезда

10. same [seɪm]  
    I'll get on the same train.  
    тот же самый  
    Я сяду на тот же самый поезд

11. stupid ['stjuːpɪd]  
    I’ll listen to the same stupid jokes.  
    глупый  
    Я буду слушать одни и те же глупые шутки.
12. **kid** [kɪd]  
Then I'll get home and help the kids with their homework.  
ребёнок, малыш (разг.)  
Затем я приеду домой и буду помогать детям делать домашнюю работу.

13. **to wash the dishes**  
But I'll wash the dishes.  
мыть посуду  
А я буду мыть посуду.

14. **to feel**  
You'll feel OK tomorrow.  
чувствовать себя  
Завтра все будет хорошо.

---

**IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK**

1. **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. Why does Rosie feel unhappy? What’s wrong with her life?  
2. Why does Dan disagree?  
3. In what time will Rosie leave home?  
4. What will Dan do after Rosie leaves?  
5. Why does Rosie think that Dan is lucky?  
6. What will Rosie do after she leaves home?  
7. Who will she speak to and what will she listen to?  
8. What will she do after she gets home?  
9. Who will cook dinner?  
10. Who will wash the dishes?  
11. What will Rosie and Dan do after dinner?  
12. According to Dan, why is Rosie so unhappy about her life?

---

**V. GRAMMAR: THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE**  
(БУДУЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

1. **УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ FUTURE SIMPLE**

**FUTURE SIMPLE УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ ДЛЯ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ:**

1. повторяющихся действий в будущем:

   а) имеются маркеры повторяемости:

   *I will go to the swimming pool every other day.*  
   Я буду ходить в бассейн через день.
б) маркеры отсутствуют, но повторяемость подразумевается:

*I'll get on the same train, and then I'll go to the same office.*

Я сяду на тот же самый поезд и поеду в тот же самый офис.

2. Действий, решение о совершении которых принимается в момент речи (спонтанные действия):

*The sun is very bright. I will put on my sunglasses.*

Солнце очень яркое. Надену солнцезащитные очки.

3. Действий в будущем при выражении:

а) сомнения

*I don’t think he will pass the exam.*

Я думаю, он не сдаст экзамен.

б) предположения

*Perhaps, she will come.*

Возможно, она придет.
в) вероятности

*He will probably quit [kwɪt] his job.*
Вероятно, он уйдёт с этой работы.

g) уверенности

*I am sure Jane will like this book.*
Я уверена, что Джейн понравится эта книга

d) надежды

*She hopes she will do well on the test.*
Она надеется, что хорошо напишет тест.

4. действий в отдаленном будущем:
а) маркеры *some day, one day*

*We will visit Disneyland [dɪznilənd] one day.*
Мы когда-нибудь побываем в Диснейленде.
5. действия-предсказаний будущих событий

*In the 21st century* ['sentʃərɪ] robots *will do* most of the work.

В 21 веке роботы будут выполнять почти всю работу.

6. действия-угроз и предупреждений

*Stop or I will shoot* [ʃuːt].

Стой, или буду стрелять.

---

### 2. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ FUTURE SIMPLE

*Future Simple* образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола *will*, который ставится перед смысловым глаголом

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>число / лицо</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 will do</td>
<td>I will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will I do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>You will do</td>
<td>You will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>He will do</td>
<td>He will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will he do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She will do</td>
<td>She will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will she do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It will do</td>
<td>It will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will it do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>We will do</td>
<td>We will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will we do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>You will do</td>
<td>You will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>They will do</td>
<td>They will not (won’t) do</td>
<td>Will they do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. СТРУКТУРА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ ВО FUTURE SIMPLE

СТРУКТУРА ПОВЕСТВОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

П  →  Ск  →  Доп  →  Об-во

We  will visit  Disneyland  one day.

СТРУКТУРА ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

П  →  Ск  →  Доп  →  Об-во

We  will not visit  Disneyland  one day.

СТРУКТУРА ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Общий вопрос

Всп.  →  П  →  Ост/ч  →  Доп  →  Об-во

Will  we  visit  Disneyland  one day?

СТРУКТУРА СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ВОПРОСА

Специальный вопрос

Вопр.  →  Всп.  →  П  →  Ост/ч

What  will  we  visit  one day?
Вопрос к подлежащему

Вопр.сл. → Ск → Доп → Об-во

Who will visit Disneyland one day?

VI. EXERCISES

1. What does will express in each sentence?

1. Tidy your room or I won't let you go to the party.
2. Your daughter will have a very successful career.
3. Look at this nice hat. I'll buy it as a present for my mother.
4. Perhaps he will find the keys.
5. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Italy.
6. Don't go out! You'll catch a cold.
7. You will meet a very rich and handsome man.
8. We will cross the Arctic Circle one day.
9. Stop that noise or I'll send you to your room.
10. The Browns will go on picnics every weekend this summer.
11. I think the weather will change for the better soon.
12. She will probably get this job.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I’ll buy you this ring. 2. You will be late. 3. I will pay in cash. 4. They will be back soon. 5. Nell will help you with your work. 6. Rob will be a great pianist one day. 7. People will live longer in the 21st century. 8. Your daughter will have a very successful career. 9. I will do the shopping. 10. Don’t go out! You will catch a cold. 11. I will help you cut the tree tomorrow. 12. I will speak to my boss tomorrow. 13. Perhaps it will snow on Christmas day.

3. Put special questions to the italicized words.

1. ‘I don’t want to cook tonight.’ ‘Don’t worry. I will cook.’ (2).
2. In 2050 people will have skycars and fly through the air (4).
3. The taxi will be here in five minutes (2).
4. Perhaps the Pattersons will move to a bigger house (3).
5. I will email my report to you this afternoon (4).
6. We will be in London all day (3).
7. I am hungry. I will make a sandwich (1).
8. Roberta will probably come to the
wedding (3). 9. Things will get better soon (1). 10. Perhaps she will finish the job next week (3). 11. These students will definitely pass the exam (1). 12. We will practice a lot before the next match (3).

4. Make sentences with the given words.
   1. (you / help / I / this exercise / with / will)
      .................................................................................................................................
   2. (will / get married / they / when?)
      .................................................................................................................................
   3. (electric / in the year 2025/ drive / many people / will / cars)
      .................................................................................................................................
   4. (us / something / to eat / I / make / will)
      .................................................................................................................................
   5. (am afraid / we / for the meeting / I / will be late)
      .................................................................................................................................
   6. (tomorrow / I / will be sunny / think / it)
      .................................................................................................................................

5. Open the brackets to get the correct form of Future Simple
   A: What … you … (to buy) Sandra for her birthday?
   B: I think I … (to buy) her a bottle of perfume. What about you?
   A: Perhaps I … (to buy) her a beautiful vase.
   … you … (to help) me choose it?
   B: Sure. No problem.

   A: I'm sure we … (to have) a great time at John's party tomorrow night.
   B: Yes, I agree. All our friends … (to be) there.
   A: … your father … (to let) you take the car?
   B: I don’t think so.

**arrive**  **come**  **cost**  **finish**
**get married**  **rain**  **pass**

**Example:** Bill is taking his final exam soon. - I think he will pass his exam.

1. I've invited her to the party. ................she............
2. Jack and Ann are coming over this evening. ................ they ............
3. The weather doesn't look very good. ................ it............
4. My car needs to be repaired. ................ it ............
5. They are in love. ................ they ............
6. The meeting is still going on. ................ it ............

7. Answer these questions using the words in brackets (...).

**Example:** Who do you think will win the prize? (to be sure / Sue) - I am sure Sue will win.....

1. What do you think she'll say? (think / probably nothing)
She .......................................................... ..........................................................
2. Where do you think she'll go? (believe / South America)
I.......................................................... ..........................................................
3. When do you think she'll leave? (to be certain / tomorrow)
I.......................................................... ..........................................................
4. How do you think she'll go there? (suppose / by plane)
I.......................................................... ..........................................................
5. When do you think she'll be back? (think / quite soon)
I.......................................................... ..........................................................
6. Do you think you'll miss her? (to be sure / very much)
Yes, I .......................................................... ..........................................................

8. Complete the sentences with I'll + an appropriate verb.

**Example:** I'm too tired to walk home. I think ...I'll take...a taxi.

1. I'm a little hungry. I think..................something to eat.
2. It's too late to call Tom now. .................him in the morning.
3. "It's hot in this room."  "Is it?................. the window."
4. "We don't have any milk."  "Oh, we don't? I............... some."
5. "Did you write that letter to Jack?"  "Oh, I forgot. I...............it tonight."
6. "Would you like tea or coffee?"  "I .................coffee, please."
9. Answer the following questions about yourself using / I think / I hope/ I expect / I'm sure / I'm afraid as in the example.

Example: Where will you be at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon?
- I expect I'll be at home.

1. Where will you go at the weekend?
2. Where will you spend your holidays?
3. What will you do if you fail your exams?
4. When will you buy your own car?
5. Who will you ask for help if you are in trouble?

10. Use the words in brackets and will or won't to complete the sentences.

What will the world be like in 2050? We asked two experts - here are their opinions:

Expert A: There won't be any oil in the world in 2050.
(There / not / be / any oil in the world / in 2050)
..................................................................................................................

(We / discover / lots more oil / in 2050)

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................

Expert A: .............................................................................................................

Expert B: ........................................................................................................
Expert B:
..........................................................................................................
(China / have / the biggest economy in the world in 2050)
Expert A:
..........................................................................................................
(India / have / the biggest economy in the world in 2050)
Expert B:
..........................................................................................................

11. Jim and Mary Keene are getting ready to go to a party. Complete their conversation. Use the words in brackets with will.

Jim: Will you be (you / be) ready soon, Mary?
Mary: Yes..............(I / be) ready in ten minutes.
Jim: But the ................(taxi / be) here in five minutes.
Mary: Don't worry..............(I / do) my make-up really quickly. ..................(Melissa and Bill / be) at the party?
Jim: Yes, ...............(they / be) there.
Mary: Oh, good. Can you prepare some food for the babysitter, please? ...................(she / be) here in a minute.
Jim: Okay, ..............(I / do) that now.
Mary: Oh, and when she comes, ...................(we / need) to ask her to put the children to bed at eight.
Jim: Okay, ...............(I / remember).
Mary: How much money do you think she .................( (want) for babysitting?
Jim: I don't know. ...................(I / ask) her when she arrives. I don't think she .................( (want) a lot of money.
Mary: Right. Here I am – all ready. Shall I wear this silver necklace or this gold necklace?
Jim: Wow! You look stunning. ..................( (You / look) amazing with either necklace.
Mary: Thank you! Oh, but Jim, I'm not going to a party with you in those jeans! ..................( (I / find) you a smart pair of trousers.
Jim: Mary, these jeans are fine for the party.
Mary: Please wear these black trousers. ..................(They / be) really smart.
(Two minutes later)
Mary: ..................(you / be) ready soon, Jim?
Jim: I don't think these trousers ..................(fit) me – they look very small!
FAMILIES HAVE A GREAT FUTURE

Twenty years ago, the typical family usually consisted of two or three generations, with many children. According to a new study by the British research group Mintel, the family is changing shape. The family groups of the future will be long and thin, with three or four small generations.

Here are some of their predictions:

1. Very few children … (to have) brothers or sisters, and it … (to be common) to be an only child.
2. Many children … (to grow up) isolated from other children and young adults. This will … (to make) them more selfish and introverted.
3. More couples … (to divorce and to remarry), some more than once. So many children … (to have) a stepmother or stepfather and half-brothers or sisters.
4. There … (to be many) “boomerang children”. These children … (to leave) home and get married, but then they (to divorce and to return) to live with their parents.
5. There … (to be) more single-parent families.

13. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

А. 1. В следующем году мне будет 20 лет. 2. Экзамены начнутся 8 января. 3. Возможно, он придет сегодня. 4. Я думаю, что в твоем диктанте не будет много ошибок. 5. Он уверен, что фильм будет очень интересным. 6. Когда ваш сын начнет изучать иностранный язык? 7. Занятия не закончатся в 2 часа. 8. Он думает, вам не понравится новый балет. 9. Вы закончите эту работу завтра? 10. Он будет дома в 9 часов? – Нет. 11. Не звоните мне вечером. Я буду занята. 12. Я надеюсь, вы хорошо напишете контрольную работу.

Б. 1. Я уйду через пять минут, а ты будешь здесь весь день. 2. Но ты проведешь день интересно, а я просижу перед компьютером целый день. 3. Я ни с кем не буду разговаривать. 4. Кого я увижу сегодня? 5. Что я сегодня буду делать? 6. Я сяду на тот же самый поезд и поеду в тот же самый офис. 7. Я буду разговаривать с теми же самыми людьми. 8. Я буду слушать одну и те же глупые шутки. 9. Потом я приеду домой и буду помогать детям делать домашнюю работу. 10. А я, как всегда, приготовлю ужин. 11. А я вымою посуду. 12. Потом мы будем смотреть телевизор. 13. Ты устанешь, и мы не будем разговаривать. 14. Завтра будет все так же. 15. Завтра ты будешь чувствовать себя лучше.
UNIT 2

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text

Read and translate the text

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

Jack and Caroline fell in love at first sight when they met on St. Valentine’s Day five years ago. Since then they have been together. Six months ago Jack gave Caroline a diamond ring, and she said “yes”. Last weekend they got married.

Here is a picture of their wedding. The bride and groom are leaving the church after the wedding ceremony. Caroline is wearing a long white dress and carrying a bouquet of flowers. Jack is wearing a tuxedo and a white rose. He’s holding Caroline’s hand. Their friends and relatives are throwing rice. The bride and groom are both smiling because they are happy.

In a few minutes, Jack and Caroline are going to get into a white Cadillac decorated with flowers and a “Just Married” sign. Everybody is going to arrive at the reception. They are going to have dinner and drink champagne. The bride and groom are going to cut the cake. Some guests are going to make speeches, and the parents of the bride and groom are going to cry! Caroline is going to throw her bouquet, and the girls are going to try and catch it.

Later on, Jack and Caroline are going to leave the reception. They are going to change their clothes, drive to the airport and fly to Mexico for their honeymoon. In Mexico they are going to stay at a luxurious hotel. In the morning they are going to sunbathe on a superb beach and swim in the clear blue water. In the afternoon they are going to do some sightseeing and buy souvenirs. In the evening they are going to go dancing. They aren’t going to tell anyone the address of their hotel!
## II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline ['kærəlaɪn]</td>
<td>Кэролайн</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Valentine’s Day [sɒntˈvæləntaɪn dɪ]</td>
<td>День Святого Валентина</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadillac ['kædɪlæk]</td>
<td>Кадиллак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acapulco [ˌækəˈpuːlku]</td>
<td>Акапулько</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico ['meksɪkəu]</td>
<td>Мексика</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## III. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>to fall in love [fɔːl] with smb</td>
<td>влюбиться в к-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>diamond ['daɪəmənd] ring</td>
<td>кольцо с бриллиантом</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>to get married [get 'mærɪd]</td>
<td>пожениться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They are going to get married in a church [fɜː 'tʃʊ]</td>
<td>Они собираются пожениться в церкви.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>wedding [ˈwedɪŋ]</td>
<td>свадьба</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wedding ceremony [ˈserəməni]</td>
<td>свадебная церемония</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>bride [braɪd]</td>
<td>невеста</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>groom [ɡruːm]</td>
<td>жених</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bride and groom are leaving the church after the wedding ceremony.</td>
<td>Жених и невеста выходят из церкви после бракосочетания.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>white dress [wɑɪt dres]</td>
<td>белое платье</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caroline is wearing a long white dress.</td>
<td>На Кэролайн длинное белое платье.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>bouquet [buːˈkeɪ]</td>
<td>букет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to catch the bride’s bouquet</td>
<td>поймать букет невесты</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caroline is going to throw her bouquet, and the girls are going to try and catch it.</td>
<td>Кэролайн бросит букет, а девушки попробуют его поймать.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>tuxedo [tʌkˈsiːdəʊ]</td>
<td>смокинг</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jack is wearing a tuxedo and a white rose.</td>
<td>На Джеке смокинг с белой розой.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>relative ['rɛlətɪv]</td>
<td>родственник</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>to throw rice [θrəʊ raɪs]</td>
<td>кидать рис</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Their friends and relatives are throwing rice.</td>
<td>Друзья и родственники бросают рис.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>reception [rɪˈsepʃn]</td>
<td>свадебный прием</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Everybody is going to arrive at the reception.</td>
<td>Все приедут на прием.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>to make speeches [meɪk spiːtʃiz]</td>
<td>произносить речи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some guests are going to make speeches.</td>
<td>Некоторые гости будут произносить речи.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. **honeymoon** [ˈhʌniˌmu:n]  
They are going to change their clothes, **drive** to the airport and **fly** to Mexico for their **honeymoon**.  
They are going to change their clothes, **drive** to the airport and **fly** to Mexico for their **honeymoon**.

15. **luxurious** [lʌˈʒʊəriəs]  
They are going to stay at a luxurious hotel.  
They are going to stay at a luxurious hotel.

16. **superb** [suˈprəb]  
They are going to sunbathe on a superb beach.  
They are going to sunbathe on a superb beach.

### IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. How did Jack and Caroline fall in love?  
2. When did they fall in love?  
3. How long have they been together?  
4. When did Jack give Caroline a diamond ring?  
5. When and where did they get married?  
6. What is Caroline wearing in the picture?  
7. What is Jack wearing in the picture?  
8. What are their friends and relatives doing?  
9. Why are the bride and groom smiling?  
10. What car are they going to get into in a few minutes?  
11. Where are they going to drive in a few minutes?  
12. What is everybody going to do at the reception?  
13. What are Jack and Caroline going to do after they leave the reception?  
14. What are they going to do in Mexico?

### V. GRAMMAR

**СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ БУДУЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ**

Одним из способов выражения действия в будущем является оборот **to be going to**.

**Be going to** употребляется для выражения:

1. заранее принятых планов и намерений на ближайшее будущее:

   *I am going to buy a bike this summer.*  
   *Я собираюсь купить велосипед этим летом.*
2. Уверенности в том, что действие обязательно произойдет в будущем (вся ситуация указывает на то, что действие не может не произойти).

