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Кафедра иностранных языков

Фролова С.Н.

Иностранный язык (английский язык)

Практикум
к практическим занятиям и по самостоятельной работе для курсантов 1 курса специальности 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

очной и заочной форм обучения

Керчь, 2018 г.
Составитель: Фролова Светлана Николаевна, старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков ФГБОУ ВО «КГМТУ»

Рецензент: Яшинкова Наталья Владимировна, старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков ФГБОУ ВО «КГМТУ»

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3
Введение.

Настоящий практикум предназначен для курсантов 1 курса специальности 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового электрооборудования и средств автоматики» очной и заочной форм обучения.

Пособие предназначено способствовать самостоятельной работе с профессионально-ориентированной литературой на английском языке, формировать навыки чтения и самостоятельного перевода научно-технической литературы. Пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы первого года обучения. Практикум состоит из 6 юнитов:

Первый – About myself.
Второй – Shipping.
Третий – Nature around us.
Четвертый – Accidents at sea.
Пятый – A the airport.
Шестой – Introduction into electricity.

Каждый юнит включает в себя предтекстовые упражнения, целью которых является снизить сложность понимания последующего теста, текст, посетекстовые лексические упражнения и грамматические упражнения, составленные в соответствии с программой по грамматической теме. Пособие снабжено текстами, предложенными для внеаудиторного чтения, а также таблицей неправильных глаголов.
Unit 1.
Lesson 1.
About myself.

1. Найдите соответствующий перевод.

1. to have a look at yourself from aside       а) Она оказалась
2. As to my appearance                       б) так, как они должны быть сделаны
3. Tempered                                   в) чувство справедливости
4. Reserved                                   г) сдержанный
5. Lose tempo                                 д) что касается моей внешности
6. I'm fond of reading                        е) счастливый случай
7. lucky chance                               ф) взглянуть на себя со стороны
8. It turned out to be                        г) говорить перед всем классом
9. despite my efforts                         д) сдержанный, замкнутый
10. extra class activities                    е) наполовину сделанные вещи
11. sense of justice                          ж) терять терпение
12. things half done                          з) определиться (принять решение)
13. the way they should be done               и) я увлекаюсь
14. to talk in front of the class            к) терять терпение
15. broad outlook                             л) занятия после школы
16. made up my mind                           м) я увлекаюсь чтением
17. I'm fond of                               н) несмотря на мои усилия

2. Прочтите и переведите текст.

About Myself

From the very start I should say that it is not an easy thing to speak about myself as it is hard to have a look at yourself from aside, but at the same time who knows you better than you do?

I am a boy of sixteen. When I look at myself in the mirror I see a brown boy with short straight hair and dark eyes. As to my appearance I’m rather tall and slim. I think that I’m even tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my tempo and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humour.

There are many things in our life I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes.

I’m fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge, but wonderful moments of joy and pleasure.

I was born on the 25th of April 1985 in the town of Molodechno where I live now together with my parents and my younger sister (older brother). I was born in a family of a teacher and a doctor. I was sent to a kindergarten at the age of three as both the parents were working. As all the children of Ukraine I went to school at the age of six. Here I should say that it was my lucky chance to study for 11 years at the school of fine arts in the town of Molodechno. It turned out to be the best school in our town. There I got a proper training in such subjects as English, Russian and Ukrainian literature and world culture. I usually did a lot of home preparation for them and I liked everything I was doing in them. I really tried hard in them. But despite my efforts I was not good at Math.

School for me was not only lessons and learning. I had a lot of friends there. We organized extra class activities such as parties and other social activities. I actively participated in most of them.
I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my schoolmates. As for me I appreciate people’s honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I don’t like when people are rude and aggressive.

I am stubborn at times. But to my mind being persistent is not always a bad thing. I never leave things half done. At times I feel dissatisfied with myself, especially when I fail to do something or can’t do things the way they should be done. At the same time I think I am hard-working and diligent. My greatest problem at school was talking in front of the class. I always blushed and went red.

I passed my final exams at school and I said good-bye to my teachers who are very well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects.

School meant a lot to me and it wasn’t just learning and studying. I had made good friends there and met many interesting people. I faced a new life without school with a mixed feeling of sadness and joy.

I had asked myself a lot of times what I wanted to be when I left school. A few years ago it was difficult to give a definite answer. As the years passed I changed my mind several times. But it was only in my last year at school that I finally made up my mind what profession I would most like to have in future. I realized that my strongest desire was to specialize in marine professions. I hope my dream will come true.

And now a few words about my inclinations. I haven’t got any special hobby, like collecting something but I’m fond of reading books. In my opinion, books are a source of emotional inspiration and romantic feeling. Besides, books help me to continue my own education.

And of course I like music! I’m fond of music of the 60-s, like the Beatles, the Rolling Stones and Elvis Prestly. The songs of the Beatles give me much delight and pleasure. Sometimes I play different sport games for health and pleasure. I usually play such games as volley-ball, basketball, tennis, and sometimes football.

And the last thing I would like to tell you about things I hope to achieve in my life are: to have a very successful career, so this year I have entered the Kerch State Maritime Technological University, to build the home of my dreams and to find someone in my life to share all that with.

Vocabulary.
Calm – спокойный
Modest – скромный
Knowledge – знание
To participate in – участвовать в
Schoolmate – одноклассник
To appreciate – ценить, оценивать
Rude – грубый, жестокий
Stubborn – упрямый
To be persistent – быть настойчивым
To fail to – не получаться, не удаваться
Hard-working – трудолюбивый, усердный
Diligent – старательный, исполнительный
Deep knowledge – глубокие знания
To change one’s mind – изменить свое мнение
To achieve – достичь
Successful career – успешная карьера

3. Ответьте на вопросы.
1. How old is he?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What is his appearance?
4. What does he tell about his character?
5. What does he like to do?
6. What can you tell about his family?
7. What subjects was he good and bad at school?
8. What traits of character does he appreciate?
9. What was his greatest problem at school?
10. Why did the school mean a lot for him?
11. What future specialization did he choose?
12. What does he like to do in his free time?
13. What object (aim) does he want to achieve?

4. Ответьте на вопросы.
1. Where are you from?
2. What are you?
3. Where do you study?
4. Why did you enter this educational establishment?
5. What is your specialization?
6. Why did you choose this speciality?
7. Why do you want to work at sea?

7. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги на русский язык и выучите их наизусть.
   1. — Can you do me a favour, Jim? Would you mind introducing me to Miss Jones?
      — Oh, yes, with pleasure, though it's rather strange you don't know each other yet.
      — I just didn't have a chance to get acquainted with her. Is she a nice girl?
      — Yes, of course, and she has a very nice dog.

   2. — Harry, have you met Mr. Grey?
      — No, we haven't met.
      — Come along then, I'll introduce you to him, if you like.
      — With pleasure.
      — Mr. Grey, I should like to introduce Mr. Smith, a friend of mine.
      — How do you do, Mr. Smith? Pleased to meet you.
      — How do you do, Mr. Grey? I'm very glad to know you.

   3. — James, may I introduce Henry Brown? Mr. Smith, this is Henry Brown.
      — How do you do, Mr. Richardson?
      — How do you do, Mr. Brown? (They shake hands)

   4. — Have you met Mr. Hall?
      — No, we haven’t met.
      — Come along, I’ll introduce you to him, if you like.
      — With pleasure.
      — Mr. Hall, I’d like to introduce Mr. Brown, a friend of mine.
      — How do you do, Mr. Hall?
      — How do you do, Mr. Brown? I’m very glad to know you.
      —

   5. — I’m sorry. Are you acquainted? No? Harry, this is James Richardson. Mr. Richardson, Harry Smith.
      — How do you do? I’m so glad to meet you.
      — How do you do? I’m so pleased to have made your acquaintance, Mr. Smith.
8. Восстановите диалоги.

