

Упр. 3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

This magazine that sticker, this stamp that sandwich, this packet, this insect, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that waiter, this man, that match, this knife, this book, this thrilly, this pie, that answer, that apartment, that teacher, that comedy.

Упр. 4. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a star. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a baby. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower. 5. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this a sofa? 8. Is this a bookcase? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball? 11. Is that a train? 12. Is that a plane? 13. Is the window open? 14. Is the door closed? 15. Is the boy near the window? 16. That is not a king. 17. That is not a queen. 18. That is not a bus. 19. This isn't a mountain. 20. That isn't a goose. 21. This isn't a mouse. 22. It is a sheep. 23. It is a cigarette. 24. It is a cat. 25. It is not a girl. 26. It isn't a bag. 27. It isn't a tree.

Упр. 5. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This man is an engineer. 2. That woman is my sister. 3. This child is my son. 4. That goose is big. 5. This mouse is white. 6. This man is a doctor. 7. That woman is my cousin. She is a teacher. 8. That girl is my niece. She is a pupil. 9. This girl has a blue sweater. 10. This boy has a good coat. 11. My uncle has a large flat. 12. There is a table in the room. 13. I have a good pen. My pen is in my pocket. 14. There is a flower in the vase. 15. This child's foot is sore.

Упр. 6. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is my stocking. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Russian one. 5. I heard her voice. 6. His dog does not like bread. 7. The plate was on the table. 8. This town is very large. 9. I was talking to her at the tram stop yesterday. 10. Is that girl your sister? 11. I shall give you my book. 12. This story will be a good one. 13. Is this a good match? 14. The boy put his book on the desk. 15. She took off her hat. 16. That house is new. 17. The young man put his hand in his pocket. 18. Is this student coming with us too? 19. The woman didn't say anything. 20. Does she speak English?

Упр. 7. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This is a bird. 2. Is that also a bird? - No, it isn't. That is a cat. 3. Is that a good horse? - Yes, it is. 4. Is that cow big or small? - It is big. 5. This is an apple and that is a flower. 6. Where is the coin? It is in the box. 7. What colour is the box? - It is green. 8. What is it made of? - It is made of wood. 9. What is that man? - He is a clerk. 10. Is he in the office? - Yes, he is. 11. Is that woman a typist? - No, she isn't. - What is she? - She is a doctor. 12. Is his brother at home? - Yes, he is. 13. This house has a balcony looking out on the street. 14. The architecture of this building is quite modern. 15. This is a new district of St. Petersburg. 16. There is a shop, a cinema and a theatre in the new district. 17. He is a retired worker. 18. I am a doctor. 19. We hear the sounds of a child's voice. 20. She is a nice girl.

Примечательный надеж существительных

The child's toys - The children's toys

The boy's books - The boys' books

Упр. 8/1. Перепишите следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребив прилагательный падеж.

1. The room of my friend. 2. The questions of my son. 3. The wife of my brother. 4. The table of our teacher. 5. The poems of Pushkin. 6. The voice of this girl. 7. The new club of the workers. 8. The letter of Peter. 9. The car of my parents. 10. The life of this woman. 11. The handbags of these women. 12. The flat of my sister is large. 13. The children of my brother are at home. 14. The room of the boys is large. 15. The name of this girl is Jane. 16. The work of these students is interesting.

TEST I

I. Прочтите текст и письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за ним.

British Radio

1. When the spread of radio began, the British were quick to agree on certain principles. Unlike the press, it should not be financed through commercial advertising; but its programmes should be free from state control, and should have no state subsidy. The British Broadcasting Corporation (B.B.C.) was set up, given the monopoly of radio broadcasting, and financed by compulsory annual payments. Until recently radio in Britain was a monopoly of the B.B.C. However, in the past few years commercial radio stations have been opened in many large cities.

2. The B.B.C. operates four national services. The domestic channels are Radio 1, Radio 2, Radio 3, Radio 4. Each of these has a distinctive style and content. Radio 1 specialises in pop-music and broadcasts mainly during the day. Disc-jockeys introduce their own programmes of records, most of which are taken from the top 40. Radio 2 is also a music station, but concentrates on so-called «light» music, i.e. non-classical, but non-pop. Radio 3 is a culture station. During the day it broadcasts classic music, usually on records, and in the evening it has broadcasts of concerts, plays and talks. Radio 4 is basically a spoken-word service. There are news programmes, quizzes, serials and current affairs programmes. The B.B.C. has a powerful external service, known as the World Service, providing programmes in about forty different languages and broadcasts to all parts of the world. The activity of this service is based on wide experience and age-old traditions of the British propaganda both at home and in foreign policy. The radio and television service of the B.B.C. is a most influential branch of the ideological industry.