*Look at those clouds! It is going to rain.*
*Посмотри, какие тучи! Будет дождь.*

Обратите внимание на то, в чем заключается отличие употребление оборота *to be going to* от других способов выражения действия в будущем:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUTURE SIMPLE</th>
<th>TO BE GOING TO</th>
<th>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>употребляется, когда</td>
<td>употребляется, когда</td>
<td>употребляется, когда</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>решение о действии принято (спонтанно)</td>
<td>решение о действии принято</td>
<td>решение о действии принято</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| действие осуществляется сразу после принятия решения | выполнение действия отложено во времени | выполнение действия отложено и возможно только при условии:  
1. определенных шагов  
2. участия другого лица  
3. подразумеваемого точного времени выполнения |

СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ОБОРОТА *TO BE GOING TO* В НАСТОЯЩЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>утвердительная форма</th>
<th>отрицательная форма</th>
<th>вопросительная форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am going to work.</td>
<td>I am not going to work.</td>
<td>Am I going to work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are going to work.</td>
<td>You are not going to work.</td>
<td>Are you going to work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is going to work.</td>
<td>He is not going to work.</td>
<td>Is he going to work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is going to work.</td>
<td>She is not going to work.</td>
<td>Is she going to work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is going to work.</td>
<td>It is not going to work.</td>
<td>Is it going to work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are going to work.</td>
<td>We are not going to work.</td>
<td>Are we going to work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are going to work.</td>
<td>You are not going to work.</td>
<td>Are you going to work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are going to work.</td>
<td>They are not going to work.</td>
<td>Are they going to work?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. EXERCISES

1. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative form.

1. They are going to have a wedding. 2. We are going to invite you to our wedding ceremony. 3. The guests are going to take a lot of pictures. 4. Everyone is going to dance and play games. 5. They are going to drive to the airport. 6. We are going to spend our honeymoon in Mexico. 7. Jack and Caroline are going to stay at a luxurious hotel. 8. He is going to do sightseeing in the morning. 9. She is going to send postcards to her family and friends. 10. I am going to take a holiday.

2. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. I am going to take an English course next year (1). 2. His is going to visit his aunt and uncle at the weekend (2). 3. Jack is going to take a holiday next month (2). 4. My sister is going to get married soon (1). 5. It is going to rain today (1). 6. They are going to spend their weekend in Spain (2). 7. I am going to buy you a birthday present (2). 8. My Mom is going to make a cake for my birthday (2). 9. I am going to do some shopping today (2). 10. I am going to see my friends tonight (3). 11. They are going to have a party on Sunday (2).

3. Match the sentences

1. I am homesick.
2. I have a health problem.
3. I’ve got a lot of dirty clothes.
4. I like taking pictures.
5. My car doesn’t work.
6. My hair is too long.
7. I have been busy lately and I feel exhausted.
8. I am gaining weight.
9. My English is not good enough.
10. I have no money.

a. I’m going to see the doctor.
b. I’m going to get a job.
c. I’m going to change my diet.
d. I’m going to take a holiday.
e. I am going to take a photography course.
f. I’m going to fix it.
g. I’m going to take them to the laundry.
h. I’m going to have it cut.
i. I’m going to visit my parents at the weekend.
j. I’m going to take a language course.
4. Read the dialogue. Open the brackets using to be going to.

**IN PRISON**

**Tim:** Tomorrow we are going to leave this place!

**Fred:** Yeah. What are you going to do first?

**Tim:** Well, I (to be going to rent) a big car, meet my girlfriend, and take her to an expensive restaurant. We (to be going to have) lobster and caviar. What about you, Fred?

**Fred:** My wife (to be going to meet) me outside the prison. Then we (to be going to visit) her mother.

**Tim:** Your mother-in-law? You’re kidding!

**Fred:** No, I’m not. I (to be going to work) for my wife’s mother.

**Tim:** Really? You (to be not going to work) for your mother-in-law!

**Fred:** Well, she has a little diner in Chicago.

**Tim:** What are you going to do there?

**Fred:** I (to be going to be) a dishwasher.

**Tim:** What? Wash dishes? Well, I (to be not going to work). I (to be going to have) a good time!

**Fred:** You are lucky. I (to be going to rob) a bank next week.

**Tim:** Are you crazy? Why?

**Fred:** Because I’m happy here in prison.

5. Use the clues to make sentences about these people

**Tim**

1. prison – *He is going to leave the prison.*
2. car
3. girlfriend
4. good time

**Fred**

1. car – *He is not going to rent a car.*
2. lobster
3. caviar
4. good time
Tim and his girlfriend

1. lobster – *They are going to have lobster.*
2. car
3. caviar
4. good time

Fred and his wife

1. caviar – *They are not going to have caviar.*
2. good time
3. lobster
4. car

6. Open the brackets using *to be going to.*

**AUDREY TAUOU**

Audrey Tautou is a famous international movie actress. She lives in Paris, but she always works in cities around the world.

Next January, Audrey 1) ..... *(to be going to act)* in Rome. She’s glad she 2) ..... *(to be going to work)* there, because she loves Italian music. In the evening when she isn’t busy, she 3) ..... *(to be going to visit)* concerts.

Next February, Audrey 4) ..... *(to be going to go skiing)* in Geneva with her boyfriend. She always goes skiing on her winter vacation, and she always has a wonderful time.

Next April, Audrey 5) ..... *(to be going to work)* in London. And her boyfriend 6) ..... *(to be going to visit)* her every weekend. They 7) ..... *(to be going to do)* the shopping in expensive London stores. Then they 8) ..... *(to be going to see)* the London Eye.
Next June, Audrey and her boyfriend 9) ….. (to be going to go) Honolulu on their summer vacation. They love the beautiful beaches there, and they 10) ….. (to be going to swim) and sail every day.

Next September, Audrey 11) ….. (to be going to go) to Tokyo. She 12) ….. (to be going to act) in a Japanese movie. Her boyfriend can’t go with her, but she isn’t upset, because he 13) …. (to be going to write) to her from Paris. When she isn’t working she 14) ….. (to be going to eat) in Japanese restaurants and watch baseball games with her friends.

7. Fill in will or be going to.

1. A: I’ve lost my keys. B: I will help you to look for them.
2. A: Watch out! You … knock the vase over! B: Oh! I didn’t see it.
3. A: This ice-cream is delicious! B: Don’t eat any more. You … be sick.
4. A: Here’s the waiter. Would you like a drink? B: Yes, please. I … have a glass of water.
5. A: I’ll park the car here. B: Be careful! You … to hit the wall!
6. A: … you have a biscuit with your tea? B: No, thank you. I’m on a diet.
8. A: Have you seen John today? B: No, but … visit him this afternoon.
9. A: Will you be able to go skiing with us next weekend? B: No, I … be in London then.
10. A: The shops are closed tomorrow. B: I … buy bread and milk today then.
13. A: Please, come and see us. B: We … visit you soon, that’s a promise.
15. A: I have decided what to buy Mom for her birthday. B: Really? What … buy her?
16. A: Did you ask Jackie to come to the party? B: Oh, no! I forgot! I … ask her tonight.
19. A: What are you going to do on Friday night?  B: I … probably stay at home with my family.
20. A: Look at that boy!  B: Oh yes! He … climb the tree.
25. A: Can we meet on Sunday?  B: Sorry but I … visit my aunt. She is expecting me.
26. A: Is David coming to the party?  B: Yes, but he … probably be late.

8. David is a teacher of English. Tell what he is going to do this week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>David</th>
<th>Monday: do his shopping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY:</td>
<td>David is going to do his shopping on Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY:</td>
<td>correct tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY:</td>
<td>buy a new shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY:</td>
<td>go to the gym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY:</td>
<td>visit Helen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATURDAY:</td>
<td>have a party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY:</td>
<td>watch TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>tidy my room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I’m going to tidy my room on Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATURDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Move around the class, ask your group mates what they are going to do at the weekend and report to the class.

**Student A:** What are you going to do at the weekend?
**Student B:** I am going to watch a movie.
**Student A:** What are you going to do at the weekend?
**Student C:** I am going to visit my parents.
**Student A:** Student B is going to watch a movie. Student C is going to visit his/her parents.

10. Translate the sentences.

1. Мои друзья вскоре собираются пожениться.  2. Они собираются сыграть большую свадьбу.  3. Невеста собирается надеть длинное белое платье, а жених – смокинг.  4. Их друзья и родственники будут бросать рис.  5. После свадебной церемонии они собираются устроить большой прием в отеле для друзей и родственников.  6. Они будут произносить речи и пить шампанское.  7. Они собираются провести свой медовый месяц в Италии.
A GREAT IDEA?
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text

Read and translate the text

A GREAT IDEA?

Eric Noland is a second-year Business Studies student at Thames Valley University. He thinks he has found a good way to make money. He needs £5,000 to get his idea off the ground, but his father has refused to help.

“My idea is very simple, really. I already have a small website called businessessays.com and it is very successful. Business students at university log on to the site and download essays. They have an essay to write for homework, for example, but they need some help with it. On the site, they find the essay they need, download it and use it for their work.

At the moment, the site is free but if I improve it, that will change. If I make the site much bigger, it will become international. If I find some software that can translate the essays into sixteen different languages, it will be easy for people from all round the world to use my site.

If I do all the programming and find money to buy the software, everything will be ready. When I improve the site, people will pay £2.99 a month to use my service. If it is successful, I will sell advertising, too.

Of course, I can't continue with my university studies and set up the site at the same time. And if I wait, someone else will take my idea and it will be too late.”

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eric Noland ['erik 'nɔlənd]</th>
<th>Эрик Ноленд</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thames Valley University [temz 'vælɪ ju:n'vɔ:sɪtɪ]</td>
<td>Темз Вэлли университет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. VOCABULARY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **1. to find a good way to make money**  
Eric Noland thinks he has found a good way to make money.  
найти хороший способ зарабатывать деньги  
Эрик Ноленд считает, что он нашел хороший способ зарабатывать деньги. |
| **2. pound [paund] (£)**  
фунт (денежная единица)  
| **3. to get smth off the ground**  
He needs £5,000 to get his idea [aɪ’dɪə] off the ground. [grəund]  
приступить к реализации  
Ему нужно 5000 фунтов, чтобы приступить к реализации своей идеи. |
| **4. to refuse [rɪ'fjuːz] to do smth**  
But his father has refused to help.  
отказаться сделать ч-л  
Но его отец отказался помочь. |
| **5. website [ˈweɪbsaɪt]**  
I already have a small website.  
веб-сайт  
У меня уже есть небольшой сайт.  
| **6. success [sək'ses]**  
successful [sək'sesful]  
The site is very successful.  
удача, успех  
успешный, удачный  
Сайт очень популярен. |
| **7. essay [ˈeɪsɪ]**  
эссе  
| **8. to download [ˈdaʊnlaʊd]**  
On the site, they find the essay they need, download it and use it for their work.  
загружать, скачивать  
На сайте они находят эссе, которое им нужно, скачивают его и используют его для своей работы. |
| **9. free [friː]**  
At the moment, the site is free.  
свободный, бесплатный  
В настоящее время сайт бесплатный. |
| **10. to improve [ɪm'pruːv]**  
If I improve it, that will change.  
улучшать; совершенствовать  
Если я его усовершенствую, это изменится. |
| **11. software [ˈsɔftwɛə]**  
If I find some software that can translate the essays into sixteen different languages, it will be easy for people from all round the world to use my site.  
программное обеспечение (ПО)  
Если я найду ПО, которое может переводить эссе на 16 различных языков, то людям во всем мире будет легко пользоваться моим сайтом. |
| **12. to be able to do smth**  
I will be able to sell advertising [ˈædvətaɪzɪŋ].  
смочь сделать ч-л  
Я смогу размещать рекламу за деньги. |
| **13. to set up a site**  
I can't continue with my university studies and set up the site at the same time.  
создавать сайт  
Я не могу продолжать учиться в университете и одновременно создавать сайт. |
IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What university does Eric go to?
2. What does Eric study?
3. How much money does he need to get his idea of making money off the ground?
4. What kind of idea is it?
5. What is his website called?
6. How do business students at university use the website?
7. At the moment the site is free. How can that be changed?
8. What software does Eric want to find?
9. How much will people pay a month when everything is ready?
10. What will Eric be able to sell if the site is a success?
11. What will happen if Eric continues with his university studies and puts off setting up the site?

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

1. Eric Noland is a first-year Business Studies student at Oxford University.
2. He has found a good way of losing money.
3. He needs $ 5,000 to get his idea off the ground.
4. His idea is very complex.
5. He already has a small website called businessessay.com.
6. Business students at university log on to the site and download essays.
7. On the site they find the essay they need, download it and use it for fun.
8. Eric wants to make the site much smaller.
9. He has found some software to translate the essays into twenty six different languages.
10. When everything is ready people will pay £ 9.99 a year to use his service.
11. If the site is successful Eric will be able to sell Coke and Pepsi.

V. GRAMMAR: IF AND WHEN SENTENCES (СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С ПРИДАТОЧНЫМИ ВРЕМЕНИ И УСЛОВИЯ)

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ FUTURE SIMPLE И PRESENT SIMPLE
ПОМИМО ШЕСТИ СЛУЧАЕВ, РАССМОТРЕННЫХ В UNIT 1, FUTURE SIMPLE ТАКЖЕ УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ ДЛЯ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ: действий в будущем, которые совершатся при определенных обстоятельствах и условиях.

Эти условия и обстоятельства выражаются:

1. условными придаточными предложениями с союзами IF (если), IN CASE [keɪs] (в случае, если) и др.

   If I find a job, I will throw a party.
   Если я найду работу, я устрою вечеринку.

   If I have the time, I will visit my grandparents tomorrow.
   Если у меня будет время, я навещу бабушку и дедушку завтра.

2. временными придаточными предложениями с союзами WHEN (когда), AS SOON AS (как только), BEFORE (до того, как), AFTER (после того, как), TILL (до тех пор, пока), UNTIL (до тех пор, пока не) и др.

   As soon as you finish work, we will have dinner.
   Как только ты закончишь работу, мы поужинаем.
When I come to see you, I will bring you this book.
Когда я приду к тебе, я принесу эту книгу.

Обратите внимание на то, что в английском языке, в отличие от русского, в придаточных времени и условия никогда не употребляется будущее время. В значении будущего времени употребляется Present Simple.

VI. EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Bye! I (phone/ will phone) you when I (get/will get) home.
2. I’m sorry you are leaving. I (am/will be) glad, when you (are/will be) back.
3. Give me your phone number. – Sure. I (give/ will give) it to you before you (go/ will go).
4. I am going out before the shops (shut/will shut).
5. Will you phone me as soon as you (get/will get) your exam results?
6. I (wait/ will wait) at the station until you (come/will come).
7. I hope to see you when I (am/will be) in London.

2. Open the brackets using Future Simple or Present Simple.

Example: If I ……..(find) your book, I ….. (give) it to you. -
If I find your book, I will give it to you.

1. She …….. (phone) us if she …….. (have) any problems.
2. If you …….. (go) to the party, I ……. (come) with you.
3. She …….. (not/be) very happy if she …….. (not/get) that new job.
4. If you …….. (come) with us, you …….. (have) a great time.
5. I ……. (not/wait) for you if you …….. (be) late.
6. That glass …….. (break) if you …….. (drop) it.
7. We …….. (help) you if we …….. (have) the time.
8. I …….. (tell) Clare the news if I …….. (see) her.
9. We …….. (sleep) in the tent if it …….. (not/rain).
10. When I …. (see) Tom tonight, I …. (invite) him to our party.
11. I …….. (call) you as soon as I …….. (arrive) in Tokyo.
12. Everyone …… (be) very surprised if he …….. (pass) the exam.
13. When you …… (see) Brian again, you …… (not/recognize) him.
14. We …….. (not/start) dinner until Karen …….. (arrive).
15. I……(be) lonely without you while you …….. (be) away.
16. If I …….. (need) any help, I …….. (ask) you.
17. Come on! Hurry up! Ann …… (be) annoyed if we …….. (be) late.

3. Fill in when or if.

Example: …. it rains this evening, I won't go out. – If it rains this evening, I won’t go out.

1. I'm sorry you've decided to go away. I'll be very sad .......... you leave.
2. Tom might call this evening. .......... he does, can you take a message?
3. I think he'll get the job. I'll be very surprised .......... he doesn't get it.
4. I hope to be there by 10:30. But .......... I'm not there, don't wait for me.
5. I'm going shopping. .......... you want anything, I can get it for you.
6. I think I'll go home now. I'm feeling very tired. I think I'll go right to bed .......... I get home.
7. I'm going away for a few days. I'll call you .......... I get back.
8. I want you to come to the party but .......... you don't want to come, you don't have to.

4. Complete the sentences with when, if, before, after or until.

1. I’ll have a bath ……. I go to bed.
2. Ron is coming to London tomorrow. He will ring you …… he arrives.
3. …… it's a nice day tomorrow, we will go swimming.
4. We will wait here ……. you get back.
5. ……. you have any problems, I will help you.
6. I hope she will come home ……. it gets dark.
7. I will have driving lessons ……. I pass my test.
8. I’ll decide what to do … I get my exam results.
9. … I finish work on time tonight, I’ll meet you for a drink.
10. I will lose my job … the business starts to get worse.
11. I’ll leave the company … my boss does not give me a pay rise.
12. … I don’t work late tonight, I will have to work on Sunday.
13. I will pay you back … I next see you.
14. I’ll go to bed … this programme ends.
15. Come on! … we hurry, we’ll catch the bus.
16. I’ve lost my bag. – … I find it, I’ll let you know.
17. … they offer me a good salary, I will take the job.

5. Complete the sentences about what is going to happen in each picture, using the given verbs in the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

**Example:** When the girl…….the door, it ........the chair. - When the girl opens the door, it will hit the chair.

1. If the door .......... the chair, the chair .......... over.
2. When the chair .......... over, the book .......... off the chair.
3. If the book .......... onto the goldfish bowl, the bowl.......... 
4. As soon as the goldfish bowl .........., the water and the fish .......... onto the floor.
5. When the goldfish .......... onto the floor, the cat .......... on it.
6. If the cat ........the fish, the girl .......... angry and ..........the cat out of the room.
6. Match the following clauses to make sentences.

1. If Sam gets up soon,       A when he gets up.
2. He will try to find his school clothes       B he will sleep in class.
3. If he is late for school again,       C he won't have time for breakfast.
4. As soon as he gets dressed       D he will leave the house.
5. If he doesn't get up soon,       E his teacher will be very angry.
6. His Mum will make him a snack to eat in the bus       F he won't be late for school.
7. When he leaves the house today,       G if he doesn't have time for breakfast.
8. When he gets to school,       H ...he will meet his friend Ben at the bus stop.

8. Open the brackets.

Example: When my sister (get)……married next month, she and her husband (have) ........a big wedding. - When my sister gets married next month, she and her husband will have a big wedding.