1. — Your name is Mary Bright, is not it?
   — Нет, меня зовут Анна Блэк. Я машинистка. Живу и работаю в Вашингтоне. А вас как зовут?
   — My name is John Miller. I am an architect. I live and work in Boston. Are you married, Ann?
   — Нет, я еще не замужем. Мне девятнадцать лет. Я живу с родителями. Мой отец художник, а мать — домохозяйка. А вы женаты?
   — Yes, I am. I have a wife and two sons. My wife is a sociologist; my sons go to school.
   — У вас есть родители?
   — Да. Они живут в Германии. Отец работает в фирме по производству мясных продуктов, а мать — домохозяйка.
   — What is her name?
   — Her name is Emily Snow. She is sixty years old. She loves me very much.
   — Вы часто навещаете своих родителей?
   — Нет. Один или два раза в год. Это очень плохо, не так ли?
   — I fully agree with you.

2. — Я знаю, что у вас три сестры. Где они живут?
   — My elder sister Carolina lives in Detroit. My younger sister Virginia lives works in New York. Lucy lives with our parents in Los Angeles.
   — У меня тоже есть сестры. Но одна из них живет в Европе, а другая в Австралии. Я очень редко их вижу.
   — It is a pity you very seldom see them. It makes you unhappy. Am I right? .
   — Конечно. Мне бы хотелось видеться с ними чаще.
   — Do not you want to go to Australia?
   — Очень хочу. У меня много работы и я не могу себе это позволить.

9. Переведите диалоги на английский язык.

4. — Господин Джонсон, разрешите представить Вам господина Смирнова.
   — Здравствуйте, господин Смирнов.
   — Здравствуйте, господин Джонсон. Бернард Грей недавно рассказывал мне о Вашей последней работе. Это чрезвычайно интересно.

2. — Разрешите Вам представить господина Маркова из С.-Петербурга.
   — Здравствуйте, господин Марков. Рад с Вами познакомиться.
   — Здравствуйте, господин Холл. Я также очень рад.

5. — Не могли бы Вы представить меня господину Томпсону из британской делегации?
   — С удовольствием. Господин Томпсон, разрешите Вам представить господина Петрова из Российской делегации.
   — Очень рад, господин Петров.
   — Здравствуйте, господин Томпсон.

6. — Генри, познакомься с моей женой. Элиза, это мой друг Генри.
   — Очень рада с Вами познакомиться, Генри.
   — Я также очень рад, Элиза.
5. — Вот идет Билл. Ты его знаешь? Он один из моих лучших друзей.
— Нет, я его никогда не встречал.
— Хочешь с ним познакомиться?
— Конечно.
— Привет, Билл. Как твои дела? Неплохо, спасибо. А как твои?
— Спасибо, прекрасно. Знаешь, Билл, я хочу познакомить тебя с Гарри. Он один из моих старых друзей.
— Здравствуйте!
— Здравствуйте!

10. Составьте рассказ о себе, используя лексику урока.

Грамматические упражнения.

Артикли.

1. Выберите правильный вариант предложенных ответов.
I. …Smiths have a dog and a cat. a) … b) The c) A
2. He knows how to work on … computer. a) a b) an c) …
3. She was the first woman to swim across … English Channel. a) a b) … c) the
4. Go down … Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street. a) the b) a c) …
5. I don’t like milk in … tea. a) … b) the c) a
6. At the end of… busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy. a) the b) a c) …
7. We’ll go for a walk if … weather is fine. a) a b) … c) the
8. Could you give me … information I asked for in my letter? a) the b) … c) a
9. …war is a terrible thing. a) The b) … c) A
10. I spent … very interesting holiday in England. a) the b) a c) …

2. Fill in the correct article.
1. I am … engineer. 2. My … son is … pupil. 3. He is … good … pupil. 4. This is … house. 5. This is my … pencil. 6. You have some … pencils, but I have no … pencil. Give me … pencil, please. 7. I like your … beautiful … flower. Give me … flower, please. 8. My … mother is at … home. She is reading … interesting … book. 9. My … father is not at … home. He is at … work. He is … doctor. He is … good … doctor. He works at … hospital. … hospital is large. 10. What’s … weather like today? — … weather is fine. 11. … sun is yellow. 12. … sky is grey today. 13. … earth is … planet. 14. We had … English lesson yesterday. … teacher asked me many … questions. … questions were difficult. 15. Where is your … brother? — He is at … home. He is in his … room. He is sitting at … table. He is doing his … homework. … homework is difficult. 16. Our … cat is sitting on … sofa. 17. It is very dark in … room. Turn on … light, please. 18. Nick went into … bathroom, turned on … water and washed his … hands.

3. Fill in the articles in the proverbs if necessary.
1. … apple … day keeps … doctor away. 2. … appetite comes with eating. 3. … good beginning makes … good ending. 4. … bird in … hand is worth two in … bush. 5. Among … blind … one-eyed man is king. 6. … brevity is … soul of wit. 7. … cat has nine lives. 8. … charity begins at … home. 9. … clothes make … man. 10. … curiosity killed … cat.

Lesson 2.
My working day.

1. Read and translate the text.
My week days.

On week days I usually get up at eight o’clock, because I go to the Institute. The first thing I do as soon as I wake up is to go and have a shower. It wakes me up. After that I go into my bedroom to get dressed. In 15 minutes I am ready for breakfast. It may be porridge or "Corn Flakes" with milk, a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich.

After breakfast I put on my coat, take the bag and go to the Institute.

As I live not far from the Institute it takes me only 15 minutes to get there. I don't want to be late so I come to the Institute a few minutes before the bell. I leave my coat in the cloakroom and go upstairs to look up the time-table. We usually have three lectures every day. After the lectures are over I go home and have dinner there. I usually begin with soup, follow by hot meat or fish, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet. Then I drink a cup of tea. Sometimes when I have to stay at the Institute after classes I go to the canteen and have dinner there.

When I come home I have a short rest. If the weather is very cold I stay at home, but if it is fine and there is no rain I needn't stay at home and may go out. In the evening I do my homework.

My sister studies English at school. She is fifteen years old, she has English lessons on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Sometimes I help her with her lessons. She gives me her text-book and I explain the meaning of some English words to her. She is good at English and answers me readily. Then I may read an English book or play chess with my father. At twelve I am ready to go to bed.

2. Make up the questions to the underlying words.
   1. On week days I usually get up at eight o’clock, because I go to the Institute. (2)
   2. At breakfast it may be porridge or "Corn Flakes" with milk, a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. (1)
   3. As I live not far from the Institute it takes me only 15 minutes to get there. (1)
   4. We usually have three lectures every day. (1)
   5. When I come home I have a short rest. (2)

3. Read and translate the dialogues.
   1) - What time do you usually get up?
      - As a rule at 7 o’clock.
      - Why so early?
      - I live out of town. So I have to take the first morning train if I don't want to be late for my work.
      - When do you get to the office?
      - At 8 if I catch an early train.

   2) - Good morning, Ann! Where are you going to?
      - Morning, Victor! I am going to the plant.
      - Why so early?
      - Don't you know that the plant where I work is rather far from my house? It takes me about an hour to get there.
      - Oh, I see. And when do you have to get up?
      - I have to get up at six.
      - But it's good to get up so early. English people say: early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
      - Right you are.

   3) - Say, Victor, where do you study?
      - At the Extra-Mural Polytechnical Institute.
      - Do you go to the Institute every evening?
- No, only three times a week.
- And what do you do on the days when you have no classes?
- I usually stay at home, do my homework and write test-papers. Sometimes I watch television, listen to music and read something in English. Look here, have you got anything special tonight?
- No, nothing special.
- Then come to our place. We'll watch television together.
- Thank you, I'd love to.
- That's settled! Come as you can. So long!
- So long!

**Word and Phrases**

underwear - белье
fried eggs - яичница
scrambled eggs - омлет
hard/soft boiled eggs – яйца вареные вкрутую/всмятку
table cloth - скатерть
napkin - салфетка
juice – фруктовый сок
nourishing - питательный
baseball net - сетка для бейсбола

That doesn’t make any difference – это ничего не меняет
I’ll fix the eggs – я сварю яйца
I’ll fix breakfast - я приготовлю завтрак
Don’t bother your father – не надоедай отцу

4. **Restore the dialogues.**

1) – Your colleague told me you have just returned from a business trip to Switzerland. Is it true?
   – Да. На прошлой неделе я приехал из Швейцарии. Я пробыл там два месяца.
   – Did you learn to speak French?
   – Я знаю несколько слов. Очень трудно научиться свободно говорить на иностранном языке за два месяца.
   – Do you really think so?
   – Да, когда я ехал в Швейцарию, я не знал ни одного слова по-французски. У меня был переводчик (an interpreter). Он отлично знает язык.

