**Практическая работа № 8**

**Тема:** Соединенные Штаты Америки. Вашингтон.

**Задание 1. Прочитайте диалог о городах в США и выполните задание.**

**American cities**

*Teacher*: Can you name the most important cities in the USA?

*Student*: I think I can, but you’ll have to help me a bit.

*T*.: Oh, I’m sure you are able to do so without my help. Well, go ahead!

*S*.: The capital of the USA, Washington, D.C., should be mentioned first.

*T*.: Right! It’s good that you started with the capital.

*S*.: Then comes New York, which is the largest city and seaport in the USA.

*T*.: What about Chicago?

*S*.: Chicago is the second largest city in the US. It’s an important center of heavy industry.

*T*.: Do you happen to know what Chicago produces?

*S*.: It produces different electrical and agricultural machines.

*T*.: It’s also famous for its tinned meat industry, isn’t it?

*S*.: It is, yes. And after Chicago comes Detroit, a large city in Michigan. Detroit is one of the biggest producers in the motor-car industry.

*T*.: You are right! Detroit produces millions of car. Now say a few words about Baltimore, will you?

*S*.: Baltimore is a large port city in northern Maryland and a shipbuilding center.

*T*.: And it is also a big center of the aircraft, electronics, chemical, electrical and food industries.

*S*.: I think we should also mention Boston, which is a large seaport and shipbuilding center.

*T*.: Boston also produces airplanes, chemical, electronic and other machines.

*S*.: Another shipbuilding and machine building center of the USA is Philadelphia.

*T*.: Philadelphia is also famous for its agricultural and food industries.

*S*.: San Francisco is a large port and shipbuilding center, the second largest city in California. Los Angeles is a port in southern California, the third largest city in the United States.

*T*.: What is Los Angeles famous for?

*S*.: It’s famous for Hollywood, the center of the motion-picture industry in the US.

**Выпишите из текста, чем знаменит каждый из городов.**

1. Washigton, D.C.
2. New York
3. Detroit
4. Chicago
5. Boston
6. Philadelphia
7. San Francisco
8. Los Angeles

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.**

**Sightseeing in Washington, D.C.**

Almost every public building, art gallery or government office you may want to see is in the North West quadrant; the other quadrants are largely residential.

*The Capitol*. Seat of the USA Congress. The buildings got its name from the temple in Rome. Building of the Capitol in Washington, D.C., was begun in 1793. The Capitol consists of a central building crowned by a great dome and connected at each end by galleries with a large wing, one of which contains the Senate Chamber, and the other – the Hall of Representatives.

*Pennsylvania Avenue* connects the Capitol with the White House. The broad thoroughfare has been undergoing renovations in recent years. This is the route of the President’s inauguration procession every four years, of official funerals and of parades to mark state visits. (Hence its nickname – the “Processional Street of America”.)

*The Washington Monument*. From miles around can be seen this tall structure on the hill behind the White House. The Monument is 500 feet (about 152 m.) high and from this level the whole panorama of the District of Columbia and even parts of Maryland and Virginia can be seen. Its shape is that of an obelisk, a white marble shaft with an aluminium tip. (Hence its nickname – the “Pencil”.)

*The Thomas Jefferson Memorial*. This is a memorial to the third President of the United States. Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826) is considered the founder of the Democratic Party, and Jefferson’s birthday, April 13, is a legal holiday in Alabama, Missouri and Virginia, and is occasionally celebrated elsewhere, especially by Democratic Party groups.

*The Smithsonian Institute*. It is almost everything: scientific institutes, art galleries, zoos – all the result of a capricious gift from an Englishman who never saw America in his life – a man named James Smithson who died in 1829 and left all his fortune (half a million dollars – a very large sum in those days) to the United States to found “an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men”.

*The Pentagon*. Headquarters of the Department of Defense (“the world’s largest office building”). Its shape is five-sided (hence the name Pentagon). The Pentagon is often used as a symbolic reference for the armed forces high command.