1. Diane (look) ........ beautiful, when she (come) to the ceremony.
2. A photographer (take) ........ their picture before they (leave) ........ the church.
3. After the ceremony (be) ........ over, she and her husband (leave) ........ the church.
4. When they (leave) ........ the church, everyone (throw) ........ ice.
5. After Diane and her husband (arrive) ........ at the reception, everyone (drink) ........ champagne.
6. After Diane and her husband (dance) ........ everyone (dance) ..........
7. Diane (throw) ........ a bouquet of flowers before she and her husband (leave) ........ the reception.
8. After Diane (throw) ........ the bouquet, she and her husband (get) ...... into a car and drive away.
A. 1. Она будет работать в этой компании, когда приедет в Москву. 2. Как только я приду домой, я поговорю с сестрой. 3. Если вы вернетесь рано, мы сходим в кино. 4. Я буду здесь, пока вы не вернетесь. 5. Если я попрошу его, он поможет мне перевести этот текст. 6. Я не уйду, пока мы не обсудим эту проблему. 7. Мои родители будут жить в этой квартире, когда вернутся. 8. Он будет учить новые слова после того, как сделает упражнения. 9. Когда у нас будет время, мы поедем за город. 10. Если погода будет хорошая, мы поедем загород.

Б. 1. Если Эрик усовершенствует сайт, ситуация изменится. 2. Если сайт будет больше, то он станет международным. 3. Если Эрик купит программное обеспечение, которое может переводить эссе на шестнадцать различных языков, людям со всего мира будет легко пользоваться сайтом. 4. Когда сайт будет усовершенствован, люди будут платить около трех фунтов в месяц, чтобы воспользоваться этой услугой. 5. Если сайт будет пользоваться успехом, Эрик разместит рекламу. 6. Если Эрик продолжит учебу в университете, он не усовершенствует сайт. 7. Если он будет ждать, кто-нибудь позаимствует его идею.
VI. TEST

I. ВЫБЕРИТЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫХ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМ.

1. In the 21 century robots will do most of the work.
A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи (спонтанное действие)
C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности, уверенности, надежды
D. действие в отдаленном будущем
E. предсказание будущих событий
F. угроза или предупреждение
2. – How would you like to pay? – I will pay in cash.
A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи (спонтанное действие)
C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности, уверенности, надежды
D. действие в отдаленном будущем
E. предсказание будущих событий
F. угроза или предупреждение
3. Don’t go out! You will catch a cold.
A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи (спонтанное действие)
C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности, уверенности, надежды
D. действие в отдаленном будущем
E. предсказание будущих событий
F. угроза или предупреждение
4. I hope it will snow on Christmas day.
A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи (спонтанное действие)
C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности, уверенности, надежды
D. действие в отдаленном будущем
E. предсказание будущих событий
5. He will go to Africa one day.
   A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
   B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи
      (спонтанное действие)
   C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности,
      уверенности, надежды
   D. действие в отдаленном будущем
   E. предсказание будущих событий
   F. угроза или предупреждение

6. I will skate every weekend next winter.
   A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
   B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи
      (спонтанное действие)
   C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности,
      уверенности, надежды
   D. действие в отдаленном будущем
   E. предсказание будущих событий
   F. угроза или предупреждение

7. I am sure he will finish the job next week.
   A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
   B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи
      (спонтанное действие)
   C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности,
      уверенности, надежды
   D. действие в отдаленном будущем
   E. предсказание будущих событий
   F. угроза или предупреждение

8. Perhaps we will move to a bigger house.
   A. повторяющиеся действия в будущем
   B. действие, решение о совершении которого принято в момент речи
      (спонтанное действие)
   C. действие в будущем при выражении сомнения, предположения, вероятности,
      уверенности, надежды
   D. действие в отдаленном будущем
   E. предсказание будущих событий
   F. угроза или предупреждение

9. I am going to play football in the afternoon.
   A. выражение заранее принятых планов и намерений
B. выражение уверенности в том, что действие обязательно произойдет
10. Look at that tree. It is going to fall.
A. выражение заранее принятых планов и намерений
B. выражение уверенности в том, что действие обязательно произойдет

II. ПОСТРОЙТЕ ПОЛНЫЙ ВОПРОС И ОТРИЦАНИЕ.
1. Roberta will come to the wedding.
2. The team will practice before the next match.
3. Things will get better soon.
4. The taxi will be here in five minutes.
5. He will be a great scientist one day.

III. ЗАДАЙТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМ СЛОВАМ.
1. He will speak to his boss next week.
2. I will buy this ring.
3. You will catch a cold.
4. Tim will go to Italy soon.
5. I will get on the same train tomorrow.

IV. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВАРИАНТ.
1. I … my English classes three times a week next year.
   A) am attending
   B) attend
   C) will attend
2. The sun is very bright. I … my sunglasses.
   A) am putting on
   B) will put on
   C) put on
3. Susan … her mother every other day.
   A) will visit
   B) is visiting
   C) has visited
   A) am doing
   B) will do
   C) do
5. When my friend gets here I … a lot of time showing him around the town.
   A) am spending
   B) spend
   C) will spend
6. If I have time I … you with your homework.
   A) am helping
7. I’ve got news! My cousin … tomorrow. I am going to the airport to meet him.
   A) will come
   B) come
   C) is coming

   A) am taking off
   B) take off
   C) will take off

9. I think they … us a lot of sights when we get to Europe.
   A) will show
   B) are showing
   C) show

10. My friends are coming tomorrow. They … at my house for a few days.
    A) will stay
    B) stay
    C) are staying

11. - Here’s the waiter. Would you like a drink? – Yes, please. I … a glass of water.
    A) am having
    B) have
    C) will have

12. We … here until you get back.
    A) wait
    B) waited
    C) will wait

13. My hair is dirty. I … it.
    A) will wash
    B) am going to wash
    C) have washed

14. – I don’t want to cook tonight. – OK, I … a pizza then.
    A) ordered
    B) will order
    C) order

15. – I’ve got a headache. Have you got any aspirin? – Yes, it’s in the bedroom. I … it to you.
    A) am giving
    B) gave
    C) will give

16. – My suitcases are so heavy! – I … them for you.
    A) carry
    B) carried
    C) will carry

17. Paul … at the airport at 7.30 tomorrow. I am going to meet him.
A) will arrive  
B) is arriving  
C) arrive  

18. I … tennis with Jack next Saturday.  
   A) play  
   B) played  
   C) am playing  

19. If it rains tomorrow, I … at home.  
   A) stay  
   B) will stay  
   C) stayed  

20. There is a good film on TV tonight and I … it.  
   A) will watch  
   B) am going to watch  
   C) watch  

V. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО НА РУССКИЙ.  
1. We will go to the swimming pool every other day.  
2. Don’t eat much chocolate. You will get fat.  
3. Do you think the weather will change tomorrow?  
4. He is going to do some research in Cambridge.  
5. They are going to invite their family and friends to the wedding ceremony.  

VI. ПЕРЕВЕДИТЕ С РУССКОГО НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ.  
1. Джон и Мэри собираются пожениться в следующем году.  
2. Я не уверен, что твой друг сдаст экзамен.  
3. Возможно, она опоздает на встречу.  
4. Завтра в 7.30 я еду в аэропорт.  
5. Сегодня вечером я собираюсь увидеться с друзьями.
A TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY
A TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Lucy Bronson lives in Texas, but she was born in England. When she was eighteen, she married an American and they moved to the United States. That was forty years ago and she’s never been to England since then. She is planning a trip to England. She wrote a letter to her brother. Her nephew, Oliver, sent her an email message. And she replied.

Dear Aunt Lucy,

Thank you for your letter. What a nice surprise! We thought you were dead. I’m afraid that my father (your brother Donald) died ten years ago. We didn’t know your address, but my father often spoke about you. You’ve never met me, so please see my photos attached. I could ride a bike when I was eight. I could cook when I was fourteen. I am seventeen now and I can drive a car.

We are very glad you want to come to England. Will you be able to come and see us?

Very best wishes,
your nephew, Oliver.
Dear Ollie,

I can call you Ollie, can’t I? I was very sorry to hear about poor Donald. My husband Hiram and I are arriving in England on December 12. Will you be able to meet us at the airport? I hope so. Hiram will not be able to drive after a long flight, and I cannot drive.

I enclose a photo of Hiram and me, so you will be able to recognize us. We’ll be able to stay with you for two or three weeks. That will be nice, won’t it? We can spend Christmas together. Then we’ll visit Hiram’s cousin in Ireland. He wants us to stay with him for a month. He is really wonderful. He can do everything. He can speak Spanish, Italian, French, German, Japanese and Arabic. And he is very athletic. He can swim, ski, play football, tennis and hockey.

We’d like to visit a lot of places in Britain – Oxford, Stratford, Scotland and Wales. You’ll be able to drive us, won’t you? We hope to hear from you soon.

With best regards,

Aunt Lucy.

---

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Bronson</td>
<td>Люси Бронсон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Техас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiram</td>
<td>Хайрам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Ирландия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Оксфорд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratford</td>
<td>Стрэтфорд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Шотландия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Уэльс</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousin</td>
<td>двоюродный брат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>испанский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>итальянский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>французский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>немецкий</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>японский</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>арабский</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. VOCABULARY

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. to reply</strong></td>
<td>ответить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. message</strong></td>
<td>сообщение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her nephew, Oliver, sent her an email message.</td>
<td>Ее племянник Оливер отправил ей электронное сообщение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. surprise</strong></td>
<td>сюрприз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What a nice surprise!</td>
<td>Какой приятный сюрприз!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. to be dead</strong></td>
<td>быть мертвым</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We thought you were dead.</td>
<td>Мы думали, что ты умерла.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. to die</strong></td>
<td>умирают</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father Donald died ten years ago.</td>
<td>Мой отец Дональд умер 10 лет назад.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. to attach</strong></td>
<td>прилагать, прикладывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You’ve never met me, so please see my photos attached.</td>
<td>Мы с тобой никогда не встречались, поэтому посмотри мои фото в приложении.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. to ride a bike</strong></td>
<td>кататься на велосипеде</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I could ride a bike when I was eight.</td>
<td>Я умел кататься на велосипеде, когда мне было восемь.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. to be able</strong></td>
<td>быть в состоянии сделать ч-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to do smth</td>
<td>Ты сможешь встретить нас в аэропорту?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you be able to meet us at the airport?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. flight</strong></td>
<td>полет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiram will not be able to drive after a long flight</td>
<td>Хайрам не сможет вести машину после долгого перелета.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. wish</strong></td>
<td>пожелание</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best wishes.</td>
<td>С наилучшими пожеланиями.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. poor</strong></td>
<td>бедный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. to hope</strong></td>
<td>надеяться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I hope you will be able to drive us there.</td>
<td>Я надеюсь, ты сможешь нас туда отвезти.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. to enclose</strong></td>
<td>прилагать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I enclose a photo of Hiram and me, so you will be able to recognize us.</td>
<td>Я прилагаю нашу с Хайрамом фотографию, чтобы ты смог нас узнать.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. to recognize</strong></td>
<td>узнать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’ll be able to stay with you for two or three weeks.</td>
<td>Мы сможем остановиться у вас на две или три недели.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. to stay with smb</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. several ['sevərəl]</td>
<td>несколько</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. athletic [æθˈletɪk]</td>
<td>Спортивный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. to hear from smb</td>
<td>получать извяние от к-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. With best regards [rɪ'gɑːdz]</td>
<td>С наилучшими пожеланиями</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK**

**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. Where does Lucy Bronson live?
2. Why did she move to the United States forty years ago?
3. Why did she write a letter to England?
4. Who replied to her letter?
5. Why was Oliver’s family surprised to get a letter from his aunt Lucy?
6. What did Oliver attach to his letter?
7. What could he do when he was eight and fourteen?
8. What can he do now?
9. When are Lucy and her husband arriving at the airport?
10. Why does Lucy enclose a photo of Hiram and herself?
11. Why won’t they be able to drive from the airport?
12. How long will they be able to stay with Oliver?
13. What languages can Hiram’s cousin speak?
14. What sports can he do and play?
15. What places in England will they be able to visit if Oliver drives them?

**V. GRAMMAR: MODAL VERB CAN (МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ CAN)**

Модальный глагол can входит в группу глаголов (must, may и др.), которые обозначают не действия, а отношение к ним. Само же действие выражается инфинитивом смыслового глагола, следующего за модальным.

Модальные глаголы объединяют следующие особенности:
1. у них единая форма для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа;
2. инфинитив смыслового глагола следует за ними без to;
3. отсутствуют некоторые временные формы.
Модальный глагол **can** имеет только две временные формы: 
а) настоящего времени – **can** [kæn], [kən] (могу, умею, можно); 
б) прошедшего времени – **could** [kud] (мог, умел).

**МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ CAN ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ:**

1. **физическую способность совершать действие:**

   John *can do* a headstand.  
   Джон умеет делать стойку на голове.

2. **умственную способность совершать действие:**

   My boss *can solve* any problem.  
   Мой начальник может решить любую проблему.

3. **разрешение совершить действие:**

   You *can use* my mobile phone.  
   Ты можешь воспользоваться моим сотовым.

   You *can take* photos in this museum.  
   В этом музее можно фотографировать.
Форма прошедшего времени **could** помимо обозначения способности совершать умственные и физические действия в прошлом, часто используется для выражения очень вежливой просьбы и переводится как «мог бы», или «могли бы»:

**Could** you **show** me **around** your **company**?
Вы не могли бы показать мне вашу компанию?

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОЙ И ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ ФОРМЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С МОДАЛЬНЫМ ГЛАГОЛОМ **CAN**

Для образования вопросительной формы модальный глагол **can (could)**, как и другие модальные глаголы, ставится перед подлежащим:

**Can** you **see** the **ocean** from your **bedroom window**?
Виден ли океан из окна твоей спальни?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not – cannot** (can’t) и **could not** (could’t):

**Can** you **go** out **please**?
Можно мне выйти?

**Can** you **help** me carry this **suitcase**?
Ты можешь помочь мне донести этот чемодан?
My daughter could **not** **write** when she was three.
Моя дочь не умела **писать**, когда ей было три года.

**GRAMMAR**
**ОБОРОТ TO BE ABLE TO**

Модальный глагол **can** может заменяться эквивалентом **to be able to** (быть в состоянии / мочь).

**To be able to** несколько отличается по своему значению от модального глагола **can**. Если **can** обозначает способность/возможность совершать действие **вобще**, то оборот **to be able to** – возможность совершить действие в данном конкретном случае, в данное определенное время.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAST SIMPLE</th>
<th>Различие между глаголом <strong>can</strong> и его эквивалентом <strong>to be able to</strong> особенно проявляется в прошедшем времени.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COULD</strong></td>
<td><strong>WAS/ WERE ABLE TO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Когда я был в США, я мог смотреть американские фильмы по ТВ.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Когда я был в США, я смог посмотреть «Унесенные ветром».</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When I was in the USA I could see American movies on TV.
Когда я был в США, я мог смотреть американские фильмы по ТВ.
ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:

1. В прошедшем времени в отрицании в обоих случаях чаще используется модальный глагол **could** в отрицательной форме **couldn’t**.

   *He was so surprised that he couldn’t say a word.*
   *Он так удивился, что не смог сказать ни слова.*

2. С глаголами see, hear, feel, smell, taste, understand, remember, guess [ges] в прошедшем времени используется только модальный глагол **could** (никогда was/were able to!)

   *I could feel that something was wrong the moment I came into the room.*
   *Я почувствовал, что что-то не так, как только вошел в комнату.*

### PRESENT SIMPLE

В настоящем времени для обозначения способности совершать действия и «вообще» и «в данном конкретном случае», как правило, употребляется модальный глагол **can**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ВООБЩЕ</strong></th>
<th><strong>В ДАННОМ КОНКРЕТНОМ СЛУЧАЕ</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>I can play tennis very well.</em> Я очень хорошо умею играть в теннис.</td>
<td><em>I can play tennis right now.</em> Я могу сыграть теннис прямо сейчас.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:**

В некоторых случаях, когда необходимо противопоставить способность к совершению действия «вообще» и «в данном конкретном случае», используется эквивалент am/is/are able to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CAN</strong></th>
<th><strong>AM/IS/ARE ABLE TO</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ВООБЩЕ</strong></td>
<td><strong>В ДАННОМ КОНКРЕТНОМ СЛУЧАЕ</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He can play football well, but is not able to play it today because he has hurt his leg.

Он хорошо играет в футбол, но сегодня не может этого сделать, так как поранил ногу.

**FUTURE SIMPLE**

Для обозначения способности совершить действие в будущем используется *will be able to*.

*I will be able to buy a present for my girlfriend tomorrow.*

Завтра я смогу купить подарок своей девушке.

**TO BE ABLE TO (PRESENT SIMPLE)**

В Present Simple оборот to be able to имеет следующие формы:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>число / лицо</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 am able to do</td>
<td>I am not able to do</td>
<td>Am I able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>You are able to do</td>
<td>You are not able to do</td>
<td>Are you able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>He is able to do</td>
<td>He is not able to do</td>
<td>Is he able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>She is able to do</td>
<td>She is not able to do</td>
<td>Is she able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>We are able to do</td>
<td>We are not able to do</td>
<td>Are we able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>They are able to do</td>
<td>They are not able to do</td>
<td>Are they able to do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

В Past Simple оборот to be able to имеет следующие формы:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>число / лицо</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 able to do</td>
<td>I was not able to do</td>
<td>Was I able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>You were able to do</td>
<td>You were not able to do</td>
<td>Were you able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>He was able to do</td>
<td>He was not able to do</td>
<td>Was he able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She was able to do</td>
<td>She was not able to do</td>
<td>Was she able to do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bo Future Simple оборот to be able to имеет следующие формы:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>число / лицо</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 will be able to do</td>
<td>I will not be able to do</td>
<td>Will I be able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>You will be able to do</td>
<td>You will not be able to do</td>
<td>Will you be able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. ед. ч.</td>
<td>He will be able to do</td>
<td>He will not be able to do</td>
<td>Will he be able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>She will be able to do</td>
<td>She will not be able to do</td>
<td>Will she be able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>We will be able to do</td>
<td>We will not be able to do</td>
<td>Will we be able to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л. мн. ч.</td>
<td>They will be able to do</td>
<td>They will not be able to do</td>
<td>Will they be able to do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. EXERCISES

1. Define the meaning of the verb can and translate the sentences.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.
   1. Mike could run very fast five years ago. 2. They can understand French. 3. Kate could speak English well when she was ten. 4. My brother can come and help you in the garden. 5. His little sister could read when she was five. 6. The children can carry this box. 7. My Grandma can cook very well. 8. Jessica could dance tango. 9. I can answer the questions. 10. I can afford this trip. 11. Sally could speak well on the telephone. 12. Peter Green can find a good job. 13. Bill will be able to meet you at the airport tomorrow. 14. They will be able to finish the project before Christmas. 15. You will be able to find my house. 16. Linda will be able to join us today. 17. We will be able to stay with you for two weeks. 18. Peter and Paul were able to go to the football match yesterday. 19. My sister was
able to pass her English exam last week. 20. Oliver was able to recognize his aunt and uncle at the airport.