2) – Послушай, Майк, для тебя есть записка.
   – Yes, what is it?
   – Эта записка от господина Миллера. Он звонил, когда тебя не было.
   – Thank you very much. Mr. Miller wants us to help him with the contract.
   – Мы можем это сделать?
   – I think so. I will have to talk it over with our chief. Is he in?
   – Да, но он очень занят. В данный момент он принимает представителей одной из иностранных фирм.

5. **Answer the following questions:**


6. Translate into English.
1. В рабочие дни мой друг встает рано. Его рабочий день начинается в 9 часов и длится 7 часов. Он уходит из дома 8.30. В будние дни у нет свободного времени. 2. Чтобы не опоздать на автобус, я должен торопиться. 3. Чтобы не опоздать в институт, ему пришлось взять такси. 4. Тебе понадобится 15 минут, чтобы добраться домой на автобусе. 5 Он встал, умылся, оделся, позавтракал и вышел из дома. 6. Обедает он всегда в столовой, а ужинает дома. 7. Три раза в неделю он ходит в институт, а в те дни, когда у него нет занятий, он остается дома. 8. Он выполняет домашние задания и пишет контрольные работы. Он студент-заочник.

7. Read, translate and learn the text.

OUR UNIVERSITY

I study at the Kerch Maritime Technological University. Our university was established in 1984. The university trains specialists for the fishing industry. It has two departments daytime and extra-mural. There are two faculties at our university: technological, and marine.

The technological faculty trains economists, book-keepers, ecologists, technologists and engineers for the seafood processing industry. Future navigators, marine engineers, electricians and fishermen study at the marine faculty.

In order to become well-trained engineer students study different subjects, such as: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Foreign languages, descriptive geometry and many other special subjects. Students attend lectures, work at the labs, have lessons and seminars.

Our university has many laboratories which are equipped with modern devices. According to the curriculum there is planned practice for every student of our university.

The course of studies lasts five years. The academic year has two terms: autumn and spring. At the end of each we take examinations.

Research projects are being conducted at all chairs of the university. They include automatization of production processes various types of fish treatment; processing operations; flexible manufacturing systems, different problems of the national economy.

Vocabulary.
establish - основывать
extra-mural - заочный
book-keeper - бухгалтер
be equipped – быть оборудовавши
curriculum - курс обучения, учебный план
prominent position - выдающееся положение
research projects - научно-исследовательские проекты

8. Answer the questions.
1. Where do you study at? 2. What specialists does the university trains? 3. How many departments are there at the University? 4. What faculties are there at the University? 5. What

9. Fill in the brackets with prepositions.
1. Our university was established _____ 1984. 2. Future navigators, ecologists, marine engineers, electricians and fishermen study _____ the marine faculty. 3. _____ become well-trained engineer students study different subjects. 4. Our university has many laboratories which are equipped _____ modern devices. 5. _____ the curriculum there is planned practice for every student of our university. 6. The course _____ studies lasts five years. 7. _____ present fishing industry occupies prominent position in the national economy.

10. Translate the sentences into English.
1. Я учусь в Керченском Государственном Морском Технологическом Университете. 2. Университет готовит студентов для рыбной промышленности. 3. В университете два факультета: морской, технологический факультет. В университете есть много лабораторий, оборудованных современными приборами. 5. Курс обучения длится 5 лет. 5. Рыбная промышленность занимает лидирующее положение в современной национальной экономике.

11. Tell about your University.

Грамматические упражнения.
Местоимения.

1. Замените слова в скобках соответствующим личным местоимением.
Example: _____ often reads books. (Lisa)
Answer: She often reads books.

1. ___ is dreaming. (George). 2. ___ is green. (the blackboard). 3. ___ are on the wall. (the posters). 4. ___ is running. (the dog). 5. ___ are watching TV. (my mother and I). 6. ___ are in the garden. (the flowers). 7. ___ is riding his bike. (Tom). 8. ___ is from Bristol (Victoria). 9. ___ has got a brother (Diana). 10. Have ___ got a computer, Mandy?

2. Complete the sentences using possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, our, their, its).
1. I left … car in the garage. 2. Mary hung … coat on the peg. 3. Jack had … hair cut. 4. Neil and David ate … supper. 5. I hope you enjoy … holiday. 6. We’ll invite you round to … house. 7. You must make up … own mind. 8. The children had to cook … own supper. 9. Bill borrowed Jenny’s car … own can was being repaired. 10. I’ll bring … own sheets and towels. 11. Every dog had … own special basket to sleep in. 12. You should do … own washing up.

3. Выберите соответствующие местоимения.
1. (WE, us) all went with (their, them) to the dean’s office. 2. My friend came to see (I, me) last night. 3. Victor gave Peter and (I, me) a book and we went to the reading-room with (he, him) and his friend. 4. He told Mary and (me, I) to go with (he, him) and his sister. 5. They know all about my friend and (I, me). 6. I came to the Institute with Michael and (her, she). 7. And old man asked (we, us) to come and see (him, his). 8. Go with David and (her, she) to visit (they, them).

B
1. They invited me to (them, their) party. 2. He could not answer (his, her) teacher. 3. They were (your, you) former students. 4. You are (us, our) colleagues. 5. This is (my, me) brother. 6. Ann went to (his, her) room and put on (his, her) new dress because she was going to a dance given by (his, her) company. 7. Where is the dictionary? (He, it) is in (his, its) place on the table.

C
1. Your dictionary is new, but (my, mine) is not. 2. She says that this dictionary is (her, hers). 3. You can do it without my help, but not without (their, theirs). 4. Will you help me to sort out the things? I cannot tell which are (your, yours) and which are (our, ours). 5. He is an old friend of (me, mine). 6. Do you know your lesson today? He does not know (his, its). 7. This is your note-book and this is his, but where is (her, hers)?

4. Какие объектные местоимения могут заменить следующие слова в предложении?
   1. The teacher always gives the students homework.  
      a) me  b) them  c) you
   2. I am reading the book to my little sister.  
      a) Her  b) us  c) him
   3. The boys are riding their bikes.  
      a) It  b) them  c) her
   4. My father is writing a letter to John.  
      a) Me  b) her  c) him
   5. I don’t know the answer.  
      a) She  b) him  c) me
   6. Sally is going to Anne.  
      a) her  b) him  c) me
   7. Open the window, please.  
      a) it  b) them  c) us
   8. Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please?  
      a) you  b) them  c) us
   9. The books are for Peter.  
      a) him  b) her  c) you
   10. Can you help my sister and me, please?  
       a) me  b) her  c) us

5. Выберите соответствующие рефлексивные местоимения из следующих: 
   Myself-yourself-himself-herself-itself-ourselves-yourselves-themselves.

   1. Robert made this T-shirt ____.  
   2. Lisa did the homework ____.
   3. We helped to some cola at the party ____.  
   4. Emma, did you take the photo all by ____?  
   5. I wrote this poem ____.  
   6. He cut with the knife ____ while he was doing the dishes.
7. The lion can defend ____.
8. My mother often talks to ____.
9. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help ____.
10. It was extremely loud in class, so Alice and Doris couldn’t concentrate ____.

Lesson 3.
Your preferences.
Говоря о ваших предпочтениях:

Вопросы о предпочтениях
- Which do you prefer tea or coffee?
- Which do you prefer studying mathematics or physics?
- Which do you prefer to drink juice or mineral water?
- Which do you like better basketball or football?
- Do you prefer pizza or spaghetti?
- Would you prefer to eat a cake or an apple?
- Would you rather eat a cake or an apple?

Ответы.
- I prefer baseball.
- I'd prefer to drink juice
- I'd rather drink mineral water
- If I had a choice, I would eat a sandwich.
- A cup of coffee would be suitable.