*Mount Vernon*. No visit to Washington, D.C., is complete without an excursion to the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon. The estate is on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, fifteen miles south of the capital. Mount Vernon is important to see because it has been preserved and restored as a typical 18th century plantation home.

**Задание 2. Напишите, верны ли данные ниже утверждения или нет. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. The building of the Capitol assumed its name from the temple of Athens.
2. Construction of the Capitol started in 1893.
3. Pennsylvania Avenue is nicknamed the “Processional Street of America”.
4. Maryland and Virginia can hardly be seen from the top of the Washington Monument.
5. Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the Republican Party.
6. The Smithsonian Institute is a higher educational institution.
7. The Pentagon shape is six-sided.

**Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. What does the Capitol consist of?
2. Where is the Washington Monument situated?
3. What is the Thomas Jefferson Memorial famous for?
4. Why is the Smithsonian Institute named after James Smithson?
5. Why is the Pentagon used as a symbolic reference for the armed forces high command?
6. Why is a visit to Washington incomplete without an excursion to Mount Vernon?

**Практическая работа № 9**

**Тема:** Модальные глаголыи их эквиваленты.

**Повторите материал в таблице и выполните упражнения ниже.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Модальные глаголы и глаголы, которые могут выступать в качестве модальных** | **Примеры** | **Употребление** |
| **Can – (**present, future) - уметь, мочь (умею, могу, могут и т.д.)  **(Could – (**past) – мог, могла, могли | He **can** swim very well. – Он очень хорошо умеет плавать.  She **could** dance in childhood. – В детстве она умела танцевать. | Способность, умение выполнить действие, наличие возможности произвести действие |
| We **can’t** fix it. – Мы не можем это отремонтировать.  We **couldn’t** fix it. – Мы не смогли это отремонтировать. | Неспособность выполнить действие, отсутствие возможности произвести действие |
| **Can** you help me? | Просьба |
| **May – (**present, future) **-** мочь  **Might – (**past)**-** могло быть сделано, могло произойти | **May** I have another cup of tea? – Можно мне еще чашку чая? | Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение |
| Prices **may** increase. – Цены могут вырасти. | Вероятность того, что действие произойдет в недалеком будущем |
| **Must -** должен **(have/has to –** для образования прошедшего и будущего времени**)** | The device **must** be turned off. – Прибор должен быть выключен. | Необходимость произвести действие |
| They **mustn’t** smoke in the building. – Нельзя курить в здании. | Запрет |
| He **had to** be at work by 8 a.m. –Он должен быть на работе к 8. | Необходимость произвести действие (глагол в форме прошедшего времени) |
| **Have to/has to –** должен, приходится делать  **Had to** (past) – должен был | They **have to** move. – Они должны переехать. (Им приходится уехать.) | Необходимость выполнить действие в связи со сложившимися обстоятельствами. |
| **Should –** должен, следует | You **should** go to bed earlier. – Ты должен ложиться спать раньше. (Тебе следует ложиться спать раньше.) | Рекомендация, совет по поводу того, как будет верно и правильно поступить в данной ситуации |

**Задание 1. Составьте вопросы из слов и дайте на них краткий или полный ответ.**

1. your brother/ play/ table tennis/ can? – Yes, he…
2. may/ go to/ I / the cinema/ – Yes, you…
3. books/ how many/ they/ must/read? – Only two.
4. salt/ how much/ should/ put in the dish/ I ? – Just a little.
5. the student/ mobile/ phones/ use/ can/ at the exams? – No, they…
6. children/ come to school / in time/ must? – Yes, they.

**Задание 2. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами can, must, may, could, should, have to (глаголы могут стоять как в утвердительной форме, так и в отрицательной).**

1. He is very tall. He ... play basketball.
2. She ... read when she was six.
3. We haven’t got much time. So we ... hurry.
4. Sorry for being late! ... I come in?
5. We have already sent the mail. So you ... to do it.
6. I ... to speak much in my work.
7. You are looking bad. I think you ... see the doctor.
8. They ... smoke on the playground. It’s forbidden.
9. To be fit you .... eat junk food.
10. ... I translate the text? – Yes, please.