3. Mr. Roberts is 65 years old. What could he do in his youth and what can’t he do now? Make sentences.

Example: play volleyball. - He could play volleyball but now he can’t.

1. dive ............................................................... 2. do a headstand .............................................. 3. dance all night ......................................................... 4. eat a lot .................................................................. 5. work late ............................................................... 6. walk for miles .......................................................... 7. lift heavy things ......................................................... 8. drive a car very fast ..............................................

4. Use can, can’t, could or couldn’t.

1. Sarah is three years old. She ...can't... write. 2. Peter is nineteen. He ........... drive a car. 3. Mr. Thompson is 70 years old. He ........... see very well so he wears glasses. 4. When I was five years old, I ............. only count to ten.

5. When Kate was two, she ............ read a newspaper. 6. .............. you answer the phone, please? 7. It was cold yesterday so we ............ go out. 8. I ............. walk when I broke my leg. 9. ............ I take this pencil, please? 10. ............ you sing when you were a small child?

5. You are in your friend’s flat. Ask your friend for permission to do the following things.

Example: take your pen - Can I take your pen, please?

1. open the window.......................................................... 2. get a glass of water.................................................. 3. switch on the TV ..................................................... 4. use your computer .................................................. 5. move this chair ....................................................... 6. use the bathroom .................................................... 7. shut the door .......................................................... 8. read the paper ........................................................ 9. have a cup of tea ..................................................... 10. make a sandwich ...................................................
6. Work in pairs. Ask each other questions using the pictures.

Example: Could you play the piano when you were six? - Yes, I could / No, I couldn't.

7. Look at Oliver’s photo album and discuss what he could and couldn’t do when he was a child.
8. Complete the sentences with could/couldn’t or was/were able to.

1. She … sing beautifully in her childhood.
2. She wasn’t at home when I called, but I … contact her at her office.
3. My father … meet me at the airport yesterday, because he was busy in the office.
4. I looked everywhere for the book but I … find it.
5. They didn’t have any tomatoes in the first shop, but I … find them in the next shop.
6. Tom … drive but he didn’t have a car.
7. I … understand English and German when I was a child.
8. She can’t run very fast now, but when she was at school she … run faster than her friends.
9. Jack was an excellent tennis player, he … beat anyone.
10. When I arrived, I … see a few people waiting for the train.
11. I … hear what they were saying because the music was too loud.

9. Use the prompts to react to the situations.

Example: Peg can’t call you tonight (tomorrow). – I hope she will be able to call tomorrow.

1. Bob can’t come to the party (next Saturday).
2. They can’t repair my car (by the end of the month).
3. My dad can’t come to school tomorrow (next week).
4. They can’t translate this text without a dictionary (next year).
5. Ann can’t do this work today (tomorrow).
6. George can’t go to Spain this summer (next summer).
7. He can’t get a good job (before summer is over).
8. She can’t dance very well (in about a month).
9. She can’t visit you tonight (on Monday).
10. We can’t have a barbecue today (tomorrow).
10. Look at the picture of this family. Then use the prompts to make sentences.

Example: *They can’t enjoy peace and quiet now. When the children grow up, they will be able to enjoy peace and quiet.*

1. enjoy peace and quiet
2. go out in the evenings
3. do lots of sports
4. visit their friends often
5. go to the theatre with their friends
6. relax on the beach
7. read new books and magazines
8. travel to exotic countries
9. spend time on their own

6. Translate the sentences.

**A.** 1. Моя сестра умеет плавать, но не умеет кататься на лыжах. 2. Ты умеешь говорить по-японски? 3. Она не умеет водить автомобиль. 4. Мой дедушка мог кататься на велосипеде, когда он был молодым, но теперь он не может. 5. В прошлом году Боб не умел играть в теннис, а сейчас умеет. 6. Не могли ли бы вы мне помочь? 7. Я не могу перевести это предложение. 8. Миссис Готтман умела танцевать, когда она училась в школе? 9. Можно мне позвонить? 10. Все студенты умеют пользоваться компьютером.

**B.** 1. Мы не сможем провести вместе Рождество. 2. Мой брат сможет пробить у нас три недели. 3. Они смогли узнать его, когда встретились. 4. Я не смогу встретить вас в аэропорту, так как буду занят. 5. Том и Барбара смогли пойти на вечеринку?. 6. Когда вы сможете отвезти нас в Оксфорд? 7. Где он смог найти эту книгу.
UNIT 5

A JOB INTERVIEW
A JOB INTERVIEW

Jake is telling Sylvia about his interview for a job in a car showroom.

“The manager said that employees must wear clean, smart clothes while they are at work. They mustn’t wear jeans or trainers! They mustn’t smoke or drink in any part of the building, and they must eat all their meals in the canteen. They mustn’t have anything but coffee, tea, or soft drinks at their workstations.

They must keep their hair clean and neat, and tied back if it’s longer than the shoulder. All the men must be clean-shaven, and the women mustn’t wear too much make-up, but they needn’t avoid it altogether.

Employees must be polite and courteous to the public, but they need not tolerate abuse. He said if they find themselves in a difficult situation, they must immediately call a manager to deal with it. I didn’t like the sound of it! I don’t think I’ll take the job.”
### III. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. a car showroom ['ʃəʊrəm]</th>
<th>автосалон</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. interview ['ɪntəvju:]</th>
<th>собеседование</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jake is telling Sylvia about his interview for a job in a car showroom.</td>
<td>Джейк рассказывает Сильвии о собеседовании по приему на работу в автосалон.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. clothes [kləʊdz]</th>
<th>одежда</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. employee [ɪmplə'ei]</th>
<th>служащий, сотрудник</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees must wear clean, smart clothes while they are at work.</td>
<td>Сотрудники должны носить чистые деловые костюмы на работе.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. jeans [dʒiːnz]</th>
<th>джинсы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. trainers ['treɪnəz]</th>
<th>кроссовки</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They mustn’t wear jeans or trainers.</td>
<td>Им запрещается носить джинсы или кроссовки.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. meal [miːl]</th>
<th>приём пищи; еда</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to eat / to have a meal</td>
<td>есть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to order a meal</td>
<td>заказывать еду</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to serve a meal</td>
<td>подавать еду</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. canteen [kæn'tiːn]</th>
<th>буфет, столовая (в школе, на заводе)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They must eat all their meals in the canteen.</td>
<td>Они должны питаться только в столовой.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. soft drink</th>
<th>безалкогольный напиток</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. workstation ['wɜːksteɪʃn]</th>
<th>рабочее место</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They mustn’t have anything but coffee, tea, or soft drinks at their workstations.</td>
<td>Им нельзя пить ничего, кроме кофе, чая или безалкогольных напитков на своих рабочих местах.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. hair [heə]</th>
<th>волосы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her hair is beautiful.</td>
<td>У нее красивые волосы.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. neat [niːt]</th>
<th>аккуратный, опрятный</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They must keep their hair clean and neat.</td>
<td>Волосы должны быть чистыми и опрятными.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. to tie [taɪ]</th>
<th>завязывать, связывать</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to tie back one’s hair</td>
<td>завязать волосы сзади</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. shoulder [ˈʃɔuldə]</th>
<th>плечо</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. to be clean-shaven ['kliːnʃeɪvən]</th>
<th>быть гладко выбритым</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All the men must be clean-shaven.</td>
<td>Все мужчины должны быть гладко выбриты.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. make-up ['meɪkʌp]</th>
<th>косметика, макияж</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to wear make-up</td>
<td>накладывать макияж</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The women mustn’t wear too much make-up.</td>
<td>Женщины не должны быть слишком сильно накрашены.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. **to avoid** [əˈvɔɪd] smth  
избегать ч-л

18. **altogether** [,ɔːltˈɡeðə]  
But they needn’t avoid make-up altogether.  
в общем, в целом  
Но нет необходимости и отказываться от макияжа.

19. **polite** [pəˈlaɪt]  
вежливый, любезный

20. **courteous** [ˈkɜːtɪəs]  
Employees must be polite and courteous to the public.  
обходительный, учтивый  
Работники должны быть вежливы и обходительны с посетителями.

21. **abuse** [ə'bjuːs]  
to tolerate ['tɔlərət] abuse  
They needn’t tolerate abuse.  
оскорбления; брань  
выносить, терпеть оскорбления  
Им не нужно терпеть оскорбления.

22. **to deal** [di:l] with smth  
They must immediately call a manager to deal with it.  
заниматься (решением проблемы)  
Они должны сразу же позвать менеджера, чтобы он занялся этим.

23. **sound** [saʊnd]  
I didn’t like the sound of it!  
1. звук 2. смысл, содержание (чего-л. услышанного, прочитанного и т.п.)  
Мне не понравилось то, что я услышал.

---

**IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK**

**1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. What kind of clothes must employees wear while they are at work?
2. Where must they eat all their meals?
3. In what condition must they keep their hair?
4. What must all men do?
5. What must women do about their make-up?
6. How must employees treat the public?
7. What must employees do if they find themselves in a difficult situation?

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

1. Employees must wear jeans and trainers at work.
2. They must eat all their meals at their workstations.
3. They mustn’t have coffee, tea or soft drinks at their workstations.
4. They must keep their hair clean and neat.
5. Women must wear much make-up.
6. All men must be clean shaven.
7. Employees must be rude to the public.
8. Employees must immediately call their parents if they find themselves in a difficult situation.
Модальный глагол **MUST** имеет только одну временную форму: настоящего времени – **must** [mʌst] (полная форма); [məst] (редуцированная форма) (должен, обязан, нужно и др.). Значения этого модального глагола во многом определяются формой предложения – утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной.

**В УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ MUST ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ:**

1. обязанность, приказание, приказ (переводится, как **должен, обязан**):

   **You must be in time for work.**
   Вы должны вовремя приходить на работу.

2. внутреннее осознанную необходимость (переводится, как **надо, нужно, необходимо, должен**):

   **I must do it today, I can’t leave it till tomorrow.**
   Я должен сделать это сегодня, я не могу отложить это на завтра.

3. настоятельный совет или приглашение (переводится, как **обязательно должен, обязательно нужно**):

   **You must see this performance. It’s very interesting.**
   Вы обязательно должны посмотреть этот спектакль. Он очень интересный.

4. вероятность, предположение (переводится, как **должно быть**):

   **She must be at home.**
   Она, должно быть, дома.
В ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ MUST ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ:

1. нежелание выполнять действие (переводится, как обязательно ли):

   *Must I type the letters today?*
   Обязательно ли набирать письма сегодня?

В ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ MUST ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ:

1. категорический запрет совершить действие (переводится, как нельзя, запрещается):

   *You mustn’t walk on the grass.*
   Запрещается ходить по газону.

   Отрицательную форму модального глагола MUST – MUSTN’T необходимо отличать от отрицательной формы модального глагола NEED (нужно) – NEEDN’T. Если mustn’t означает «нельзя, запрещено», то needn’t означает «нет необходимости». Сравните:

   *You needn’t feed the dog. I’ll do it.*
   Тебе не нужно кормить собаку. Я сделаю это сама.

   *Visitors mustn’t feed the animals.*
   Посетителям запрещается кормить животных.
VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the meaning of the verb must in each sentence.

1. It is impossible to do anything in such a short time. I must ask the chief to put off my report. 2. You must do everything I tell you. 3. You must see this movie. It’s a real blockbuster. 4. I am very tired – I feel I must go to bed at once. 5. We can't wait for them any longer, we must ring them up. 6. I am thinking hard, trying to find a solution to the problem. There must be a way out. 7. I doubt if I can finish the work in time, but I must do it. 8. You must come and see our new office. We really enjoy working there. 9. Children must go to school every day. 10. You mustn't go out alone at night. 11. We haven't got much time. We must hurry. 12. Tom is very tired. He must work very hard. 13. Must I stay at work late today? 14. You mustn’t play with matches. It is dangerous.

2. Translate the sentences.

1. You must work hard at your English. 2. You must learn the words. 3. Must we learn the poem today? 4. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 5. You must not talk at the lessons. 6. Everybody must come to school in time. 7. Don't ring him up: he must be very busy. 8. You must not make notes in the books. 9. I must help my mother today. 10. Don't worry! This is not important. - Not important! You must be joking! 11. You must meet him. He is a very interesting person. 12. You must not argue with the boss. 13. She must stop eating much and she must lose weight. 14. You must stop smoking! If you don't, you're going to have serious problems with your lungs some day.

3. Use the verb must as in the model and translate the sentences.

Example: Tim can lift anything (strong). – He must be strong.


4. Fill in the gaps with must or mustn’t.

1. I haven't got any money. I ........ go to the bank.
2. It’s raining. You ................ go out without your umbrella.
3. The road is busy. You ................ look carefully before you cross it.
4. You ................ play football in the house, Jack.
5. My tooth hurts. I ................ go to the dentist.
5. Clare has got a cold. She has gone to the doctor's. Look at the prompts and say what the doctor advises her to do or not to do.

- stay in bed
  *You must stay in bed.*

- go to the office for three days

- take some medicine

- drink a lot of water

- eat any ice-cream

- take your temperature twice a day

- call me if you have a high temperature

6. Read the Library Rules and say what you must and what you mustn’t do when you are in a library.

**LIBRARY RULES**
1. Don't make any noise.
2. Be quiet.
3. Don't eat or drink.
4. Be careful with the books.
5. Don't leave books on the tables when you leave.
6. Put the books back in the right place.
7. Fill in the gaps with *mustn't* or *needn't*.

1. You ............... play with matches. It's dangerous.
2. You ............ talk loudly. The baby is sleeping.
3. I ............... go to the bank. I've got some money.
4. We ............... stay out late. We have to get up early tomorrow.
5. You ............... feed the dog. I'll do it.
6. You ............... talk during the exam.
7. You ............... phone Julia. She's coming here later.
8. You ............... take your umbrella. It's stopped raining.
10. You ............... come with me. I can go alone.
11. You ............... lose the key. I haven't got another.
12. You ............... tell Sonia. It's a secret.
13. You ............... buy a newspaper. You can read mine.
14. You ............... go by taxi. I can take you home.

8. Fill in the gaps with *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*.

1. You ……… drink your milk.
2. You …….. do the washing-up. I'll do it.
3. You ……… throw litter in the street.
4. I ……… iron all these clothes.
5. You ……… buy any more bread. We've got a lot.
6. I'm sorry, you ……… take photographs inside the museum, sir.
9. Fill in the gaps with must, mustn't или needn't.

**Boss:** Have you typed those letters yet?
**Secretary:** No, I haven't finished. … Must...I type all of them this morning?
**Boss:** Yes, you ............., I'm afraid.
**Secretary:** Very well, sir. .............. I also photocopy them?
**Boss:** No, you ............. Eric can do that. Just ask him.
**Secretary:** OK, I'll do that. Oh, sir. You've got an appointment with Mr. Lee at 6 o'clock. It's almost 5.30. You .................. be late.

10. Use mustn't or needn't with the given verbs.


1. I ...... Alan. I haven't spoken to him for a long time.
2. You ......................... the oven. It's very hot.
3. You..................... your work now. You can do it tomorrow.
4. We.................... to post the letters. They're very important.
5. We ...................... the living room. The walls are very dirty.
6. You .................... shopping today. We've got a lot of food.
7. Tom...................... late for work. The boss will be angry.

13. Translate the sentences into English.

A. 1. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским. 2. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день. 3. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице. 4. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке. 5. Вы, должно быть, очень голодны. 6. Я должен сегодня повидать своего друга. 8. У него есть Ролс Ройс. Он, должно быть, очень богат. 10. Вы не должны опаздывать. 11. Твой брат очень хорошо знает Европу. Он, должно быть, много путешествует. 13. Вы обязательно должны придти к нам на ужин. 14. Мне обязательно приходить на работу в субботу? 15. Вы должны делать то, что я вам говорю. 16. Вы все должны обязательно прочитать эту книгу. Она очень интересная. 17. Я обязательно должен сделать это сейчас? 18. Я должна пойти сегодня в магазин. 19. Здесь нельзя парковаться.

B. 1. Работники должны носить чистую, опрятную одежду. 2. Им запрещается носить кроссовки на работе. 4. Мужчины должны быть чисто выбритыми. 5. Женщины не должны быть сильно накрашенными, но нет необходимости избегать использования косметики. 6. Работники должны быть вежливыми и обходительными с клиентами. 7. Но они не должны терпеть оскорбления. 8. Если возникают проблемы, они должны сразу же позвать менеджера.
UNIT 6

TRAINING TO BE A GEISHA
TRAINING TO BE A GEISHA

The white face, the dark eyes and hair, the blood red lips – both the Japanese and foreigners are fascinated by these beautiful and mysterious women.

Makiko is training to be a geisha. Makiko’s parents wanted her to go to university, study medicine and become a doctor. But they had to accept her choice because they didn’t have to support her financially. Makiko’s grandfather paid for her training, he also had to buy the kimonos she needed.

It’s very expensive to become a geisha. You have to spend a lot on kimonos because you have to have a different kimono each month of the year, and today a kimono can cost three million yen, it’s about $25,000.

It’s a hard life for Makiko. She has to leave her family and move into a special boarding house called a “maiko house”. Here, she has to learn traditional Japanese arts such as playing instruments, the tea ceremony, flower arranging, singing and dancing, literature and poetry. She has to take a lot of difficult tests and exams. Only the best will pass all the tests and become geishas many years later.

When she becomes a geisha she will have to serve customers and entertain them. I will also have to sing and dance, and make conversation.