Самыми популярными и в тоже время самыми простыми выражениями предпочтения являются фразы: I like и I don't like.

Но в английском языке существуют и другие способы сказать «мне нравится» или «мне не нравится», которым стоит уделить свое внимание.

Слова для выражения позитивного предпочтения

To enjoy – наслаждаться. Это слово используется в качестве описания удовольствия. Глагол, следующий за ним всегда употребляется с ing-овым окончанием.
Пример: I enjoy watching films.

To love – любить. Этот глагол используется с целью выражения чувств симпатии к человеку, действию, предмету и т.д.
Пример: I love candies.

To be passionate about - быть чем-то увлеченным. Эта фраза применяется в случае выражения позитивных страстных чувств к чему-то или кому-то.
Пример: John was passionate about basketball.

To be fond of – увлекаться чем-то (кем-то), быть привязанным к... Это выражение чаще всего используется для описания любимого занятия, дела, хобби.
Пример: I fond of science.

To be a fan of – быть фанатом чего-либо/кого-либо. Данная фраза применима, когда нужно описать сильное увлечение. В русском языке существует глагол «фанатеть»,
который хорошо подходит в качестве перевода. Пример: Seen is a fan of a English football.

To be interested in – быть заинтересованным в чем-то. Эта фраза используется в качестве выражения интереса к какому-либо явлению. Пример: The government of Ukraine is interested in the development of foreign economic relations with the EU.

To be into – нравиться, увлекаться. Это выражение, как и предыдущие означает примерно одно и тоже – позитивное отношение к тому или иному явлению, объекту. Пример: She was into Marshal.

Слова для выражения отрицательного предпочтения

Hate / Loathe – ненавидеть. С первым словом Вы, скорее всего, уже знакомы. Второе означает тоже самое – ненавидеть, испытывать отвращение, не выносить. Пример: I hate insects. She loathes a raw fish.


To be not much of a fan – не особо нравится. Эта фраза применяется в случае выражения отрицательных эмоций в вежливом формате. Пример: I am not much of a fan of sport. I like reading.

To drive someone crazy – выводить из себя. Пример: The public transport drive me crazy every morning.

It’s not my cup of tea – английский фразеологизм, не имеющий ничего общего с чаем. Данная идиома имеет значение «это не мое». Пример: It’s not my cup of tea to fish, I prefer more active hobbies.

It’s not my thing – не мое. Это английское выражение имеет абсолютно идентичное значение с предыдущим. Пример: Running is not my thing.

Правило на глаголы предпочтения
Самое важное то, что после этих глаголов другой глагол-действие всегда ставится в ING — форме.
Как сказать, что нравится делать (примеры):
I like reading. — Я люблю читать.
I love reading books. — Мне нравится читать книги.
I enjoy listening to music. — Я получаю удовольствие, когда слушаю музыку.
I prefer playing football to playing basketball. — Я предпочитаю играть в футбол, а не в баскетбол.
* * *
Как сказать, что не нравится делать (примеры):
I dislike cooking. — Мне не нравится готовить.
I hate washing up. — Я ненавижу мыть посуду.
I can’t stand getting up early. — Я терпеть не могу вставать рано.
* * *
Но лучше всего воздерживаться от таких категоричных заявлений и говорить всегда что-то вроде:
I don’t mind cooking. — Я не возражаю против того, чтобы готовить.
I don’t mind washing up. — Я не возражаю помыть посуду.

Существуют основные 3 способа, чтобы сказать, что Вы предпочитаете:

• Prefer употребляется, чтобы сказать, что Вы предпочитаете в общем:
I prefer orange juice to apple one. — Я предпочитаю апельсиновый сок яблочному (в общем).
I prefer eating apples to eating pears. — Я предпочитаю есть яблоки, а не груши.
I prefer to eat bananas rather than eat oranges. — Я предпочитаю есть бананы, а не апельсины.
• Would prefer употребляется, чтобы сказать, что Вы предпочли бы именно в данной конкретной ситуации:
I would prefer tea to coffee. – Я предпочел бы выпить чай, а не кофе.
I would prefer eating at home to going to a restaurant. – Я предпочел бы поесть дома, а не идти в ресторан.
I would prefer to drive rather than walk. – Я предпочел бы поехать на машине, а не идти пешком.

• Would rather = Would prefer, то есть употребляется, чтобы сказать, что Вы предпочли бы именно в данной конкретной ситуации (не в общем):
I would rather walk in the park than go to the theatre. – Я предпочел бы погулять в парке, а не идти в театр.

Make sentences using the prompts:

prefer

to

I would prefer

rather than

would rather

than

would sooner

than

going to the theatre
going to the cinema
watch TV
take part in a competition
reading books
sitting in a café
stay at home
shoot a film
fantasy
science fiction
visit a dentist
comedy
football
chess
walk with friends
watch DVD
listen to music
play computer games
perform a role in a school party
sing a song
dance

Grammar exercises

Глагол to be (Present Simple)

7. Переведите на русский язык.
1. I am an ship’s electrician. 2. My watchkeeping duties are over. 3. Where is your ship? 4. Our captain is on the navigational bridge. 5. Are you free in the evening? 6. What is your profession? 7. The sailors are on deck. 8. I am very busy today. 9. They are in the reading room now. 10. We are students of one of the Moscow Institutes. 11. You are late for the lecture.

8. Поставьте все предложения по модели.
*The cadet is in his cabin.*
- *It the cadet in his cabin?*
- *The cadet is not in his cabin.*
- *Where is the cadet?*
- *Who is in his cabin?*

1. This sailor is on watch now. 2. The crew of this vessel is large. 3. Our ship is at berth № 4. 4. This vessel is one of the biggest vessels in the world.

9. Переведите на английский язык.

Выражение THERE IS/ARE.

10. Переведите на русский язык.
1. At the end of September is a short period of calm, dry and sunny weather. 2. How many holds are there on your ship? 3. How many cabins are there? 4. There are only six life rafts (спасательные плоты) aboard. 5. There are four cases on a deck. 6. There are many capable cadets among us. 7. There is the winch (лебёдка) on a deck. 8. There are charts (морские карты) in the chart-room (штурманская комната). 9. Are there any seaports in our country? 10. There are no rivers in this region. 11. Is there any ship in the dock now? 12. Is there cargo aboard your ship? 13. There is a large steamer in the shipyard (судостроительная верфь).

11. Ответьте на вопросы.
1. Is there a blackboard in the classroom? 2. Are there any foreign magazines in your library? 3. Are there any old seamen on your ship? 4. How many days are there in a week? 5. How many weeks are there in a month? 6. How many months are there in a year? 7. How many seasons are there in a year?

12. Переведите на английский язык.
1. В этой книге есть три интересных рассказа о русских моряках. 2. В этом журнале есть очень интересная статья о новых типах судов. 3. В этой комнате нет телевизора. 4. В штурманской рубке много морских карт. 5. В России есть много морских портов с современным оборудованием (modern equipment). 6. Сейчас в нашем порту много
иностранных судов. 7. На борту этого судна мало пассажиров. 8. Есть ли в этом районе большие порты? 9. Нет, здесь нет больших портов. 10. Есть ли библиотеки в вашем городе? – Да, в нашем городе много библиотек.

Unit 2.
SHIPPING.
Lesson 1.
Types of ships.

1. Math the following words and word combinations.
1. cargo ship a) конструкция
2. liquid cargo b) грузовой контейнер
3. dry cargo c) посторонняя помощь
4. refrigerated goods d) грузовое судно
5. carry e) перевозить
6. design f) каботажное (прибрежное) судно
7. bulky cargo g) район плавания
8. outside assistance h) жидкый груз
9. freight containers i) охлажденный груз
10. sailing range j) сухой груз
11. Coaster k) насыпной груз

2. Transform one part of speech into another and translate them into Russian.
Глагол + tion = существительное
To examine–проверять, экзаменовать; examination–экзамен
To apply – применять, использовать; application – применение, использование

To educate, to adapt, to specialize, to organize, to translate, to modify, to operate.