3. In addition to these services, the B.B.C. also operates a number of local radio stations in different parts of the country. These report local news and stories and also carry programmes from the B.B.C. national network.

4. All B.B.C. stations are non-commercial. They do not carry advertisements and are financed by money, paid for TV licences. You do not have to buy a licence if you have only a radio and not a TV. Commercial stations, on the other hand, are financed by the advertisements, which they broadcast.

5. Commercial stations are now found in many large cities and most of them broadcast a variety of programmes to suit the needs and the tastes of local audiences. In London there are two commercial stations which broadcast twenty-four hours per day.

6. The B.B.C. broadcasts television and radio programmes made specially for students of the Open University, most of whose 130 or so undergraduate courses contain video and audio components, some of them available on cassettes for use with correspondence texts.

1. How many national services does the B.B.C. operate?
2. When had commercial radio stations been opened in many large cities?
3. Does the World Service provide programmes in about forty languages?
4. Is there a number of local radio stations in Great Britain?
5. Do commercial stations broadcast a variety of programmes to suit the tastes of local audience?
6. Whom are the B.B.C. and commercial stations financed by?

II. Письменно переведите 1, 2, 5, 6-й абзацы текста.

III. Образуйте производные при помощи указанных суффиксов и переведите их на русский язык.

- ment: move, establish, argue, enlight
- ion: circulate, investigate, connect, construct
- er: review, think, visit, advise, found
- ful: event, peace, truth, success, wonder
- ly: day, kind, love, direct, natural, obvious

IV. Определите видо-временные формы глаголов в следующих предложениях.

1. Most of the pictures in magazines depend on their content.
2. The art of printing was making fast progress during the 19th century.
3. Look! He is taking photos with a new camera.
4. She had written only two letters by the end of the day.
5. You will find this unique journal in a modest office building in Lower Manhattan.
6. Each of the students of our group has already bought the latest issue of Moscow News.

V. Поставьте сказуемое придаточного предложения в нужную видо-временную форму, учитывая правила согласования времен.

1. Mr. Brown said that there (to be) 4 TV channels in Great Britain nowadays.
2. My friend told me that he (to drive) home last night before the rain started.
3. Nobody knew that he (to publish) his article in the next issue of the newspaper.
4. The editor thought that we (to collect) material for the article at that moment.

VI. Выберите нужное местоимение из данных в скобках.

1. There is (somebody, anybody) in the room. 2. I can see (nobody, nowhere) here. 3. Has he bought (nothing, anything) for you? 4. (Something, somebody) is waiting for you. 5. Are you going (nowhere, anywhere) on Sunday?

VII. Переведите предложения, обратите внимание на различные значения слов it и one.

1. This new magazine is more interesting than the old one. 2. He gave me his book to read. It was a detective story. 3. It is important to broadcast these news in time. 4. One can easily understand why the articles of this journalist are so popular. 5. It was Mr Smith who became the editor of the magazine.

VIII. Переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. At the beginning of the next century people will be able to carry out projects which seemed fantastic yesterday. 2. These projects can affect the ecological situation in many countries, regions and even planet as a whole. 3. Some may think that this is a matter for the future. 4. But we must prepare ourselves today. We must draw lessons from Chernobyl. 5. Scientists believe that major enterprises should be regarded as potential «trouble spots». 6. People have to accept the recommendations of scientists.

UNIT II

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS ORGANS

Section I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

	Index
adopt [ə'dɒpt] <i>υ</i> принимать, усваивать, перенимать, заимствовать	B
adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] <i>л</i> принятие, усвоение	
advertise ['ædvɜ:təɪz] <i>υ</i> рекламировать, помещать объявление	T ₂ , A, B
advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt] <i>л</i> объявление, реклама	
advertiser <i>л</i> лицо, помещающее объявление	
aim [eɪm] <i>υ</i> стремиться, ставить целью	B
ambition [æm'bɪʃ(ə)n] <i>л</i> стремление, цель, мечта	B
announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt] <i>л</i> объявление, извещение, сообщение	
announcer [ə'naʊnsə] <i>л</i> объявляющий программу, диктор	
archetypal [ˌɑ:kɪ'taɪpəl] <i>а</i> первичный, исконный	T ₁
breadth [bredθ] <i>л</i> ширина, широта кругозора	B