In Japan today there are about a thousand geishas. They play an important role in preserving Japanese culture and history.
### II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Makiko</td>
<td>/ˈmækɪkou/</td>
<td>Макико</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geisha</td>
<td>/ˈɡeɪʃə/</td>
<td>гейша</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>/ˈmedsən/</td>
<td>медицина</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financially</td>
<td>/ˈfeɪnænʃəl/</td>
<td>материально</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimono</td>
<td>/ˈkɪməno/</td>
<td>кимоно</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boarding house</td>
<td>/ˈboʊdɪŋ haʊs/</td>
<td>пансионат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maiko</td>
<td>/ˈmaɪkoʊ/</td>
<td>дом майко</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>/dʒæpən/</td>
<td>японский, японец</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea ceremony</td>
<td>/ˈti:sərəmən/</td>
<td>чайная церемония</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>literature</td>
<td>/ˈlɪtərərɪə/</td>
<td>литература</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poetry</td>
<td>/ˈpəuətrɪ/</td>
<td>поэзия</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. foreigner</td>
<td>/ˈfɒrɪnər/</td>
<td>иностранец</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to fascinate</td>
<td>/ˈfæsɪneɪt/</td>
<td>очаровывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to be fascinated by smb/smth</td>
<td>быть очарованным ч-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. mysterious</td>
<td>/ˈmɪstəriəs/</td>
<td>таинственный, загадочный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both the Japanese and foreigners are fascinated by these beautiful and mysterious women.</td>
<td>И японцы и иностранцы очарованы этими красивыми и загадочными женщинами.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to train</td>
<td>/treɪn/</td>
<td>обучать, готовить; обучаться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She is training to be a geisha.</td>
<td>Она учиться, чтобы стать гейшей.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to go to university</td>
<td>to go to school</td>
<td>учиться в университете</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to go to high school /haɪ skʌˈl/</td>
<td>ходить в школу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to go to college /ˌkɔlɪdʒ/</td>
<td>учиться в старших классах</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to accept</td>
<td>/əkˈsept/</td>
<td>принять ч-л выбор</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>smb’s choice /ʃɔɪz/</td>
<td>Им пришлось принять ее выбор.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They had to accept her choice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to support smb financially</td>
<td>/səˈpɔːt/ /ˈfeɪnænʃələ/</td>
<td>поддерживать к-л материально</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. to cost</td>
<td>/kɔst/</td>
<td>стоить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to cost $25,000 dollars</td>
<td>стоить 25 тысяч долларов</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. arts</td>
<td>/ɑːts/</td>
<td>виды искусства</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>traditional arts /trəˈdɪʃənəl ɑːts/</td>
<td>традиционные виды искусства</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. to play instruments
   [pleɪ ɪnstrəmənts]
   to play the piano [piˈænəʊ]
   to play the guitar [ɡɪˈtɑː]

11. to arrange [əˈreɪndʒ]
    flower arranging ['flɔərəʊ əˈreɪndʒ]

12. to take a test
    to pass [pɑːs] a test
    to fail [feɪl] a test

13. to serve [sɜːv]
    to serve customers [sɜːv ˈkʌstəməz]

14. to make conversation [ˈkənvərsəʃən]

15. to play an important role in smth
    Geishas play an important role in Japanese culture.

16. to preserve [prəvər]
    to preserve culture ['prəvər kʌltʃə]

III. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is Makiko training to be?
2. What does a geisha look like?
3. What did Makiko’s parents want her to become?
4. Why did they have to accept her choice?
5. Who paid for Makiko’s training?
6. What did Makiko’s grandfather have to buy?
7. How much can a kimono cost?
8. Why does Makiko have to leave her family?
9. What does Makiko have to learn to become a geisha?
10. What will Makiko have to do as a geisha?
11. How many geishas are there in Japan today?

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

1. Makiko’s parents had to accept their daughter’s choice.
2. Makiko’s grandfather had to buy the jeans she needed.
3. A geisha has to have a different kimono for every day of the year.
4. A trainee geisha doesn’t have to leave her family.
5. A geisha has to learn martial arts.
6. To become a geisha you have to study for many years.
7. A geisha has to sing and dance for her customers.
8. A geisha can’t speak to her customers.
9. A trainee geisha can go to high school.
10. There are three million geishas in Japan today.

IV. GRAMMAR: ОБОРОТ TO HAVE TO

Эквивалентом модального глагола must является оборот to have to, выражающий значение необходимости, вызванной обстоятельствами. Оборот to have to употребляется в основном в прошедшем и будущем времени, (т.к. модальный глагол must не имеет данных временных форм).

Вместе с тем оборот to have to может употребляться и в настоящем времени, имеет форму has to для 3-го лица ед.ч. и форму have to для остальных лиц и чисел и переводится как «вынужден, должен, приходится». Следует обратить внимание на то, что значение оборота to have to несколько отличается от значения модального глагола must. Must обычно выражает долженствование с точки зрения говорящего (внутренне осознанную необходимость), в то время как оборот to have to выражает необходимость выполнить действие в силу обстоятельств.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>must</th>
<th>have to/ has to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everybody must work.</td>
<td>I often have to work on weekends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Каждый человек должен работать (этический принцип).</td>
<td>Мне часто приходится работать по выходным.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

В прошедшем времени оборот to have to имеет форму had to и переводится как «должен был, пришлось».

*It was late and he had to take a taxi ['tæks ɪ].*

Было поздно и ему пришлось взять такси.

В будущем времени оборот to have to имеет форму will have to и переводится как «должен буду, придется».

*Tomorrow is Monday, so I will have to go to school again.*

Завтра понедельник, поэтому мне снова придется идти в школу.
**ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОЙ И ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ ФОРМ**

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

В настоящем времени вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (does).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>число/лицо</th>
<th>Утв. форма</th>
<th>Отр. форма</th>
<th>Вопр. форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 л.</td>
<td>I have to do</td>
<td>I don’t have to do</td>
<td>Do I have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л.</td>
<td>You have to do</td>
<td>You don’t have to do</td>
<td>Do you have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л.</td>
<td>He/She/It has to do</td>
<td>He/She/It doesn’t have to do</td>
<td>Does he/she/it have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л.</td>
<td>We have to do</td>
<td>We don’t have to do</td>
<td>Do we have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л.</td>
<td>You have to do</td>
<td>You don’t have to do</td>
<td>Do you have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л.</td>
<td>They have to do</td>
<td>They don’t have to do</td>
<td>Do they have to do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PAST SIMPLE**

В прошедшем времени вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола did.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>число/лицо</th>
<th>Утв. форма</th>
<th>Отр. форма</th>
<th>Вопр. форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 л.</td>
<td>I had to do</td>
<td>I didn’t have to do</td>
<td>Did I have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л.</td>
<td>You had to do</td>
<td>You didn’t have to do</td>
<td>Did you have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л.</td>
<td>He/She/It had to do</td>
<td>He/She/It didn’t have to do</td>
<td>Did he/she/it have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л.</td>
<td>We had to do</td>
<td>We didn’t have to do</td>
<td>Did we have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л.</td>
<td>You had to do</td>
<td>You didn’t have to do</td>
<td>Did you have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л.</td>
<td>They had to do</td>
<td>They didn’t have to do</td>
<td>Did they have to do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUTURE SIMPLE**

75
В будущем времени вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагOLA *will*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>число /лицо</th>
<th>Утв. форма</th>
<th>Отр. форма</th>
<th>Вопр. форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 л.</td>
<td>I will have to do</td>
<td>I won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will I have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л.</td>
<td>You will have to do</td>
<td>You won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will you have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л.</td>
<td>He will have to do</td>
<td>He won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will he have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She will have to do</td>
<td>She won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will she have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It will have to do</td>
<td>It won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will it have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 л.</td>
<td>We will have to do</td>
<td>We won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will we have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 л.</td>
<td>You will have to do</td>
<td>You won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will you have to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 л.</td>
<td>They will have to do</td>
<td>They won’t have to do</td>
<td>Will they have to do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:**

Отрицательная форма оборота *to have to* употребляется для выражения отсутствия необходимости выполнять какое-либо действие. Вместо *don’t/doesn’t have to* может употребляться модальный глагол *needn’t*, при этом смысл предложения не меняется.

*You needn’t go shopping today, we have plenty of food.*

*You don’t have to go shopping today, we have plenty of food.*

Тебе не надо (нет необходимости) идти в магазин сегодня, у нас полно еды.
V. EXERCISES

1. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

A. Example: My colleagues often have to stay late at work. - 
   My colleagues don’t often have to stay late at work. Do my 
   colleagues often have to stay late at work?

1. My parents have to pay for my training. 2. I have to get up 
   early. 3. He often has to stay in town in summer. 4. My sister 
   has to wear a uniform. 5. We often have to work on weekends.

B. Example: Jane had to stay at work late yesterday. - Jane 
   didn’t have to stay at work late last night. Did Jane have to stay 
   at work late last night?

1. I had to leave the party early last night. 2. My boss had to 
   study for many years to become a professional. 3. She had to 
   learn flower arranging. 4. He had to work hard to pass all the 
   tests. 5. They had to accept her choice.

C. Example: We will have to speak English in class. - We will 
   not have to speak English in class. Will we have to speak 
   English in class?

1. Makiko will have to serve customers. 2. I will have to take a 
   shower. 3. She will have to make conversation. 4. Josh will 
   have to join the army. 5. They will have to support their 
   son.

2. Complete the sentences with have to/has to or don’t have to/doesn’t have to.

1. He … work hard to pass all the tests. 2. You … have a passport to 
   visit foreign countries. 3. Ann’s eyes are not good, she … wear 
   glasses for reading. 4. Many children in Britain … wear uniforms 
   when they go to school. 5. Scott is in college now so his parents 
   … pay for his studies. 6. Peter … finish his work today. It can’t 
   wait. 7. You can’t use a credit card at this store. You … pay cash. 8. 
   You can’t wear jeans to the party. You … wear a suit. 9. Jane … do 
   any homework today. Tomorrow is a holiday. 10. He would like to 
   stay out later, but he … be home before midnight. 11. You … go 
   by train, you can take a bus if you want to. 12. I’m sorry I can’t drive 
   you to the airport. I … take my car to the mechanic.

3. Your friend Arnold is in the army and he hates it. He 
   has to do many things he doesn’t want to. Use the 
   prompts to make questions about what Arnold has to do. 
   Then answer the questions.

Examples: to get short haircuts – Student A: Does he have 
   to get short haircuts?  Student B: Yes, he has to get short 
   haircuts.
   to get a part-time job – Student A: Does he have to get a 
   part-time job? Student B: No, he doesn’t have to get a part-
   time job.
1. to go through basic training
2. to pay for the training
3. to get up at 5 a.m.
4. to go to university
5. to learn the discipline and routine
6. to buy fashionable clothes
7. to wear a uniform
8. to obey orders
9. to get up at night to feed the baby
10. to ask his parents for pocket money
11. to peel potatoes
12. to go to rifle training
13. to eat army food all the time

4. Rearrange the sentences as in the example. Use have to in Future Simple.

Example: Albert wants to lose weight, but he doesn’t like to exercise. – If Albert wants to lose weight, he will have to exercise.

1. My brother wants to join the army, but he doesn’t like to obey orders. 2. Linda wants to be a good tennis player, but she doesn’t like to practice. 3. Ann wants to learn Spanish, but she doesn’t like to do grammar exercises. 4. Peter wants to go fishing, but he doesn’t like to get up early. 5. Sue wants to get good grades, but she doesn’t like to do her homework. 6. Jack wants to go college, but he doesn’t like to study. 7. Barney wants to look good, but he doesn’t like to shave every day. 8. She wants to become a geisha, but she doesn’t like to wear a kimono. 9. I want to learn to play the guitar, but I don’t like to practice.

5. Use have to in Future Simple.

Example: The dishes are clean (wash). – I won’t have to wash them.


6. Complete the sentences with have to in the correct tense form.

Example: We didn’t have free tickets for the match, so we had to pay to get to the stadium.
1. We’ve got plenty of time, so we … leave yet. 2. Last night Don suddenly felt sick and we … call the doctor. 3. Next Friday we are going on a three-day hike in the mountains, so we … take a lot of food with us. 4. Ann doesn’t know about the meeting. You … call her. 5. Jack wears a beard, so he … shave. 6. The shop is already closed. We … come again tomorrow. 7. There was no bus, so we … walk home. 8. I’m taking my final exams in a week. I … work hard. 9. I’m sorry, I couldn’t come yesterday. I … work late. 10. My father is very forgetful, Mom always … remind him to take his keys. 11. They couldn’t understand at first, I … repeat everything three times. 12. He can’t go to the game because he … visit his aunt in the hospital. 13. Last year we … take three buses to get to work. Now we live near our jobs so we can walk to work. 14. Yesterday I … go to the doctor so I couldn’t go to school. 15. Last week I … study for three tests. It was terrible.

7. Choose the correct variant.

1. You mustn’t/don’t have to leave a dog in a hot car. 2. In Italy you mustn’t/don’t have to spend much money to eat well. 3. Peter mustn’t/doesn’t have to finish his report today. It can wait. 4. You mustn’t/don’t have to mix alcohol and medicines. 5. You mustn’t/don’t have to go if you don’t want to. 6. You mustn’t/don’t have to wear a tie if you don’t want to. 7. You mustn’t/don’t have to pay in some museums, they’re free. 8. You mustn’t/don’t have to speak during a written exam. 9. Jim can spend more time with his family now, because he mustn’t/doesn’t have to work on weekends. 10. Ben mustn’t/doesn’t have to get up early. 11. You mustn’t/don’t have to forget what I just told you. 12. Helen is married to a successful businessman, so she mustn’t/doesn’t have to work.

8. Translate the sentences.

A. 1. Дедушке Макико пришлось заплатить за ее обучение и купить кимоно. 2. Макико приходится изучать традиционные японские виды искусства. 3. Ей приходится играть на музыкальных инструментах, изучать чайную церемонию и экибану. 4. Она вынуждена сдавать разные тесты и экзамены. 5. Когда Макико станет гейшей, ей придется обслуживать и развлекать клиентов: петь, танцевать и вести беседу.

B. 1. Мои родители хотели, чтобы я стал инженером, и мне пришлось принять их выбор. 2. В прошлом году я поступил в университет, и мне пришлось уехать из семьи. 3. Сейчас я студент, и моим родителям приходится платить за мое обучение. 4. Я вынужден много трудиться и сдавать разные экзамены и тесты. 5. Я должен вставать рано каждое утро, и мне часто приходится оставаться в университете допоздна. 6. Каждый вечер я должен выполнять домашние задания, потому что мне нельзя провалить экзамены. 7. Когда я учился в школе, мне приходилось носить школьную форму. 8. Я очень рад, что сейчас мне не нужно это делать. 9. Мне придется учиться много лет, чтобы стать профессионалом.
UNIT 7

STARTING YOUR OWN BUSUNESS
STARTING YOUR OWN BUSINESS?

Here are some helpful tips from George Stanton:

1 Make a plan: You should start by making a business plan. You should be able to work out how much money you will need to set up the business. You should also work out how much you will make in the first few years.

2 Do your research: If someone else is already doing what you want to do, you should find out how much they charge for their goods or services and how successful they are.

3 Don't neglect design: If you are going to sell a product, you should invest in a good designer for the product and the packaging. If you are offering a service, advertising should be a significant part of your budget. You should hire an experienced website designer, as advertising on the Internet is essential nowadays.

4 Plan your working environment: You should always take a lot of care with decoration and lighting, so you and your employees enjoy working there.

5 Do what you like and like what you do: The most important thing in business is that you believe in your product or service. If so you should be a huge success!

II. NOTES

George Stanton [ˈɡeɪtʃɪn]  Джордж Стэнтон
### III. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. <strong>to make a plan</strong></th>
<th>составить план</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You should start by making a business plan.</td>
<td>Следует начать с составления бизнес-плана.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. <strong>to work out</strong></th>
<th>посчитать</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You should also work out how much you will make in the first few years.</td>
<td>Следует также посчитать, сколько вы заработаете в первые несколько лет.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. <strong>to set up a business</strong></th>
<th>открыть предприятие, фирму</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>to do research</strong></td>
<td>проводить (научные) исследования</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>to make sure</strong></td>
<td>убедиться; удостовериться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>competition</strong></td>
<td>конкуренты</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should make sure you know everything you can about the competition.</td>
<td>Вы должны быть уверены, что знаете все, что только можно о своих конкурентах.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. <strong>to find out</strong></th>
<th>выяснить, разузнать</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>goods</strong></td>
<td>товар; товары</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. <strong>to charge</strong></th>
<th>назначать, запрашивать цену</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You should find out how much they charge for their goods or services.</td>
<td>Вам следует выяснить, сколько они берут за свои товары или услуги.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. <strong>to neglect</strong></th>
<th>пренебрегать</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't neglect design.</td>
<td>Не пренебрегайте дизайном.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. <strong>product</strong></th>
<th>товар, изделие</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to sell a product</td>
<td>продавать товар</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. <strong>to invest</strong></th>
<th>инвестировать в к-л/ч-л</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in smb/smth</td>
<td>Вам следует вложить деньги в хорошего дизайнера.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. <strong>packaging</strong></th>
<th>упаковка</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. <strong>to offer a service</strong></td>
<td>предлагать услугу</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. <strong>advertising</strong></th>
<th>размещение рекламы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. <strong>significant</strong></th>
<th>значительный, важный</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be a significant part of the budget.</td>
<td>составлять существенную часть бюджета</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. <strong>to hire</strong></th>
<th>нанимать на работу</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You should hire an experienced [ɪk'spɪərɪənd] website designer.</td>
<td>Вам следует нанять опытного веб-сайт дизайнера.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. <strong>essential</strong></th>
<th>важный; необходимый</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertising on the Internet is essential nowadays.</td>
<td>Размещение рекламы в Интернете абсолютно необходимо в наше время.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. **working environment**

Plan your working environment.

19. work**o**ing environment

20. **to take a lot of care with smth**

You should always take a lot of care with decoration and lighting.

20. to take a lot of care with smth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. working environment</th>
<th>рабочее пространство</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan your working environment.</td>
<td>Правильно организуйте офисное пространство.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. to take a lot of care with smth</td>
<td>уделить большое внимание ч-л.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should always take a lot of care with decoration and lighting.</td>
<td>Всегда нужно тщательно продумывать внутреннее убранство офиса и обеспечивать в нем хорошее освещение.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK**

1. **ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. If you want to start your own business, what should you start by?
2. What should you be able to work out?
3. What else should you work out?
4. What should you find out if someone else is already doing what you want to do?
5. Why should you invest in a good designer?
6. What should be a significant part of your budget if you are offering a service?
7. Whom should you hire if you want to advertise your product or service on the Internet?
8. Why should you take a lot of care with decoration and lighting?
9. What is the most important thing in business?

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

1. You should start your own business by having a party.
2. You should be able to work out how much money you will need to set up the business.
3. You should also work out how much you will make in the first few days.
4. If someone else is already doing what you want to do, you should give up the idea.
5. If you are going to sell a product, you should invest in a good shop assistant.
6. If you are offering a service, charity should be a significant part of your budget.
7. You should hire an experienced website designer, as advertising on the Internet is essential nowadays.
8. You should always take a lot of care with furniture and uniforms, so you and your employees enjoy working there.
9. The most important thing in business is that you believe in other people.
Модальный глагол SHOULD [ʃud] имеет одну временну форму и переводится как «должен», «следует» и др.).

В УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ SHOULD ОБОЗНАЧАЕТ:

1. желательность/нежелательность действия (совет):

   **You should eat more fish, it's good for health.**
   Тебе нужно (следует) есть больше рыбы, это полезно для здоровья.

   **She shouldn’t miss classes.**
   Ей не следует пропускать уроки.

ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:
Модальный глагол MUST выражает настоятельный совет, в то время как использование модального глагола SHOULD означает: «было бы хорошо».

СРАВНИТЕ:

   **You should stop smoking. (= It would be a good idea to ...)**
   Тебе надо (хорошо бы) бросить курить.
You must stop smoking. (= I strongly advise you to ...)  
Тебе надо (необходимо) бросить курить.

2. предположение, основанное на фактах:

She's a hard working student, so she should pass her exam.  
Она много занимается, так что она должна сдать экзамен;

В ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ SHOULD УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ:

а) в риторических вопросах типа:

Why should I do it?
С какой стати я должен это делать?

How should I know?
Откуда мне знать?
VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the meaning of the verb *should* and translate each sentence

1. You *should* always wear a life jacket when you go canoeing.  
2. You *should* follow a healthy diet.  
3. You *should* go home as soon as possible.  
4. The government *should* do something about the economy.  
5. You *shouldn’t* stay at home all day long watching television.  
6. Why *should* I help him?  
7. He is very ambitious so he *should* make a good career.  
8. What *should* I tell her?  
9. You *shouldn’t* work so hard.  
10. Do you think I *should* apply for this job?  
11. It’s 4 o’clock. The children *should* be at home.  
12. Tom really *shouldn’t* go out.  
13. The price on this package is wrong. It says 65 but it *should* be 50.  

2. Give advice using *should* or *shouldn’t* and the words in brackets

1. I've got a bad cough (smoke less).  
2. I've got a bad headache (take a walk).  
3. It's raining heavily (wear a raincoat).  
4. I'm afraid I'm going to miss the train (take a taxi).  
5. I don't know which dress to wear (wear the one that becomes you most).  
6. I'm afraid I won't be able to do it tomorrow (do it today).  
7. He has a bad toothache (see the dentist).  
8. I'm going to visit Greece (learn a few words of Greek).  
9. This child doesn't want to eat soup (not give her sweets before dinner).  
10. She makes lots of spelling mistakes (copy passages out of a book).  
11. The dog is afraid of him (not shout at the dog).  
12. Her diction is not very good (read aloud).  
13. There is no one in (to try the room next door).

3. Disagree about the advice using the words in brackets.

**Example:** It's about time to invite him to your place (not / like someone). - *Why should I? I don’t like him.*

1. You should go to bed now (not late / not sleepy).  
2. You should help Bill with his physics experiments (not / like physics).  
3. I think Debby should buy a new car (old car / quite good).  
4. I think your husband should see a doctor (quite well).  
5. Barry's your friend, you should lend him some money (never / give back).
4. Give advice to these people. Use *I think ... should or I don't think ... should*

**Example:** Peter’s got a very bad cold. - *I think he should go to bed. I don't think he should go to work.*

1. Jenny and Tony are only sixteen, but they say they want to get married.
2. I’ve lost my credit cards.
3. Keith wants to drive home, but he hasn’t got his glasses.
4. My tooth hurts.
5. There’s a hole in my shoe. I only bought them last week!
6. Ann’s phone bill was enormous! £300!
7. My children spend all their pocket money on sweets.
8. Kate's crying because I pushed her. It was an accident.

5. Joan doesn't always do the right thing. What does her mother advise her to do?

**Example:** She doesn't do her homework. - *You should do your homework.*

1. She talks all the time.
2. She never washes the dishes.
3. She doesn't tidy her room.
4. She eats lots of chocolate.
5. She argues with her sisters.
6. She doesn't put her clothes away.
7. She never takes the dog for a walk.

6. Read the description and write sentences about each point, giving Andy advice about his life, using the correct form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

**Example:** Andy is very unhappy. He doesn't like his job (should). - *He should find another job.*

1. He works very long hours for years (should not). .................................................. 
2. He is overweight (should) ........................................................................................
3. He doesn't eat very healthy food (should)..................................................
4. He doesn't take much exercise (should)..................................................
5. His desk is very untidy (should)............................................................... 
6. He owes a lot of money to his friends (shouldn't)........................................
7. He would like to get a dog to keep him company (should)...........................
8. He is in love with Claire, but he is afraid to tell her (should)!.........................

7. Work with your partner. Use the words in the box to complete the advice below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clothes</th>
<th>directions</th>
<th>funny</th>
<th>pay</th>
<th>shoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silent</td>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>women</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOW TO BE THE

Perfect girlfriend
a) You should make an effort with your clothes and you shouldn't cut your hair: a man likes his girlfriend to look feminine.
b) The way to a man's heart is through his __________. You should cook for him, and if he's really hungry, don't give him salad.
c) You must listen to him. He likes explaining how things __________.
d) You shouldn't ask him to help you choose a pair of __________. He only has three pairs, and he thinks that's enough.
e) You mustn't try to give him __________. Christopher Columbus didn't need them!

HOW TO BE THE

Perfect boyfriend
a) You must arrive on __________ for dates - women hate it when you keep them waiting.
b) You should __________ when you go out. Women want to be equal, but not that equal!
c) You should be __________. You may be good-looking, well-dressed and have the brains of Einstein, but if you can't make her laugh, forget it.
d) You should remain __________. They want to do all the talking – even if you stop listening, pretend to be fascinated.
e) You mustn't talk about other beautiful __________, even famous ones. She'll remember, and years later, when you make a comment about her cooking, she'll tell you to get Julia Roberts to make your lunch.

8. Translate the sentences

A. 1. Вам следует сказать ему об этом. 2. Не следует вам так поздно там оставаться. 3. Ей надо сейчас же пойти к врачу. 4. С какой стати я должен туда ехать? 5. Им следует начать обсуждение пораньше. 6. Не следует говорить с ней по-английски. 7. Вам нужно повернуть направо. 8. Откуда мне знать, где он сейчас?
В. 1. Вам следует начать с составления бизнес-плана. 2. Вы должны быть в состоянии посчитать, сколько денег вам понадобится для создания компании. 3. Вам также следует посчитать, сколько вы заработаете в первые несколько лет. 4. Если вы собирайтесь продавать продукт, вам необходимо вложить средства в хорошего дизайнера. 5. Если вы предлагаете услугу, значительная часть бюджета должна быть потрачена на рекламу. 6. Вам следует нанять опытного дизайнера для создания сайта. 7. Вам нужно позаботиться о дизайне офиса и его освещении.
I. ВЫБЕРИТЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫХ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМ.

1. David is very smart, he can speak four languages.
   A. физическая способность совершить действие
   B. умственная способность совершить действие
   C. разрешение совершить действие
   D. просьба
   E. возможность действия

2. You can use my computer. I don’t need it right now.
   A. физическая способность совершить действие
   B. умственная способность совершить действие
   C. разрешение совершить действие
   D. просьба
   E. возможность действия

3. My dad can swim, ski and skate.
   A. физическая способность совершить действие
   B. умственная способность совершить действие
   C. разрешение совершить действие
   D. просьба
   E. возможность действия

4. Could you show me around the town, please?
   A. физическая способность совершить действие в прошлом
   B. умственная способность совершить действие в прошлом
   C. вежливая просьба

5. My sister could not read when she was three.
   A. физическая или физическая неспособность совершить действие в прошлом
   B. административный запрет
   C. невозможность действия

6. You must do everything I tell you.
   A. обязанность, приказание, приказ
   B. внутренне осознанная необходимость
   C. настоятельный совет, приглашение
   D. вероятность, предположение
7. My friend is in hospital. I must visit him.
   A. обязанность, приказание, приказ
   B. внутренне осознанная необходимость
   C. настоятельный совет, приглашение
   D. вероятность, предположение

8. This book is very interesting. You really must read it.
   A. обязанность, приказание, приказ
   B. внутренне осознанная необходимость
   C. настоятельный совет, приглашение
   D. вероятность, предположение

9. May I try on this dress?
   A. просьба о разрешении сделать ч-л
   B. разрешение сделать ч-л
   C. запрет

    A. желательность/ нежелательность действия, совет
    B. предположение, основанное на фактах
    C. риторический вопрос
    D. просьба дать совет

II. ПОСТРОЙТЕ ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС И ОТРИЦАНИЕ.
1. Mike can run very fast.
2. Alice will be able to do this work tomorrow.
3. My grandfather had to walk five kilometers to school.
4. We were allowed to stay at home.
5. You may leave the classroom.
6. Linda is able to join us today.
7. She has to get up early every morning.
8. I have to work hard to pass all the tests.
9. We are allowed to smoke here.
10. Richard was able to stay two weeks with his parents.

III. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВАРИАНТ.
1. … you skate when you were six?
   a) could b) can c) may
2. You … sleep at lectures. It’s impolite.
   a) mustn’t b) do not have to c) are not to
3. The guide … meet the group and take them to the hotel yesterday.
4. I ask you a question?
   a) Might  b) May  c) Must
5. It was Sunday and I … to get up early.
   a) mustn’t  b) didn’t have  c) needn’t
6. He … see nothing without his glasses.
   a) can  b) can’t  c) couldn’t
7. – I’ve got a very bad cold.
     – I think you … go to bed.
   a) would  b) are able to  c) should
8. She is a hard working student, so she … pass her exam.
   a) may b) might c) should
9. Mr. Lane isn’t in his office. He … be on holiday, but I am not sure.
   a) should  b) may  c) must
10. Tom can play football very well, but today he … play it. He has hurt his leg.
    a) can’t  b) is not able  c) isn’t able to
11. I … drive now but next year I … drive.
    a) can’t; am able to  b) couldn’t; will be able to  c) can’t; will be able to
12. – Where are you going for your holiday next year?
     – Well, I am not sure. I … go to Spain.
    a) must  b) should  c) might
13. – Is the baby sick?
     – It’s possible. He looks pale and he isn’t eating much. I … call the doctor later.
    a) may b) had to  c) be able to
14. … you help me carry this suitcase, please?
    a) Could  b) Must  c) Should
15. I was so surprised that I … say a word.
    a) had to  b) couldn’t  c) shouldn’t
16. I haven’t got any money. I … go to the bank.
    a) may  b) can  c) must
17. When we went into the house we … smell something burning.
    a) could  b) were able to  c) may
18. The babysitter was ill and Ellen … look after the child herself.
    a) had to  b) must  c) was to
19. The boy fell into the river but we … rescue him.
    a) was able  b) were able  c) can
20. When I was young I … sing very well.
    a) can  b) could  c) may
IV. ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ПЕРЕВОД ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ.
1. My brother could talk when he was a year old.
2. Can you see the ocean from your bedroom window?
3. I will be able to speak three foreign languages when I graduate next year.
4. You must always be in time for work and you mustn’t wear jeans and trainers in the office.
5. You mustn’t talk during the exam.
6. You needn’t take your umbrella. It has already stopped raining.
7. Do you have to pay for the training?
8. It was late and I had to take a taxi.
9. You are not allowed to smoke in this restaurant.
10. You should eat more fish. It’s good for your health.
A LETTER FROM SCOTLAND

Hi Mum,

I’m writing to you from Scotland. It’s such a wonderful place! I am having a good time here.

Scotland has the most beautiful mountains and lakes in Britain. I think the loveliest city in Scotland is Edinburgh.

Edinburgh is Britain’s most important financial centre outside London. Edinburgh produced many famous writers. The most famous are Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson.

The weather is nice but it is colder than it is back home. Scotland is the coldest part of the UK and has the longest winters, but winter here is beautiful. I am wearing thicker clothes.

My room here is smaller than mine at home, but it is the brightest orange. It is going to be more expensive to live here, as I pay for the heating.

I started college yesterday and found the course harder than I thought. But the teacher is the nicest person in the world!

I’m sorry I didn’t write sooner, but I’m busier than the other students as I work in the evenings.

Love, Stephen

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scotland [ˈskɒtlænd]</th>
<th>Шотландия</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə]</td>
<td>Эдинбург</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Burns [ˈrɒbət ˈbɔːnz]</td>
<td>Роберт Бернс</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Walter Scott [ˈsaːr ˈwɔːltər skɔt]</td>
<td>Сэр Вальтер Скотт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Louis Stevenson [ˈroʊbərt ˈloʊɪs ˈstɪvənsən]</td>
<td>Роберт Льюис Стивенсон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen [ˈsteɪvən]</td>
<td>Стивен</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English Expression</th>
<th>Russian Translation</th>
<th>Example Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>to have a good time</strong>&lt;br&gt;I am having a good time here.</td>
<td>хорошо проводить время&lt;br&gt;Мне здесь хорошо.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>mountain</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{ˈmauntən}]</td>
<td>гора</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>lake</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{leɪk}]&lt;br&gt;at/on a lake&lt;br&gt;Scotland has the most beautiful mountains and lakes in Britain.</td>
<td>озеро&lt;br&gt;на озере&lt;br&gt;В Шотландии самые красивые горы и озера Великобритании.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>lovely</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{ˈlʌvlɪ}]&lt;br&gt;to have a lovely time&lt;br&gt;The loveliest city in Scotland is Edinburgh.</td>
<td>красивый, прекрасный&lt;br&gt;отлично провести время&lt;br&gt;Самый красивый город в Шотландии – Эдинбург.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>financial</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{faɪˈnænʃəl}]&lt;br&gt;Edinburgh is Britain’s most important financial centre outside London.</td>
<td>финансовый&lt;br&gt;Эдинбург – самый важный финансовый центр Британии за пределами Лондона.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>to produce</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{prəˈdjuːs}]&lt;br&gt;Edinburgh produced many famous ['feɪməs] writers.</td>
<td>производить, выпускать&lt;br&gt;Эдинбург дал миру многих знаменитых писателей.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>thick</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{θɪk}]&lt;br&gt;I am wearing thicker clothes.</td>
<td>толстый, плотный&lt;br&gt;Я ношу более теплую одежду.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>heating</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{ˈhɪtɪŋ}]&lt;br&gt;central heating&lt;br&gt;I pay for the heating.</td>
<td>отопление&lt;br&gt;централизованное отопление&lt;br&gt;Я плачу за отопление.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>to start college</strong>&lt;br&gt;I started college yesterday and found the course [kɔːs] harder than I thought.</td>
<td>приступить к занятиям в университете&lt;br&gt;Я приступил к занятиям вчера и обнаружил, что учиться труднее, чем я думал.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>to be busy</strong>&lt;br&gt;[	extipa{ˈbɪzɪ] with smth.&lt;br&gt;He was busy with his work.&lt;br&gt;I’m busier than the other students as I work in the evenings.</td>
<td>быть занятым ч-л&lt;br&gt;Он был занят работой.&lt;br&gt;Я более занят, чем другие студенты, так как я работаю по вечерам.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What kind of lakes and mountains does Scotland have?  
2. What city is the loveliest in Scotland?  
3. What city is the most important financial center outside London?  
4. What is the weather like in Scotland?  
5. What kind of winters does Scotland have?  
6. What kind of clothes is Stephen wearing?  
7. What color are the walls in his room?  
8. What does he write about his teacher?  
9. Why was he unable to write sooner?

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

1. Stephen thinks that the loveliest city in Wales is Edinburgh.  
2. Edinburgh is Scotland’s most important financial centre.  
3. Edinburgh produced many famous painters.  
4. The weather is nice but it is hotter than it is back home.  
5. Scotland is the warmest part of the UK and has the shortest winters.  
6. Stephen is wearing thinner clothes.  
7. His room in Scotland is bigger than his room at home.  
8. His room is the brightest yellow.  
9. It is going to be cheaper to live in Scotland.  
10. Stephen started college yesterday and found the course easier than he thought.

V. GRAMMAR: DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Прилагательные имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

Сравнительная степень используется для сравнения двух предметов или людей.

Превосходная степень используется для сравнения трех и более людей или предметов.

Существует два способа образования сравнительной и превосходной степени. Использование того или иного способа определяется количеством слогов прилагательного.
ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЙ И ПРЕВОСХОДНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ОДНОСЛОЖНЫХ И НЕКОТОРЫХ ДВУСЛОЖНЫХ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Сравнительная степень односложных прилагательных, а также двусложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на -y, -e, -er, -ow образуется путем прибавления к ним суффикса -er. Превосходная степень этих прилагательных образуется путем прибавления суффикса -est. Как правило, перед прилагательным в превосходной степени ставится определенный артикль.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Положительная</th>
<th>Сравнительная</th>
<th>Превосходная</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>warm (теплый)</td>
<td>warmer (теплее)</td>
<td>the warmest (самый теплый)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy (легкий)</td>
<td>easier (легче)</td>
<td>the easiest (самый легкий)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple (простой)</td>
<td>simpler (проще)</td>
<td>the simplest (самый простой)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clever (умный)</td>
<td>cleverer (умнее)</td>
<td>the cleverest (самый умный)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrow (узкий)</td>
<td>narrower (уже)</td>
<td>the narrowest (самый узкий)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tom is taller than Richard. Том выше, чем Ричард.
Robert is the tallest of the three. Роберт самый высокий из троих.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЙ И ПРЕВОСХОДНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ДВУСЛОЖНЫХ И МНОГОСЛОЖНЫХ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Остальные двусложные, а также многосложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень с помощью more [mɔːr] (более), а превосходную – с помощью most [məʊst] (самый).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Положительная</th>
<th>Сравнительная</th>
<th>Превосходная</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beautiful (красивый)</td>
<td>more beautiful (красивее)</td>
<td>the most beautiful (самый красивый)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interesting (интересный)</td>
<td>more interesting (интереснее)</td>
<td>the most interesting (самый интересный)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: Некоторые двусложные прилагательные, такие как stupid (stupider/ more stupid), pleasant (pleasanter/ more pleasant), polite (politer/ more polite) и др., могут образовывать степени сравнения обоими способами.
СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ: ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ

Необходимо запомнить образование степеней сравнения следующих прилагательных:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНАЯ</th>
<th>СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ</th>
<th>ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good (хороший)</td>
<td>better (лучше)</td>
<td>the best (самый лучший)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad (плохой)</td>
<td>worse (хуже)</td>
<td>the worst (самый плохой)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little (маленький)</td>
<td>less (меньше)</td>
<td>the least (самый маленький)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many, much (много)</td>
<td>more (больше)</td>
<td>the most (больше всего)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the degree of comparison of each adjective.
   modern, reasonable, dearer, most important, high, cheapest, light, more polite, higher, dear, most modern, cheap, more important, important, highest, dearest, polite, lighter, most polite, more modern, most reasonable, cheaper, most reasonable, lightest.