Существительное + al= прилагательное
Education – образование; educational–образовательный

Industry, profession, person, construction, physics.

Прилагательное + ly = наречие
High – высокий; highly–высоко

Quick, usual, dark, bad, heavy, hard, firm.

3. Find:
A) words with oposite meanings:
Maximum Main
Auxiliary Aft
Fore Minimum
Bow Pure
Combined Stern
Rapid Abaft
Forward of Slow

b) words with similar meanings:
Design Impressive
Remarkable Fast
Types of cargo ships.

To begin with, all cargo ships are divided into two types: dry cargo vessels and tankers, although there are OBO (oil-bulk-ore) ships that can carry both dry and liquid cargoes. Dry cargo vessels, in their turn, may be divided into universal ships and specialized ships. Universal ships can carry practically any types of cargo, even refrigerated goods and liquids (in special tanks). Specialized ships are designed to carry one particular type of cargo (e.g. timber, oil, bulk cargo, etc.)

There are three trends in specialized ship design.

One is cargo-carriers with cargo handling equipment on board for special purposes and routes. For example, heavy/bulky cargo ships with derricks or cranes can handle single lifts over 500 tons and they do not require outside assistance. These ships are also called special-purpose ships.

Second trend is Roll-on/Roll-off ships, in which bow and stern doors and adjustable steel ramps permit vehicles to drive on board and drive off again. Such vessels require only minimum dock-side facilities.

The third trend is container ships that carry freight containers (closed or opened) of different sizes or of different cargo carrying capacity. Containers can be quickly launched over the ship’s stern. But you can often meet combined ships, such as CONBULKERs – container-bulk carrier, PROBO ships – product/oil/bulk/ore carrier and others.

There are also multi-purpose ships that combine characteristic features of both universal and specialized vessels. They are adapted to carry standard containers. Some of them are also adapted to carry rolled vehicles or heavy/bulky cargoes.

Depending on the cargo handling methods dry cargo ships may be also divided into 1) LO-LO (lift-on/lift-off) vessels where handling cargo is effected by derricks or cranes through cargo hatches; 2) RO-RO (roll-on/roll-off) vessels where the cargo is rolled on board and rolled off; 3) FO-FO (float-on/float off) vessels where dock lift cargo handling method is used, that is floating cargo units (e.g. barges) are floated into cargo spaces (usually large holds). But there are also hybrid vessels where combinations of the above mentioned methods are used, such as LO-RO, RO/FO vessels and others.

Depending on their sailing range all vessels may be divided into limited sailing range vessels (or coasters) and unlimited sailing range vessels (or deep sea vessels (sea going vessels)). Coasters are designed to sail in a certain area or at a certain distance from the port, deep sea vessels can sail to any area of the World Ocean.

Depending on the number of decks ships may be one deckers, double-deckers and etc.

Finally all cargo ships may be liners and tramps. A liner is a vessel which sails to a fixed destination on a fixed route. She has fixed dates of departure and arrival, fixed ports of call between her home port and place of arrival. A tramp does not sail on a fixed route. Ports of call are governed by the necessity of carrying certain cargoes from place to place.

Reefer = reefer ships суда для перевозки рефрижераторных грузов
To encourage способствовать
LASH-carrier = lighters лихтеровоз
aboard ship-carrier

OBO ship = oil/bulk/ore-carrier

PROBO ship = product/oil/bulk/ore-carrier

CONBULKER = container/bulk-carrier

Cargo ports

Hybrid vessels

Vocabulary.
Universal ship – универсальное судно
Specialized ship – специализированное судно
Trend – тенденция, направление
Cargo handling equipment – грузо-обрабатывающее оборудование
derrick – груз. стрела
single lift – один подъем
bow – нос (судна)
sterm – корма (судна)
adjustable steel ramp – регулируемый стальной трап (аппarelль) (наклонный спуск)
dock-side facilities – портовые средства (оборудование)
cargo carrying capacity - грузовместимость
multi-purpose ship – многоцелевое судно
hatch - люк
deck - палуба
liner – лайнер, рейсовое судно
tramp – грузовой пароход, не работающий на определенных рейсах
destination – направление, назначение
departure - отправка
arrival - прибытие
ports of call – порт захода
govern – управлять, руководить, определять
necessity – необходимость

5. Answer the questions.
1. How many types are cargo ships divided into? 2. What types are dry cargo ships divided into? 3. What types of cargo can dry cargo ships carry? 4. What three trends are there in specialized ship design? 5. Tell about cargo-carriers with cargo handling equipment on board. 6. Explain design construction and purpose of Roll-on/Roll-off ships. 7. Tell about container ships. 8. What types may dry cargo ships be also divided into depending on the cargo handling methods? 9. What types may all vessels be divided into depending on their sailing range? 10. What types may all vessels be divided into depending on the number of decks? 11. What is the difference between liners and tramps?

6. Complete the sentences.
1. Universal ships can carry …. a)…. bow and stern doors and adjustable steel ramps permit vehicles to drive on board and drive off again.
2. Specialized ships are designed to carry …. 

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3. Cargo-carriers with cargo handling equipment on board for special purposes ….
4. In design of Roll-on/Roll-off ships ….
5. Container ships carry ….
6. Depending on the cargo handling methods dry cargo ships may be also divided into ….
7. Depending on their sailing range all vessels may be divided into ….
8. Depending on the number of decks ….
9. A liner is a vessel which ….  
10. A tramp does not ….  

b) … 1) LO-LO (lift-on/lift-off) vessels; 2) RO-RO (roll-on/roll-off) vessels; 3) FO-FO (float-on/float off) vessels.  
c) … limited sailing range vessels (or coasters) and unlimited sailing range vessels.  
d) … sail on a fixed route.  
e) … practically any types of cargo.  
f) … are called special-purpose ships.  
g) … sails to a fixed destination on a fixed route.  
h) … ships may be one deckers, double-deckers.  
i) … one particular type of cargo.  
j) … freight containers of different sizes or of different cargo carrying capacity.

7. Make up sentences using following word combinations.
1. liquid, ships, OBO (oil-bulk-ore), both, dry, carry, cargoes, can, and.  
2. designed, type, one, to, Specialized, particular, are, carry, ships, cargo, of.  
3. trends, are, There, design, specialized, three, ship, in.  
4. dock-side, minimum, vessels, only, Such, facilities, require.  
5. area, sail, sea, can, Deep, any, ocean, vessels, of, to, world, the.

8. Translate into English some word combinations from the text.
1. OBO (нефть – насыпной груз - руда) ships can перевозить both dry and liquid грузы.  
2. Универсальные суда can carry практически любые types of cargo.  
3. Тяжеловесные грузовые суда с стрелами or cranes can handle single lifts over 500 tons and they do not require посторонней помощи.  
4. Containers can be быстро спущены на воду over кормы судна.  
5. Some of много-целевые суда are also предназначены to carry rolled vehicles or heavy/bulky cargoes.  
6. На борту LO-LO (lift-on/lift-off) vessels обработка груза is effected by derricks or cranes through грузовые люки.  
7. On board RO-RO (roll-on/roll-off) vessels the cargo заезжает на board and rolled off.  
8. On board FO-FO (float-on/float off) vessels dock lift cargo метод погрузки is used, that is плавучие грузовые средства (e.g. barges) are floated into cargo spaces (usually large трюма).  
9. Каботажные суда are designed to sail in a certain area or at a certain distance from the port, суда неограниченного морского плавания can sail to any area of the World Ocean.  
10. A liner has установленные dates of отправления and прибытия, fixed ports of call between her home port and местом прибытия.

9. Translate into English.
1. Наиболее часто морские суда классифицируют по назначению и району плавания, роду двигателя и движителя, а также по некоторым другим особенностям и признакам.  
2. Сухогрузные суда общего назначения, предназначены для перевозки генеральных грузов в упаковке; специализированные суда для перевозки одного определенного груза или двух и более видов грузов одной категории — лесовозы, пакетовозы, рефрижераторные суда, балкеры, контейнеровозы, ролкеры, лихтеровозы.  
3. Многоцелевые суда обеспечивают перегрузку разными способами, например крановым и доковым.  
4. Универсальные суда предназначены для перевозки любых различных грузов, в том числе опасных, рефрижераторных, контейнеров.  
5. Паромы предназначены для перевозки транспортных средств и пассажиров, лихтеры — несамоходные грузовые суда.
Grammar exercises.