**Задание 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление и перевод модальных глаголов.**

1. The green wire should be connected to terminal 4.
2. You mustn’t turn the machine when the red warning light is on.
3. This lever can be up or down.
4. We can recycle old products to make new ones.
5. The red switch must be on.
6. That morning he had to leave his car at home.
7. You can’t ride a motorbike with no helmet.

**Практическая работа № 10**

**Тема:** Знаменитые люди искусства и культуры. Страдательный залог – времена группы Simple

**Прочитайте текст**

**John Lennon**

John Winston Ono Lennon is one of the most famous musical artists ever. He shot to fame as one of The Beatles. He co-wrote most of the band’s songs, the majority of which are now rock classics. He also helped shape the social revolution of the 1960s. His solo career further elevated him as a music legend. Lennon also achieved fame as a peace activist.

Lennon was born in Liverpool in 1940. He was brought up by an aunt, who bought him a harmonica and taught him how to play the banjo. Lennon’s mother played him Elvis Presley records and he fell in love with Rock and Roll. He told his mother and aunt he would be a famous singer one day.

Lennon met Paul McCartney in 1957 at a church hall concert. They became friends and began writing songs together. They formed a band called The Beatles. They became popular playing live at local clubs in Liverpool and Germany. Then they became the most successful and influential act in music history. Lennon famously said The Beatles were more popular than Jesus.

Lennon left The Beatles in 1970. That same year he released the ‘John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band’ album, which he recorded with his Japanese wife Yoko Ono. His album ‘Imagine’ followed in 1971. The title of the song became an anthem for anti-war movements. More classic albums followed. On 8th December 1980, Lennon was shot and killed outside his New York apartment by a deranged fan.

**Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.**

1. Why is John Lennon so famous?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What family did he have?
4. Who were his favorite musicians in childhood?
5. When did he meet McCartney?
6. What band did they form?
7. Who was his wife?
8. Where did he go to after leaving the Beatles?
9. When did he die and how?

**Повторите грамматический материал и выполните упражнения ниже.**

**СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ**

**Passive Voice**

Формы страдательного залога английских глаголов образуются

**to bе (am/is/are, was/were, will be) + V-3 или V+ed:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present Simple:  Past Simple:  Future Simple: | The letter **is** written.  The letter **was** written.  The letter **will bе** written. |

Глагол-сказуемое в страдательном залоге nоказывает, что подлежащее предложения является объектом действия со стороны другого лица или предмета.

Сравните: Ibuilt а *house.* -Я построил дом.

*The house was* built (bу mе). - Дом был nостроен (мной).

Глаголы в страдательном залоге на русский язык переводятся

1. Глаголом быть + краткая форма причастия страдательного залога:

*The letter was sent yesterday.* -Письмо было послано вчера.

2. Глаголом с частицей -ся ( -сь):

*This рrоblеm was discussed last week.* - Эта nроблема обсуждалась на прошлой неделе.

3. Неопределенно-личным оборотом, т. е. глаголом в действительном залоге 3-го лица множественного числа, типа «говорят», «сказали»:

*English is spoken in mаnу countries.* - На английском языке говорят во многих странах.

4. Глаголом в действительном залоге (при наличии исполнителя действия):

*Pupils are taught at school* ***bу*** *the teachers.* - Учеников учат в школе учителя.

**Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глаголы в нужные формы**

**страдательного залога.**

1. Those books (return) to the library yesterday.
2. The paintings (exhibit) till the end of the month.
3. The patient (take) to the hospital yesterday and (operate) tomorrow morning.
4. These rooms (use) only оn special occasions.
5. Dictionaries (not use) at the examination.
6. The book (return) to the library yesterday.
7. Thousands of new houses (build) every year.
8. This book (write) by A. S. Pushkin.

**Задание 3. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Страдательный залог.**

1. Эта книга была прочитана всеми.
2. Письмо будет отправлено завтра.
3. Ее часто спрашивают о работе.
4. На ваш вопрос могут ответить завтра.
5. Ключи были утеряны вчера.
6. Этот текст будет переведен завтра.