2. Form the comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives.
   a. small, young, thin, busy, thick, tall, fine, new, straight, few, easy, dirty, clever, narrow, silly, short, long, fat, cold, deep, weak, wide.
   b. famous, beautiful, difficult, serious, comfortable, expensive, suitable, charming.

3. Open the brackets using comparative and superlative adjectives.
   1. This man is (good) than that one. 2. Nick's English is (bad) than his friend's. 3. This café is (bad) place to eat out in the town. 4. This man is (clever) than that one. Mary is (good) student in her class. 5. I am (strong) than you. 6. Kate is (lazy) than her brother. 7. This child is (small) than that one. 8. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 9. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 10. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 11. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 12. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 13. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 14. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 15. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 16. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 18. This book is (interesting) of all I read last year. 19. January is the (cold) month of the year. 20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 21. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 22. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group. 23. Asia is (large) than Australia.
4. Find the word that has a different comparative form. Form the comparative degree of the word.
   1. nice cheap small interesting more interesting
   2. easy intelligent happy friendly .................
   3. safe polluted dangerous beautiful .................
   4. big nice good cold .................
   5. sceptical modern ugly historical .................
   6. cheap clean safe expensive .................

5. Make up sentences.

Example: This apple / big / that apple. - This apple is bigger than that apple.

1. English / difficult / German
2. my composition / long / your composition
3. this house / old / that one
4. John / rich / Don
5. my dog / friendly / your dog
6. a football match / interesting / hockey match
7. this hotel / cheap / that hotel
8. his songs / popular / the Beatles’ songs
9. he / intelligent / his wife
10. the Volga / long / the Ob

6. Read the sentences and say whether they are true or false

1. Mosquitoes are more dangerous than sharks.
2. Brown eggs are healthier than white eggs.
3. The Earth is hotter than Mars.
4. Coffee is more popular than tea in the UK.
5. Tigers are better swimmers than cats.
6. An adult is shorter in the morning than in the evening.
7. White cars are safer than red cars.
8. The word “yes” is more common than the word “no”.

100
7. Make sentences with the correct comparative form.

Example: Betty is happy. Bob is very happy. - *Bob is happier than Betty*………..

1. Susan is very thin. Joe is thin……………………………………………………………………
2. Jenny is very old. Her sister is old……………………………………………………………………
3. Polly is heavy. Molly is very heavy……………………………………………………………………
4. Paul is very tall. Laura is tall……………………………………………………………………
5. Diane is very pretty. Her sister is pretty……………………………………………………………………
6. The secretary is very smart. Her boss is smart…………………………………………………………
7. Dave is noisy. Philip is very noisy……………………………………………………………………
8. Mike is very messy. His secretary is messy…………………………………………………………

8. Look at the chart below. Then make superlative sentences about Jean, Donna, and Connie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jane</th>
<th>Donna</th>
<th>Connie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 years old</td>
<td>34 years old</td>
<td>27 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159 centimeters tall</td>
<td>165 centimeters tall</td>
<td>178 centimeters tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 kilos</td>
<td>69 kilos</td>
<td>62 kilos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very pretty</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>not very pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very neat</td>
<td>neat</td>
<td>not very neat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smart</td>
<td>very smart</td>
<td>smart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very quiet</td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>not very quiet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: very quiet… quiet… not very quiet. - *Jean is the quietest.*

2. old ………………………………………………………………………
3. young ………………………………………………………………………
4. tall ………………………………………………………………………
5. short ………………………………………………………………………
6. heavy ………………………………………………………………………
7. light ………………………………………………………………………
8. pretty ………………………………………………………………………
9. neat ………………………………………………………………………
10. smart ………………………………………………………………………
9. Make sentences with the most. Express your own opinion.

Example: Wine, cigarettes, and coffee are all harmful. - Cigarettes are the most harmful.

1. Basketball, hockey and football are all exciting.
2. Dogs, cats, and horses are all intelligent.
3. Italian food, Chinese food, and French food are all delicious.
4. Gold, silver, and copper are all valuable.
5. Fords, Cadillacs, and Volkswagens are all popular.
6. Nylon, cotton, and polyester are all practical.
7. Concerts, ballets, and movies are all interesting.
8. Photographs, sculptures, and paintings are all beautiful.
9. Paula Abdul, Madonna, and Whitney Houston are all famous.

10. Make comparative or superlative sentences. Express your own opinion.

Example: Avatar and Matrix are both interesting movies. - Avatar is more interesting.

1. Tennis, baseball, and soccer are all exciting sports.
2. Skiing and golf are both expensive sports.
3. Madonna and Cher are both good singers.
4. Concerts, ballet, movies, and TV are all popular forms of entertainment.
5. Talk shows, game shows, and comedies are all interesting TV programs.
6. Disneyland and Eurodisney are both large amusement parks.
7. Tom Cruise, Tom Hanks, and Michael Douglas are all good actors.
8. Photographs and painting are both beautiful.
9. Chess and checkers are both popular games.

11. Open the brackets using the appropriate degree of comparison.

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 3. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 4. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 5. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 6. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 7. He was the (big) man in the village. 8. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 9. This is the (beautiful) view in the world. 10. Kate is (beautiful) than Ann. 11. My room is (light) than this one. 12. This book is (thin) than that one. 13. Mr. Todd is (old) than Mr. Filding. 14. She is (young) than Tom's brother. 15. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 16. This park is the (beautiful) in our town.
12. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets, adding any necessary words.

Yesterday was 1) ......the coldest......(cold) day of the year. It had been snowing all night and everything was white. The children woke up 2)..............................................(early) usual. They were excited because the snow was 3)..............................................(deep) ever before and they wanted to go outside and play. We dressed them in 4)..............................................(warm) clothes we could find, then they went out into the garden. We watched from the window as they built 5)..............................................(big) snowman I have ever seen. As the snow was falling 6)..............................................(hard) ever, the children soon came inside to warm up. They were laughing as if they had heard 7)..............................................(funny) joke ever told. They said that they thought winter was 8)..............................................(good) season of all.

12. Translate into English.

A. 1. «Звездные войны» – это интересный фильм. «Гарри Поттер» – это более интересный фильм. «Аватар» - это самый интересный фильм. 3. Ее работа очень важна. Его работа важнее. Моя работа самая важная. 4. Том принес Элис красивый цветок. Роберт принес Мэри более красивый цветок. Джеффри принес Лоре самый красивый цветок. 5. М-р Смит рассказал нам о счастливом человеке. М-р Блэк рассказал нам о более счастливом человеке. М-р Грин рассказал нам о самом счастливом человеке. 6. Этот дом выше того. 7. Сегодня вода в реке холоднее, чем вчера. 8. Папа умнее тебя. 9. Китай больше Индии. 10. Его бабушка моложе дедушки. 11. Я знаю смешную историю. Он знает более смешную историю. Она знает самую смешную историю. 12. Наша кошка меньше нашей собаки. 13. Мой брат моложе меня. 14. В прошлом году февраль был холоднее января. 15. Днепр короче Волги.

B. 1. В Шотландии реки и озера более красивые, чем в Британии. 2. Эдинбург – самый красивый город в Шотландии. 3. Эдинбург – самый важный финансовый центр кроме Лондона. 4. Погода в Шотландии холоднее, чем в Британии. 5. Шотландия – самая холодная часть Соединенного королевства. 6. Я ношу более теплую одежду, чем дома. 7. Моя комната здесь меньше, чем дома. 8. Жить здесь дороже, чем дома. 9. Курс оказался труднее, чем я думал. 9. Но учитель – милейший человек. 10. Я не писал раньше, потому что я более занят, чем другие студенты.
UNIT 9

BEST OF THE BEST – CAPE TOWN
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text
Read and translate the text

BEST OF THE BEST – CAPE TOWN

Cape Town is one of South Africa's **most beautiful** cities. Cape Town is famous for its beaches, mountains and wine. There are lots of things to do and see during your visit.

**The most exciting thing to do**
Cape Town sits next to the beautiful Table Mountain. Table Mountain is 1,086 meters high and is **the most famous** mountain in South Africa. If you visit Cape Town, you must take a cable car up to the top of the mountain. You can also go walking around the top of the mountain.

**The most frightening activity**
The ocean near Cape Town is famous for sharks. On special adventure tours you can go diving with a great white shark. This is an experience that you will never forget!

**The best shopping**
For many reasons the Victoria and Albert Waterfront is **the best** and **most popular** shopping centre in the city. You can find cheap jewellery, good books and quality clothes at the shopping centre. If you want African paintings and souvenirs, go shopping at the Green Point Market on Sundays. There are hundreds of little shops at the market, and some are **cheaper** than others.

**The most expensive place to stay**
The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel next to the sea in Cape Town. At Cape Grace you can go swimming in the pool, relax in the spa or read in the library. The hotel bar has more than 420 different kinds of whisky!

**The most historical place**
If you want to go sightseeing, you must go to Robben Island. Robben Island was one of South Africa's **worst** prisons during apartheid. Nelson Mandela, former president of South Africa, spent 27 years in prison on Robben Island.
The wildest night out

Cape Town is home to the biggest nightclub in South Africa, the Dockside. The giant building has a dance floor for 5,000 people.

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town ['keɪptaun]</td>
<td>Кейптаун</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa [sauθ 'æfrɪkə]</td>
<td>Южная Африка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Mountain ['mauntɪn]</td>
<td>Столовая гора</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria and Albert Waterfront [vɪkˈtɔːrɪə ˈæləb ˈwɔːtfrɔnt]</td>
<td>Порт Виктории и Альберта</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Point [pɔɪnt] Market</td>
<td>Грин Пойнт маркет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Grace [keɪp greɪs]</td>
<td>мыс Грейс</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robben Island ['rɒbən ˈaɪlənd]</td>
<td>Роббен Айланд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela [ˈnelsən mənˈdeɪlə]</td>
<td>Нельсон Мандела</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockside ['dɒksaɪd]</td>
<td>Доксайд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whisky ['wɪskɪ]</td>
<td>виски</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. VOCABULARY

1. **beach** [biːʃ]  
   Cape Town is famous for its beaches, mountains and wine.  
   пляж  
   Кейптаун знаменит своими пляжами, горами и вином.

2. **cable car** ['keɪbl ˈkɑːr]  
   to take a cable car up  
   You must take a cable car up to the top of the mountain.  
   фуникулер  
   подняться на фуникулере  
   Вы обязательно должны подняться на фуникулере на вершину горы.

3. **to frighten** ['fraɪtn]  
   the most frightening activity  
   пугать, страшить  
   самое страшное мероприятие

4. **shark** [ʃaːk]  
   The ocean near Cape Town is famous for sharks.  
   акула  
   Океан возле Кейптауна знаменит акулами.

5. **adventure** [ədˈvenədʒ]  
   On special adventure tours you can go diving with a great white shark.  
   приключение  
   Во время специальных приключенческих туров можно погрузиться под воду и увидеть большую белую акулу.

6. **experience** [ɪkˈspɪərɪəns]  
   This is an experience that you will never forget!  
   событие, впечатление  
   Это впечатление, которое вы никогда не забудете!
7. **reason** ['riːzn]  
   For many reasons the Victoria and Albert Waterfront is the best and most popular shopping centre in the city.

8. **jewellery** ['dʒuːəlri]  
   cheap jewellery

9. **quality** ['kwɒləti]  
   clothes

10. **painting** ['peɪtnɪŋ]  
    paintings and souvenirs ['suːvənɪəz]

11. **swimming pool** [puːl]

12. **to go sightseeing** ['saɪtˌsiːɪŋ]

13. **prison** ['prɪzən]
    Robben Island was one of South Africa's worst prisons during apartheid [ə'pɑːrθaɪd].

14. **former** ['fɔːmə]
    former president of South Africa

15. **giant** ['ɡaɪənt]
    The giant building has a dance floor for 5,000 people.

**IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK**

**1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. What kind of city is Cape Town?
2. What is the most exciting thing to do during your visit to Cape Town?
3. What mountain is the most famous in South Africa?
4. What is the most frightening activity in Cape Town?
5. What is the best and the most popular shopping center in the city?
6. What can you find at the shopping center?
7. What is the most expensive place to stay in Cape Town?
8. Why is Robben Island the most historical place?
9. What night club is the biggest in Cape Town?
2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Cape Town is one of North Africa's most beautiful cities.
2. Chair Mountain is 1,086 meters high and is the most famous mountain in South Africa.
3. The most frightening activity is diving with a great white shark.
4. The Victoria and Albert Waterfront is the best and most popular museum in the city.
5. There are hundreds of little shops at the market, and some are cheaper than others.
6. The most expensive place to stay the Cape Grace is next to the Table Mountain.
7. The most historical place is Robben Island which was one of South Africa's best prisons during apartheid.
8. Cape Town is home to the biggest casino in South Africa, the Dockside.

V. EXERCISES

1. Read the facts about South Africa. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

1. South Africa is one of the richest / richer countries in Africa.
2. It is biggest / bigger than its neighbors Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
3. The weather is hot and dry, but it's coldest / colder at night than during the day.
4. It is the biggest / bigger English-speaking country in Africa.
5. South Africa is one of the largest / larger producers of gold and diamonds in the world.
6. South Africa has three capitals: Pretoria, Cape Town and Bloemfontein. Pretoria is biggest / bigger than Bloemfontein, and Cape Town is the biggest / bigger.

2. Complete the text. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative form.

Many people think that Toronto is the capital of Canada. Actually, Ottawa is the capital. Ottawa is (1) ………… (small) than Toronto. It's also (2) …………… (cold) in winter. Lots of people say that Toronto is (3) ………… (interesting), because it's (4) …………… (big) and (5) …………… (cosmopolitan). I think that Ottawa has more historical buildings than Toronto. Canadians also say that people from other cities are (6) ………… (friendly) than Torontonians. Traffic in Toronto is (7) ………… (bad) than traffic in Ottawa. There are too many cars. Toronto and Ottawa are both safe cities. They are (8) ………… (safe) than many other North American cities.
3. Read the dialogue and put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative form.

Sally Is Italy (cold) than England?
Dad Oh, Italy’s (hot) than England.
Sally Is Austria (cheap) than France?
Dad Oh, Austria is (expensive) than France.
Sally I think London’s romantic.
Dad But Paris is (romantic).
Sally I think London’s exciting.
Dad But Paris is (exciting) than London.
Sally Do you think Rome is beautiful?
Dad Oh, no, Paris is (beautiful) than Rome.
Sally Do you really think that Paris is (good) city in the world?
Dad Oh, yes, (Good) than any other city in the whole world.

4. Look at the statistics for two cities in the state of New York. Make sentences and put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New York, NY</th>
<th>White Plains, NY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Became a city in</td>
<td>1626</td>
<td>1683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Population</td>
<td>8,008,278</td>
<td>52,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cost of living</td>
<td>$193.4</td>
<td>$172.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Air quality (100=excellent)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Violent crimes/year</td>
<td>1,063.1</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Distance to Washington DC</td>
<td>373.1 km</td>
<td>406.8 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: (old)  New York City is older than White Plains.
1. (big)...................................................................................
2. (cheap).................................................................................
3. (polluted)............................................................................
4. (safe)...................................................................................
5. (close to capital)..................................................................

5. Complete the sentences with a superlative. Use the adjectives in brackets.

Example: It is……….. country in the world (dangerous). - It is the most dangerous country in the world

1. It is ……….skyscraper in Asia (tall).
2. The Louvre is ………..in France (famous).
3. The Scots make ……….. whisky in the world (good).
4. This is ………… part of the country (hot).
5. This is ………… building Berlin (old).
6. The Metropolis ………… hotel in the city (bad).
7. Chinese is one of ………… languages to learn (difficult).
8. The Victoria and Albert Waterfront is ………… shopping centre in Cape Town (expensive).

6. Write the opposite superlative adjectives

Example: the hottest - the coldest

1 the biggest ………………………
2 the lowest ………………………
3 the cheapest ……………………
4 the youngest ……………………
5 the easiest ……………………
6 the wettest ……………………
7 the ugliest ……………………
8 the richest ……………………

7. Read about Jack’s impression of the places he visited last year. Complete the sentences?

1. Melbourne ['melbən] was interesting, but for me, Paris was ………… interesting …………
2. Melbourne, and in some ways Dubai [du:`baɪ] was the ………… interesting of all because it was so different from any other place I know.
3. It was also the driest, and ………… modern.
4. It was hot in Melbourne but not as hot as in Dubai.
5. Dubai was ………… hotter!
6. Melbourne is older ………… Dubai but not as old as Paris.
7. Paris was ………… oldest city I visited, but it has some great modern buildings, too.
8. It was the ………… romantic place. I loved it.

8. Imagine some friends are coming to visit your town or city. Write a guide to your town. Try to use as many comparatives and superlatives as you can.

My town/city
Places to visit
The best shopping
Where to stay
How to travel

Useful language
My town is beautiful / small / polluted / oldest / dangerous / interesting …
The town square is big / small / beautiful …
The buildings are ugly and modern / beautiful and historical …
The cheapest / most expensive place to stay / shop / eat out...
Dear Leo,
I'm writing to tell you about my new house. It's (1) ...........the biggest........ (big) house I've ever lived in, but also (2).............................(expensive). Still, it's much (3)........................................(nice) than my last house. Although the garden is a little (4)............................ (small), the rooms are much (5).............................. (spacious) and there is much (6)............................... (little) noise. The area I live in now is (7)...............................(peaceful) place I've ever lived in. The neighbours are (8).................................(quiet) here than anywhere else, and they are (9)................................. (friendly) people you will ever meet. There are lots of flowers here, so it's much (10)................................. (colourful) than my previous home, and there is a bus stop near my house, so it's (11).................................(convenient) than before because I don't have to take my car to work. All in all, I can say that finding this house is (12)................................. (good) thing that's ever happened to me! I hope you will visit me here soon.

Love,
Helen

10. Translate the sentences.

A. 1. В прошлом году август был жарче, чем июль. 2. Вашингтон меньше, чем Нью Йорк. 3. Грамматика английского языка трудная, но грамматика русского языка труднее. 4. Магазины на главной улице больше, чем магазины на этой улице. 5. Этот телевизор лучше, чем тот. 6. Эта комната светлее той. 7. Погода сегодня хуже, чем вчера. Сегодня холоднее, и идет дождь. 8. Моя комната светлее и теплее, чем комната моей подруги. 9. Какая из этих книг самая интересная? 10. Ноябрь теплее, чем январь. 11. Испания – одно из самых лучших мест для отдыха. 12. Сегодня он чувствует себя лучше.