Числительные.

Addition - сложение
Subtraction - вычитание
Plus - плюс
Minus - минус
To add - складывать, прибавлять
To subtract - вычитать
To be equal - быть равным

Addition and Subtraction (Прибавление и отрицание)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 + 7 = 12</td>
<td>five plus seven equals twelve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 + 13 = 79</td>
<td>sixty-six plus thirteen is equal to seventy-nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a + b = c</td>
<td>a plus b is equal to c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 6 = 9</td>
<td>fifteen minus six equals nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 33 = 48</td>
<td>eighty-one minus thirty-three is equal to forty-eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c - b = a</td>
<td>c minus b equals a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Решите эти примеры и прочитайте их.

```
99 + 77 = 114 + 316 = 8 - 3 = 1,203 + 419 = 315 + 145 = 4,444 + 7,777 =
61 - 50 = b + d = 47 - 18 = d - c = 859 - 600 = a - b =
```

Multiplication and Division (Умножение и деление)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 x 1 = 1</td>
<td>once one is one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x 2 = 4</td>
<td>twice two is four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x 3 = 9</td>
<td>three times three equals nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x 4 = 16</td>
<td>four times four is equal to sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 x 10 = 120</td>
<td>twelve multiplied by ten (by) is equal to one hundred and twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A x b = ab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 : 7 = 5</td>
<td>thirty-five divided by seven equals five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 : 25 = 40</td>
<td>one thousand divided by twenty-five is equal to forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d : b = c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Решите эти примеры и прочитайте их.

```
10 x 7 = 49 : 7 = 618 : 6 = 3,550 x 5 =
100 x 100 = 175 : 25 = 33 : 33 = 10,660 : 10 =
234 x 6 = 12 x 12 = 1 x k = 1 x 1 =
```

```
b x c = 13 x 3 = 749 : 7 =
```
fractions- дроби
decimal fractions – десятичные дроби
common fractions – простые дроби
numerator- числитель
denominator- знаменатель
nought- нуль
zero - нуль
O - нуль
point – точка

Common and Decimal Fractions (Общие и десятичные дроби)

point seven
0.7noughtpoint seven 0.002 zero point two zeros two
Zero point seven 1.1 one point one
5.36 five point three six
$\frac{1}{2}$ one half (а half)65.57 sixty five point five seven

$\frac{1}{3}$ one third (a third)

$\frac{2}{7}$ two sevenths

$3\frac{1}{2}$ three and a half

$5\frac{1}{7}$ five and a seventh

$6\frac{5}{7}$ six and five sevenths

2. Прочитайте эти дроби.
1/3, 0.23, 2/5, 0.009, 5/8, 10.01, 71/2, 205.35, 95/8, 79.31, 158/9, 0.0003

3. Решите примеры и прочитайте их.
Model: How much is 10 times 41
10 times 4 equals 40.

1) 7 x 7 = 5) 350 x 2 = 9) 49 : 7 = 13) 20.25 x 30 =
2) 2.5 x 3 = 6) 3.5 x 10 = 10)75: 25 = 14) 7.5 : 5 =
3) 10,050 x 2 = 7) 2,000 x 5 = 11) 3,500: 35 = 15) 40.8 : 4 =
4)100x 0.5= 8) 0.12x2= 12) 10.25 : 10 = 16) 15.5 : 3=

Lesson 2.
Ship’s construction.

1. Match the following words and word combinations.
1. Be divided into a) ниже уровня воды
2. Foremost part b) борт
3. Rearmost part c) жидкий груз
4. Side d) размещение на корме
5. Below water e) пресная вода
6. Watertight f) передняя часть
7. Compartment g) постоянные постройки
8. To contain h) делиться на
9. Cargo space i) водонепроницаемый
10. Fresh water j) отсек
11. Liquid cargo k) грузовое пространство
12. Permanent housing l) приподнятая часть
13. Afterlocation m) размещение на носу (судна)
14. Raised part n) содержать

2. Transform one part of speech into another and translate them into Russian.

Глагол + -er / -or = существительное
To teach – teacher, to regulate – regulator

To lecture, to speak, to invent, to generate, to transform, to indicate, to compute.

Суффиксы прилагательных – ant / -ent
To excel (превосходить) – excellent – превосходный

Important, efficient, distant, evident, confident, recent.

Отрицательные префиксы un / im-
Questionable (спорный) – unquestionable (неоспоримый, несомненный)


Qualified, changing, seen, possible, perfect, personal, mobile.

3. Read and translate the text.

General Description of a Ship.

The main body of a ship is called a hull. The hull is divided into three main parts: the foremost part is called the bow; the rearmost part is called the stern; the part in between is called midships. The hull is the main part of the ship. This is the area between the main deck, the sides (port and starboard) and the bottom. It is made up of frames covered with plaiting. The part of the hull below water is the ship’s underwater body. The distance between the waterline and the main deck is the vessel's freeboard. The hull is divided up into a number of watertight compartments by decks and bulkheads. Bulkheads are vertical steel walls going across the ship and along.

The hull contains the engine room, cargo spaces and number of tanks. In dry cargo ships the cargo space is divided into holds. Openings giving access to holds are called hatches. In liquid cargo vessels the cargo space is divided into tanks.

At the fore end of the hull are the forepeak tanks, and at the after end are afterpeak tanks. They are used for fresh water and fuel. If a ship has double sides, the space between the sides contains wing tanks.

All permanent housing above the main deck is known as superstructure. Nowadays, cargo vessels are normally built with the after location of the engine room and bridge superstructure to gain more space for cargo. The forward raised part of the deck is called the forecastle and its after raised part is the poop. On deck there are cargo handling facilities, such as cranes, winches,
derricks etc. Ships having derricks also have cargo masts and cargo posts (or Samson posts) on deck.

Since a ship is supported by fluid pressure, she will incline in any direction in the process of loading. The angle that a ship is making fore and aft with the water is known as trim. A list or inclination from one side to another, cause by faulty loading, is known as heel.

**Vocabulary.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ship’s underwater body</td>
<td>подводная часть корпуса судна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Across the ship and along</td>
<td>вдоль и поперек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent housing</td>
<td>постоянные постройки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To gain more space for cargo</td>
<td>чтобы выиграть больше места для груза</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draught marks</td>
<td>марки углубления</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulty loading</td>
<td>неправильная погрузка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To engrave</td>
<td>(вы) гравировать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Line Certificate</td>
<td>свидетельство о грузовой марке</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe penalty</td>
<td>серьезное наказание; большой штраф</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>корпус судна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow</td>
<td>нос судна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stern</td>
<td>корма судна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midships</td>
<td>средняя часть судна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck</td>
<td>палуба</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main deck</td>
<td>главная палуба</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side</td>
<td>борт судна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port side</td>
<td>левый борт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starboard (side)</td>
<td>правый борт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom</td>
<td>днище</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>шпангоут</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plating</td>
<td>обшивка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel’s freeboard</td>
<td>Надводный борт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertight compartments</td>
<td>водонепроницаемые отсеки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulkhead</td>
<td>переборка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine room</td>
<td>машинное отделение</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank</td>
<td>танк, цистерна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>трюм</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatch</td>
<td>люк</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forepeak tank</td>
<td>форпиковый танк</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afterpeak tank</td>
<td>ахтерпиковый танк</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing tanks</td>
<td>бортовые станки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstructure</td>
<td>надстройка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>мостик</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecastle</td>
<td>бак, полубак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poop</td>
<td>ют, полуют</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo handling facilities</td>
<td>погрузочно-разгрузочные устройства</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winch</td>
<td>лебедка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derrick</td>
<td>грузовая стрела</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Answer the questions.
1. How is the main body of the ship called? 2. How many main parts is the hull divided into? What are they? 3. What are the hull occupy? 4. What is the hull divided up into by decks and bulkheads? 5. What does the hull contain? 6. What is the cargo space divided into? 7. What is the name of holds on board a liquid cargo vessel? 8. Where are forepeak and afterpeak tanks situated? 9. What are they used for? 10. What is the name of a permanent housing above the main deck? 11. What cargo handling facilities are there on a deck?