cheap [tʃi:p] <i>а</i> дешевый, недорогой	B
circulate [ˌsɜ:kjə'leɪt] <i>υ</i> распространять, тиражировать	A, T ₁
circulation [ˌsɜ:kjə'leɪʃn] <i>л</i> тираж	
column ['kɒləm] <i>л</i> столбец (<i>а</i> газете)	A
contain [kən'teɪn] <i>υ</i> содержать	T ₂
conventional [kən'venʃənəl] <i>а</i> приличный, вежливый, светский	T ₁
cost [kɒst] <i>υ</i> стоить	A
cost <i>л</i> стоимость	
cover ['kʌvə] <i>л</i> обертка, переключатель	B
coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] <i>л</i> охват, освещение в печати, радио	B
create [kri'eɪt] <i>υ</i> создавать, творить	
creator [kri'eɪtə] <i>л</i> создатель, автор	A
daily ['deɪli] <i>л</i> ежедневная газета	A, B
devote [dɪ'vəʊt] <i>υ</i> посвящать	
devoted <i>а</i> посвященный	A
divide [dɪ'vaɪd] <i>υ</i> разделять, подразделять	
division [dɪ'vɪʒən] <i>л</i> деление, часть, раздел	A
distribute [dɪ'strɪbjʊt] <i>υ</i> распространять	
distribution [ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn] <i>л</i> распространение	T ₂
earn [ɜ:n] <i>υ</i> зарабатывать, заслуживать	T ₁
the Establishment [ɪs'tæblɪʃmənt] <i>господствующая, официальная государственная церковь</i>	
estimate ['estɪmeɪt] <i>υ</i> оценивать	A
event [ɪ'vent] <i>л</i> событие, случай	
eventful <i>а</i> полный, богатый событиями	T ₁
eventless <i>а</i> бедный событиями	T ₂
exceed [ɪk'si:d] <i>υ</i> превышать, превосходить	B
flavour ['fleɪvə] <i>л</i> вкус, оттенок, особенность	A
glossy ['glɒsi] <i>а</i> блестящий, гляцевый	A
gossip ['gɒsɪp] <i>л</i> сплетни, болтовня	A
goods [gu:dz] <i>л</i> товары	T ₁
incline [ɪn'klaɪn] <i>υ</i> быть расположенным	
inclination <i>л</i> наклонение, отклонение, склонность	A
income ['ɪnkəm] <i>л</i> прибыль	T ₂
local ['ləʊkəl] <i>а</i> местный	T ₂
mail [meɪl] <i>л</i> почта	T ₂
message ['mesɪdʒ] <i>л</i> сообщение	T ₂
nationwide ['neɪʃ(ə)nwaɪd] <i>а</i> всенародный, общенациональный	B
obvious ['ɒvɪəs] <i>а</i> явный, очевидный	
offensive [ə'fensɪv] <i>а</i> оскорбительный	B
penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] <i>υ</i> проникать	T ₂
poverty ['pɒvəti] <i>л</i> бедность, нищета	T ₁
poor [puə] <i>а</i> бедный	
profit [prɒfɪt] <i>л</i> выгода, польза	A

My hobby

1. Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on discbooklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. Also I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

2. From my point of view, hobby plays an important role in a person's life. Now I would like to set some examples to prove this statement.

Firstly, it helps get out of depression and raise our spirits. For instance, you have been frustrated. But if you have a favourite occupation, while passing the time you are getting involved in the process and gradually forgetting about the previous failure. As it is known, this is an excellent way of entertainment after an unsuccessful experience, as your attention is fully concentrated on the thing you are doing.

Secondly, a hobby can also help to choose a career path for the future. For example, when doing sport you understand that you can not live without it and this is your natural rate. Such people usually become professional..

My Working Day

I want to say that all weekdays except weekends look very much the same.

On weekdays the alarm clock wakes me up at about 7 o'clock and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. First I do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower and clean my teeth. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

At a quarter past seven I am ready to have my breakfast. As a rule, I have a light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee or tea, a boiled egg, and a cheese sandwich. After breakfast I take my bag and leave for school.

As my school is not far from my house, it takes me 10 minutes to get there. I usually walk there.

Six or seven lessons a day is the ordinary timetable. The classes at school are over at about three o'clock.

Twice a week I stay at school later to play tennis or I am busy with the English language club.

When I come home I have dinner, after dinner I have a rest. While resting, I listen to music or look through newspapers and magazines. Then I start doing my homework. It takes me about five hours to cope with my homework properly.

Sometimes I help my mother about the house and do our shopping, go to the library and have private lessons of English in order to improve it.

After supper I usually relax for some time and then go on with my homework.

As a rule, I go to bed at about 11 o'clock or even later.