B. 1. Я думаю, что Кейптаун – один из лучших городов мира. 2. Самое интересное – это подняться на фуникулере на вершину Столовой горы. 3. Столовая гора – самая знаменитая гора Южной Африки. 4. Самое пугающее – это плавание с белой акулой. 5. Это лучший и самый популярный торговый центр в городе. 6. Некоторые магазинчики дешевле других. 7. Этот пятизвездочный отель – самое дорогое место проживания. 8. Роббен Айланд – самое историческое место. 9. Он был одной из худших тюрем во времена апартеида. 10. «Доксайд» – самый большой ночной клуб в ЮАР.
FUTURE FORMS

MY COUSIN IS COMING
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text
Read and translate the text

MY COUSIN IS COMING

Hi Dean,

How are you? I’m fine. My news is that my cousin Paul is arriving tomorrow. He lives in Adelaide in Australia. This summer he is spending a month in Cambridge. He’s going to work for a study center here, doing some research or something. I think he’s a scientist or economist – anyway, it’s something boring.

He’s arriving at Heathrow airport at 7.30 a.m. and I’m going to meet him. Then he’s staying at my house for a few days. I think he will stay in my room because Phyllis won’t let him have her room. It’s a real nuisance!

When he gets here, I’ll have to spend a lot of time with him showing him around Cambridge. I think I will show him a lot of historical buildings. If he’s boring, I’ll introduce him to my friend John. He’s the most boring person in the world! I’m in a hurry now, so – bye for now!

Bob

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambridge ['keɪmbrɪdʒ]</th>
<th>Кембридж, Кембриджский университет</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heathrow ['hɪərəʊ]</td>
<td>Хитроу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllis ['fɪlɪs]</td>
<td>Филис</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul [pɔːl]</td>
<td>Пол</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. news</strong></td>
<td>новость</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. cousin</strong> ['kɔzən]</td>
<td>двоюродный брат, сестра</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мой двоюродный брат Пол приезжает завтра.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. to spend</strong> [spend]</td>
<td>проводить (время)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Он проведёт месяц в Кембридже.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. study center</strong> ['stʌdi 'sentə]</td>
<td>учебный (исследовательский) центр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Он собирается работать в исследовательском центре.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. research</strong> [rɪ'sɜːʃ]</td>
<td>исследование</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Он собирается проводить исследования</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. anyway</strong> ['enɪweɪ]</td>
<td>в любом случае</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. scientist</strong> ['saɪəntɪst]</td>
<td>учёный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я думаю, он ученый или экономист – в любом случае, это что-то скучное.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. to let</strong> [let]</td>
<td>позволять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Она ни за что не хочет уступить ему свою комнату.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. nuisance</strong> ['njuːsns]</td>
<td>неприятность, досада</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Это просто наказание!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. to show smb around smth</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to show smb around the town</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>И он не за что не хочет уступить ему свою комнату.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. to introduce</strong> ['ɪntrə'djuːs] smb to smb</td>
<td>представлять кого-либо кому-либо</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Если он окажется занудой, я познакомлю его со своим другом Джоном.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. building</strong> ['bɪldɪŋ]</td>
<td>здание</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я покажу ему множество исторических зданий.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Who is arriving tomorrow?
2. Where does Paul live?
3. Why is he coming to Cambridge?
4. How long is he staying in Cambridge?
5. Where is he going to work?
6. What exactly is he going to do at the center?
7. When is Paul arriving?
8. Whose room will he stay in?
9. What will Bob do when Paul arrives?
10. What will Bob do if Paul is boring? Why?

V. EXERCISES

1. Choose the right variant.

1. ‘My bag is so heavy.’ ‘Give it to me. I’ll carry/I’m going to carry it for you.’
2. I’ve bought some warm boots because I’ll go/I’m going skiing.
3. ‘Tony’s back from his holiday.’ ‘Is he? I’ll give/I’m going to give him a ring.’
4. ‘What are you doing tonight?’ ‘We’ll go/we’re going to the theatre.’
5. Congratulations! I hear you’ll get married/you’re going to get married.
6. I need to post these letters.’ ‘I’ll go/I’m going shopping soon. I’ll post/I’m going to post them for you.’
7. ‘Now, holidays. Where will you go/are you going this year?’ ‘We don’t know yet.’
8. A: Have you got toothache again?
   B: Oooh! It’s agony! But I see/I’m seeing the dentist this afternoon.
9. A: Have you booked your holiday?
   B: Yes, we have. We are going/will go to Italy.
10. A: What a beautiful day! Not a cloud in the sky!
    B: But the weather forecast says it is raining/is going to rain.
11. A: Please don’t tell anyone. It’s a secret.
    B: Don’t worry. We won’t tell/are not telling anybody.
    B: It’s OK. I’m going to lend/I’ll lend you some.
13. A: Can you meet me after work?
    B: I’d love to, but John is taking/will take me out for dinner tonight.
14. A: Why are you making a list?
   B: Because I’ll go/I’m going shopping. Is there anything you want?

15. A: Are you enjoying your job more now?
   B: No, I’m not. I am going to look/will look for another one.

2. Open the brackets using Future Simple, Present Continuous, or using to be going to.

Example: The tree is falling. It ………. (hit) that car! – It is going to hit that car.

1. I can’t meet you today. I ……….. (have) lunch with my boss in an hour.
2. It’s hot in here. I ………….. (take off) my sweater.
3. Tom …………. (fly) to New York on Friday. He has already bought his ticket.
4. She likes children. She …………. (be) a teacher.
5. I’m sure Kim …………. (not/let) you drive her new car.
6. I can’t go to the cinema on Saturday. I ………. (go) to the shops with my mother.
7. I think it …………. (snow) on Christmas Day this year.

3. Complete the conversation. Use the verbs in brackets with will, to be going to, or in Present Continuous.

PROFESSOR STRING: Well, I predict that the asteroid ………. (to hit) the earth in about one year’s time. I think it………. (to land) in the ocean and ………….. (to create) a massive wave.

PRESIDENT: So, what ……. we……. (to do)?

DOCTOR KATZ: No, no, we don’t need to do anything. The asteroid …………. (to miss) the earth. It ……….. probably …………. (to pass) close to earth but it …………. (not to hit) the earth.

PRESIDENT: Well, I………. (to speak) to the nation on TV this evening about the asteroid.

4. Use the phrases to complete this conversation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>will be</th>
<th>will play</th>
<th>will ask</th>
<th>will ask</th>
<th>won't want</th>
<th>is coming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is bringing</td>
<td>are going to ask</td>
<td>are going to organise</td>
<td>is going</td>
<td>am meeting</td>
<td>is sailing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RACHEL: Have you heard? Sidra's raising money for the hospital. And she wants everyone to help with ideas to make money for her appeal.
MARK: Let's do a charity concert. We can organise it for next month. I ………. my clarinet and you can play the violin.

RACHEL: That's a great idea. But we need more people. What about Darren?

MARK: Yes, I .................. him when we meet up this evening. He .................. for a meal at my house. He .................. his viola and we .................. a piece that I have written for clarinet and viola. It's called *Moon on Water*. Is there anyone else we can ask?

RACHEL: What about Christina? I .................. her if she wants to do a concert with us. I .................. her at the Cafe Claire for lunch today.

MARK: Oh, no, she .................. to do a concert with Darren. They had a big argument yesterday about something.

RACHEL: They're always arguing about stupid things, and then they forget all about it. She and Darren .................. friends again tomorrow.

SIDRA: Hi, Rachel, Mark, how's it going?

RACHEL: Okay, but listen, Sidra, we .................. a concert to raise money for your hospital appeal. We .................. Darren and Christina to do the concert with us.

SIDRA: Wonderful, but I just saw Christina and she says she .................. on holiday next month. She .................. around the Mediterranean with some friends. She says Darren's cross because she hasn't invited him to go with her.

RACHEL: Wow! I .................. a lot to talk about with Christina over lunch today.

5. Choose the right variant.

SANDRA: Are you having a good time here in Tunisia?

TANYA: Oh, yes, it's great! My boys love the swimming pools in the hotel and the beach.

SANDRA: *We will go / We're going* on a coach trip tomorrow. I've just bought the tickets.

TANYA: Oh, really? *Where are you going? / Where will you go?*

SANDRA: *We will go / We're going* to El-Jem – it's a Roman amphitheatre.

TANYA: I read about that place in my guidebook. I'm sure *you'll have / you're having* an amazing time there.

SANDRA: I hope so. I've got my camera and some film, because *I'll take / I'm going to take* lots of photos. *I'm getting / I'll get* them developed and show them to you when I get back – that's a promise.
TANYA: Oh, thanks. Actually, it sounds such a fantastic place that I think I'm going / I'll go on that trip next week with my boys.

SANDRA: Well, I'll show / I'm showing you my photos and then you can decide if you want to go. But the coach leaves really early. It leaves at six in the morning. So, I'm setting / I'm going to set my alarm clock for five-thirty.

TANYA: Oh, dear, my boys aren't wanting / won't want to get up at five-thirty. I think I'll try / I'm trying to find a trip that starts later in the day.

6. Speak to your group mate. Tell him or her:
   a) what you are doing this week;
   b) what you are going to do this week;
   c) what you think, you hope, you are sure you will do this week

7. Translate the sentences using Future Simple, Present Continuous, to be going to.

A. 1. У вас завтра будет много работы? – Да. 2. Он будет дома в 8 часов. 3. Она вернется в понедельник. 4. Завтра я буду играть с Томом в шахматы. 5. Я собираюсь пойти вечером к своему другу. 6. В апреле они поедут в Минск. 7. Сколько времени вы собираетесь оставаться здесь? 8. Джек приезжает сегодня вечером. Вы будете встречать его? 9. На следующей неделе я собираюсь пойти в школу. 10. Мы увидимся в театре. 11. В будущем году мы собираемся поехать в Минск. 12. Эти вопросы мы обсудим завтра.

B. 1. Мой двоюродный брат приезжает завтра. 2. Этим летом он месяц проведёт в Кембридже. 3. Он собирается работать в исследовательском центре. 4. Пол прибывает в аэропорт в 7.30. 5. Я собираюсь его встречать. 6. Он остановится у меня дома на несколько дней. 7. Думаю, что он остановится в моей комнате. 8. Я собираюсь показать ему Кембридж.
IF & WHEN CLAUSES

DIFFICULT CHOICE
I. LISTENING AND READING

Listen to the text
Read and translate the text

DIFFICULT CHOICE


Their son Eric is a second-year student at Thames Valley University. Eric has got an idea to launch an e-business so he asked his parents to lend him £5,000. He said he needs the money to get his business idea off the ground, but his father has refused to help.

“I would like to help my son, but my wife and I agree that it is not a good idea to lend him £5,000 now. There are two main reasons for our decision. My son has an interesting idea, but he does not have a business plan. Will his idea work? At the moment it’s impossible to say.

Are there any other websites that offer a similar service? How successful are these other sites? How many customers will he need before he starts to make money? If the site is successful, will he need to employ other people? How many? How much will he pay his staff and who will look after the finances? And finally – is it legal to help students with their homework? When he has a business plan and when he has the answers to these questions, I will think again.

I also think that it is important for our son to finish his university studies before he starts his website. If he leaves now, it will be too risky. What will happen to him if his idea does not work? He will find himself with no job and no qualification, and if he doesn’t have a qualification, he will find it difficult to get a good job. There are some things in life that we must wait for and Eric is still very young. After he finishes his studies, we will talk about his idea again.”

II. NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Robert [ˈrɒbət]</th>
<th>Роберт</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liz [lɪz]</td>
<td>Лиз</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. VOCABULARY

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. to launch</strong></td>
<td>начинает, запускает</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>начинать, запускать бизнес</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>начать электронный бизнес, начать торговлю через Интернет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. to lend</strong></td>
<td>одолжить, дать взаймы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>одолжить, дать взаймы денег</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. business plan</strong></td>
<td>бизнес-план</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>У Эрика есть интересная идея, но нет бизнес-плана.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. reason</strong></td>
<td>причина ч-л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Мы приняли решение по двум основным причинам.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. impossible</strong></td>
<td>невозможный</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Сейчас невозможно сказать.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. to offer a service</strong></td>
<td>предлагать услугу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Сколько компаний предлагает подобную услугу?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. customer</strong></td>
<td>клиент</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Сколько ему будет нужно клиентов, прежде чем он начнет зарабатывать деньги?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. to employ</strong></td>
<td>нанимать, брать на работу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Если сайт будет пользоваться популярностью, нужно ли будет ему принять на работу других людей?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. staff</strong></td>
<td>штат, сотрудники</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>принимать на работу новых сотрудников</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. studies</strong></td>
<td>учеба</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Важно, чтобы наш сын закончил университет, прежде чем он создаст свой сайт.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. qualification</strong></td>
<td>квалификация</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Если у него не будет квалификации, ему будет трудно найти хорошую работу.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Where do the Nolands live?
2. What do they do?
3. What kind of idea has their son Eric got?
4. What did Eric ask his parents for?
5. Why has Robert Noland refused to help his son? What two reasons does he have?
6. Why is it impossible to say that Eric’s idea will work?
7. What questions does Robert have about the site?
8. When will Robert think again about lending his son £5,000?
9. Why does he think it’s important for Eric to finish his University studies before he starts his website?
10. What will happen if Eric leaves University without a qualification?

V EXERCISES

1. Match the boxes to make up ten sentences with if-clauses.

Examples: it rains we’ll stay at home - If it rains, we’ll stay at home.
I’ll meet you at the station you come by train. - I’ll meet you at the station if you come by train.
2. Use the words in brackets to make one sentence.

Example: She’ll pay me back. She’ll get some money. (as soon as) - She’ll pay me back as soon as she gets some money.

1. I’ll wait here. You’ll get back. (until)
2. Give me a ring. You’ll hear some news. (when)
3. The TV programme will end. I’ll do my homework. (after)
4. I’ll go to work. I’ll have a bath. (before)
5. She’ll be in Paris. She’ll visit friends. (when)
6. The lesson will end. I’ll go home. (as soon as)
7. I won’t leave the house. The electrician will came. (until)
8. I will feed the cats. You will be away. (while)
9. I will tell you about the holiday. I will get back. (when)
10. I will study English. I will speak it perfectly. (until)

3. Make one sentence from two sentences.

Example: You are going to leave soon. You must visit the museum before that. - You must visit the museum before you leave.

1. I'm going to do the shopping. Then I'll come straight home.
................................................................................................................after ..............................................................................................................
2. I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address.
.......................................................................................when ............................................................................................................
3. It's going to start raining. Let's go out before that.
Let's.................................................................................. before ..............................................................................................................
4. You'll be in Washington next month. You must come and see me then.
................................................................................................................when ..............................................................................................................
5. I'm going to finish reading this book. Then I'll get the dinner ready.
................................................................................................................when ..............................................................................................................
6. We'll make our decision. Then we'll let you know.
................................................................................................................as soon as ..............................................................................................................

4. Your friend is going on holiday. You are worried and have some questions to ask.

Example: What /do/ miss/ the plane? – What will you do if you miss the plane?

1. What/ do/ the plane/late?
2. Where/ stay/ hotels/ full?
3. What/ do/ not like the food?
4. Where/ go/ beaches/ crowded?
5. What/ do/ get/ sunburnt?
Now match your questions with the correct answers.

a) I’ll just eat bread, cheese and fruit.
b) I won’t sunbathe for a few days.
c) I won’t miss it. I’ll get there early.
d) I’ll find a place. A youth hostel, maybe.
e) I’ll sleep in the airport.
f) I’ll visit the old town and the mountains.

5. Work with a partner. Student A is going skiing for the first time. Student B is worried about his/her friend. Use these ideas to help you.

What will you do?

Example: What will you do if there is no snow? – I will go for a walk.

 ✓ do not like the food
 ✓ it rains
 ✓ don’t learn to ski
 ✓ hurt yourself
 ✓ there is nothing to do in the evening
 ✓ don’t make any friends
 ✓ lose your money
 ✓ get lost in a snowstorm

6. A modeling agency has offered a job to a sixteen-year-old English school student, Emily. She has decided to take the job. Open the brackets using Future Simple or Present Simple.

1. ‘If I (not take) the job, I (not get) the chance again,’ she said. 2. Before she (go), she (have) a big party for all her friends. 3. ‘I’m so excited,’ she said. 4. ‘When I (say) goodbye to my boyfriend, I (be) very sad. 5. But after I (arrive) in Japan, everything (be) OK.’ 6. If she (be) successful, the agency (give) her more work. 7. ‘I’ve never done this before,’ she said, ‘but I’m sure I (be) good at it, when I (have) a little experience.’

Emily’s boyfriend doesn’t want her to go. He thinks she will have problems. Make sentences from the prompts.

Example: When / arrive / not speak the language. - When she arrives, she won’t speak the language.
1. If not speak the language not make friends.
2. If not make friends feel very lonely.
3. If feel very lonely want to come home.
4. When come home not have any qualifications.

Can you think of any other possible problems that Emily will have? Make sentences with if, when, as soon as, before or after.

7. Make true statements about yourself.
   1. I won’t stop studying English after…
   2. I will retire when …
   3. I will leave home as soon as …
   4. I will be annoyed if …
   5. I won’t have children before …
   6. I will have a big party if …
   7. I will always live here unless …
   8. I will have more free time when …
   9. I will have something to eat as soon as …
   10. I won’t get married until …

8. Translate the sentences
   A. 1. Я выйду на пенсию, когда мне будет 60. 2. Я устрою вечеринку, когда закончу университет. 3. Он начнет свой бизнес, когда получит квалификацию.
   4. Если я буду хорошо говорить по-английски, я смогу завести друзей по всему миру. 5. Она будет очень огорчена, если не получит работу. 6. Я позвоню тебе, когда приеду домой. 7. Если завтра будет дождь, мы будем смотреть телевизор.
   8. Она поможет тебе, если у нее будет время.

   В. 1. Если родители одолжат мне денег, я начну электронный бизнес. 2. Когда у меня будет бизнес план, я начну торговлю через интернет. 3. Если сайт будет успешным, мы примем на работу новых сотрудников. 4. Если у него не будет квалификации, ему трудно будет найти хорошую работу. 5. Перед тем, как открыть свой бизнес, я закончу учебу в университете. 6. Если я уйду из университета, чтобы начать свой бизнес, это будет слишком рискованно. 7. Если он не получит квалификации, ему будет трудно найти хорошую работу. 8. Когда Эрик закончит учебу в университете, мы поговорим о его идеи снова.