5. What do we call?
1) the foremost part of the hull; 2) the rearmost part of the hull; 3) the part in between; 4) the part of the hull below water; 5) the distance between the waterline and the main deck; 6) vertical steel walls going across the ship and along; 7) openings giving access to holds; 8) they are used for fresh water and fuel; 9) all permanent housing above the main deck; 10) the forward raised part of the deck; 11) its after raised part; 12) the angle that a ship is making fore and aft with the water; 13) a list or inclination from one side to another, cause by faulty loading.

6. Restore the sentences.
1. Корпус — основная часть любого судна, состоящая из набора (каркаса) и обшивки.
2. Нос судна — передняя по ходу часть судна.
3. Корма — задняя часть судна.
4. Борт — боковая сторона корпуса. Каждое судно имеет два борта — правый и левый. Для определения бортов нужно стать лицом К носу судна, при этом справа будет правый борт, слева — левый.
5. Ватерлиния — теоретическая или условная линия, получающаяся от давление жидкости, она будет наклоняться в любом направлении в процессе погрузки.

7. Make up the sentences.
1. hull, of, The, part, the, is, ship, main, the.
2. made, frames, hull, of, is, The, with, covered, up, plaiting.
3. vertical, are, walls, steel, going, across, and, the, Bulkheads, ship, along.
4. for, fuel, used, Tanks, are, water, and, fresh.
5. between, wing, The, sides, tanks, space, contains, the.

8. Translate into English.
1. Корпус — основная часть любого судна, состоящая из набора (каркаса) и обшивки. 2. Нос судна — передняя по ходу часть судна. 3. Корма — задняя часть судна. 4. Борт — боковая сторона корпуса. Каждое судно имеет два борта — правый и левый. Для определения бортов нужно стать лицом К носу судна, при этом справа будет правый борт, слева — левый. 5. Ватерлиния — теоретическая или условная линия, получающаяся от давление жидкости, она будет наклоняться в любом направлении в процессе погрузки.
пересечения поверхности корпуса судна с горизонтальной плоскостью или уровнем воды. 6. Грузовая ватерлиния — ватерлиния при наличии на судне установленного для него количества грузов и пассажиров. 7. Надводный борт — часть борта, находящаяся выше грузовой ватерлинии.

9. Translate into Russian the following English terms.
Ahead, bow, stern, tug, towing line, head line, forward breast line, forecastle, port bow, forward spring, starboard line, centre line, length, overall, starboard, midships, abeam, port quarter, bridge, aft, starboard quarter, aft spring, aft breas line, astern, stern line, breadth, stern.
10. Learn terms of ship construction by heart.

1 – forepeak - форпик; 2 — forecastle бак; 3 — chain locker цепной ящик; 4 — forepeak bulkhead форпиковая переборка; 5 — double-bottom tank танк двойного дна; 6 — hold трюм; 7 — transverse bulkhead поперечная переборка; 8 — double-bottom plating настил двойного дна; 9 — engine- room машинное отделение; 10 — boiler-room котельное отделение; 11 — shaft tunnel туннель гребного вала; 12 — after-peak bulkhead ахтерпиковая переборка; 13 — propulsion installation гребное устройство; 14 — rudder and steering gear рулевое устройство; 15—afterpeak ахтерпик; 16 — steering gear compartment отделение рулевой машины; 17 — flagstaff флагшток; 18 — flag флаг; 19 — poop юта; 20 — poop deck палуба юта; 21 — upper deck верхняя палуба; 22 — second deck вторая палуба; 23 — tweendeck твиндек; 24 — main mast гrott-мачта; 25 — boat gear шлюпочное устройство; 26 — funnel труба; 27 — superstructure deck палуба надстройки; 28 — boat deck шлюпочная палуба; 29 — navigating bridge дедвуд палуба ходового мостика; 30 — wheelhouse top настил рулевой рубки; 31 — midship superstructure средняя надстройка; 32 — fore mast фок-мачта; 33 — cargo handling gear грузовое (погрузочно-разгрузочное) устройство; 34 — deck house рубка; 35 — hatch люк;36 — anchor gear якорное устройство.

Grammar exercises.

Имя существительное.

Число.

4. Напишите форму множественного числа от следующих форм.

A- regular nouns
story, play, glass, flag, photo, name, match, knife, bush, chief, page, radio, roof, prize, set, key, factory, wolf, piano, class, cup, city

B- irregular nouns
child, goose, man, foot, mouse, woman, sheep, person, deer, tooth, ox

C- nouns of Greek or Latin origin
criterion, datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, index, phenomenon, medium, oasis, nucleus, memorandum, basis, radius, analysis, symposium, hypothesis

D - compound nouns
fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, sister-in-law, forget-me-not, room-mate, lily-of-the-valley, ticket-holder, commander-in-chief, governor-general

5. Поставьте выделенные слова в форму единственного числа. Сделайте необходимые изменения в предложениях.
1. These **factories** produce furniture.
2. The **wives** of the **sailors** came to the shore.
3. I have hurt my **feet** and **hands**.
4. In the farmyard we could see **oxen**, **sheep**, **cows** and **geese**.
5. Do your **teeth** still ache?
6. These are my **friends’ studies**.
7. He keeps his **toys** in the **boxes**.
8. These **ladies** are those **gentlemen’s wives**.
9. The **children** are sitting on the **benches**.

**Падеж**

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык и прокомментируйте использование притяжательного падежа.

1. It’s my mother-in-law’s seventieth birthday.
2. Mr. Brown had been satisfied with the results of Tom’s and Nick’s visit.
3. He took the morning train and arrived at his mother’s at lunchtime.
4. Kate had gone to the Democratic candidate’s meeting party because she wanted to.
5. Ann nodded understandingly and after a moment’s pause Tom went on.
6. He swallowed and I saw his Adam’s apple go up and down.
7. A hundred houses were evacuated for safety’s sake.

7. Трансформируйте предложения, используя притяжательный падеж имен существительных.

1. The office of our manager is very big.
2. They will consider the proposals of Mr. Black at their next meeting.
3. This is, in the opinion of the critics, their best record for years.
4. The computer of Tom and Helen is modern.
5. We have not yet received the answer of buyers.
6. The working day of our Commercial Director begins at 9 o’clock in the morning.
7. Do you know the telephone number of the Petrovs?
8. My husband knows a lot about detective novels of Agatha Christie.
9. She put the wet boots of the boys near the stove.

**Lesson 3.**

**Ship’s crew.**

1. Math the following words and word combinations.

   1. modern ships 1. курс судна
   2. modern equipment 2. команда судна
   3. foreign port 3. брать пеленг
   4. foreign languages 4. радио-связь
   5. to be responsible for 5. современные суда
   6. the ship’s position 6. состоять из
   7. the ship’s course 7. иностранный порт
   8. the ship’s screw 8. Местоположение судна
   9. the ship’s speed 9. эксплуатировать и ремонтировать оборудование
   10. an officer of the watch 10. Отвечать за
   11. to take bearings 11. Управлять оборудованием
   12. to consist of 12. современное оборудование
   13. to operate equipment 13. Иностранные языки
   14. radio-communications 14. Вахтенный офицер
   15. to maintain and repair the equipment 15. скорость судна
2. Transform one part of speech into another and translate them into Russian.

Глагол + -ment = существительное
To environ – окружать – environment – окружение

to enroll, to develop, to achieve, to move, to invest, to measure, to fulfill, to improve, to equip, to require, to depart, to arrange.

Прилагательное + -(i)ty = существительное
Communal–общинный – community – общность, содружество

Active, special, national, intensive, electric.

Существительное + -ous = прилагательное
Fame – слава, известность – famous – известный

Variety, number, monotony.

Префикс re- = повторность действия
Renew – обновлять, восстанавливать – renewal – восстановление

Build, make, use, organize, organization, write, name.

3. Read and translate the text.

There is a lot of complex equipment on board modern ships so it is necessary to have skilled crews to operate the ships. The organization of the crew of a cargo ship is changing, but usually one can find at least two departments on such ships: the deck department and the engine department.

The deck department includes navigators, radio-officers, a boatswain, sailors and a doctor. We call navigators according to their rank on board ship: the Master (Captain), the Chief Officer (First Mate), the Second Officer (Second Mate), the Third Officer (Third Mate), the Fourth Officer (Fourth Mate).

The Master is responsible for the ship, her cargo and the crew. He must be an experienced navigator.

The Chief Officer is the Master's main assistant and the head of the Deck Department. He must be always ready to replace the Master and perform his duties.

All the navigators must keep watch on the navigating bridge. They may not leave it when on watch. The navigators relieve each other of watch every four hours. Every navigator must know how to define the ship's position, plot her course on the chart and take bearings.

Radio officers keep watch in the radio-room and are responsible for radio-communications. There is often one or two Radio Officers on board ship, but on ships with continuous radio watches there may be even three radio officers.

A Boatswain and sailors must keep the ship's hull, holds and tackle in good condition.

The Engine Department consists of the Chief Engineer, the Second, Third and Fourth Engineers, some motormen and two or three electricians. They keep watch in the engine-room and must maintain and repair its equipment.

Only well-qualified sailors can perform their duties properly that's why the crews' training is very important.

Vocabulary.
Complex – сложный
Skilled – умелый, хорошо подготовленный
Operate – управлять, эксплуатировать
To operate a ship – управлять судном
Department – служба
Deck department – служба палубной эксплуатации
Engine department – служба технической эксплуатации
Include – включать
Boatswain – боцман
According to (the rank) – в соответствии со (званием)
Chief Officer (Mate) – старший помощник капитана
First (Second) Officer (Mate) – первый (второй) помощник
To be responsible for – быть ответственным за
Experienced – опытный
Head of Desk Department – Начальник Службы Эксплуатации
Replace – заменять
To keep watch – нести вахту
To keep smth. In order – содержать что-либо в порядке
Navigating bridge – рулевой (капитанский) мостик
Relieve each other of watch – сменять друг друга с вахты
Take bearings – брать пеленг
Radio-communications – радиосвязь
Tackle – такелаж
Electrician – электрик
Maintain – обслуживать, содержать
Well-qualified – высококвалифицированный
To perform one’s duties properly – исполнять свои обязанности должным образом

4. Answer the questions.

5. What are the responsibilities of the crew members on board ships?
1. the Master is/are responsible for 1. the safety of the ship, cargo and crew
2. the Chief Mate 2. the cargo
3. the Second Mate 3. keeping watch in the engine room
4. the Third Mate 4. keeping the ship’s holds, deck and hull in good condition
5. the Chief Engineer 5. the crew’s work
6. the Radio Officer 6. keeping motors and generators in good condition
7. the Boatswain 7. the maintenance and repairs of the engine-room equipment
8. the electricians 8. the radio-communication
9. the motormen 9. navigational instruments and charts
6. Restore the sentences.
1. It is necessary to have ______ to operate the ships.
2. One can find at least ______ on such ships: ______ and the engine department.
3. The Master is ______ for the ship, her cargo and the crew.
4. The Chief Officer must be always ready ______ the Master and ______.
5. All the navigators must ______ on ______.
6. Every navigator must know how ______, ______ on the chart and ______.
7. Radio officers keep watch in ______ and are responsible for radio-communications.
8. A Boatswain and sailors must ______ the ship's ______, holds and ______.
9. ______ keep watch in the engine- ______ and must ______ and ______ its ______.
10. Only well-qualified sailors can ______ properly that's why ______ is very important.

7. Translate into Russian.
1. На борту современных судов имеется много сложного оборудования.2. Капитан отвечает за судно, его груз и команду.3. Старший офицер это главный помощник капитана и глава Службы Эксплуатации.4. Все штурмана несут вахту на навигационном мостике.5. Каждый штурман должен знать как определить положение судна, проложить его курс по карте и взять пеленг.6. Боцман и матросы должны содержать корпус судна, трюмы и такелаж в хорошем состоянии.7. Механики, электрики и мотористы несут вахту в машинном отделении.8. Только высоко-квалифицированные моряки могут выполнять свои функции должным образом.

8. Retell this text.

Grammar exercises.

Наречия, обозначающие частоту события в английском языке.

Существуют наречия, которые выражают частоту события. Основные наречия этой группы следующие:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Наречие</th>
<th>Русский перевод</th>
<th>Частота события</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>всегда</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>обычно</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>часто</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>иногда</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rarely</td>
<td>нечасто</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seldom</td>
<td>редко</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>никогда</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Относительно смыслового глагола наречие этого типа может находиться:
1. Наречия всегда стоят после to be.
Примеры:
Linda is always late. Линда всегда опаздывает.
My sister is never on time. Моя сестра никогда не приходит вовремя.
They are usually up at seven o’clock. Они обычно встают в семь часов.

2. С другими глаголами наречия всегда стоят перед глаголами.
Примеры:
I always eat dinner at home. Я всегда обедаю дома.
We often drink coffee in the morning. Мы часто пьём кофе по утрам.
Steven rarely jogs in the park. Стивен нечасто бегает в парке.

3. Если есть вспомогательный глагол и основной глагол, то наречие стоит между ними.
Примеры:
Does she usually get up early? Она обычно рано встаёт?
Do they often walk in the park? Они часто гуляют в парке?

Некоторые наречия, такие как sometimes и often могут также находиться в начале, середине и конце предложения.
Примеры:
I study in the bedroom sometimes.
Sometimes, I study in my bedroom. Иногда я занимаюсь в спальне.
I sometimes study in my bedroom.
We drink coffee often.
Often, we drink coffee. Мы часто пьём кофе.
We often drink coffee.

Чтобы спросить, как часто произойдет какое-либо действие, используют оборот "how often?" (как часто).
Примеры:
How often do you come to this park? Как часто вы приходите в этот парк?
I always come here. It's my favorite place. Я всегда прихожу сюда. Это моё любимое место.
How often do you go jogging? Как часто ты бегаешь трусцой?
I never go jogging. I prefer walking. Я никогда не бегаю трусцой. Я предпочитаю ходить.

1. Place the following adverbs and phrases in ascending order of frequency.
2. frequently – from time to time – continuously – rarely
3. very seldom - generally – occasionally
4. five times a week – weekly – twice a week – every other week – once a week

2. Choose a suitable adverb from brackets. Translate sentences into Russian.
1. I … (never, often, always) see Liza nowadays. The last time I saw her 15 years ago.
2. Wow! You … (always, normally, hardly ever) have milk in your fridge, but today you’ve got some.
3. Leo is … (always, hardly ever, rarely) talking on the phone instead of helping his mother.
4. They … (never, frequently, seldom) go to restaurants in the evenings, now they can afford it.
5. This is our favourite place in the garden, so we … (usually, never, very rarely) sit here.
6. She doesn’t go to the gym every week, but I see her in the swimming pool quite … (generally, occasionally, often).

3. Place a frequency adverb in the right place. Translate sentences into Russian.

1. always – Luke is borrowing my electric shaver without asking.
2. sometimes – We send e-mails to each other.
3. rarely – Peter complains about his hard job.
4. never – You must run in the dining-room.
5. hardly ever – My kids read books.
6. very seldom – My parents eat fish.
7. once a month – I pay my rent.
8. usually – She is late for the lectures.
9. occasionally – We visit our grandma in the countryside.
10. quite often – I make pizza for my family.

Lesson 4.

Shipboard training.

1. Learn vocabulary.
   To have shipboard training – проходить плавательную практику
   Either…or… - или…или…
   Neither…nor… - ни…ни…
   Mast - мачта
   Launch and hoist life boats – спускать на воду и поднимать шлюпки
   Helmsman - рулевой
   To handle – управлять, обращаться
   To handle a sextant – обращаться с сектантом
   Apprentice - практикант
   Light-vessel – плавучий маяк
   Lighthouse – маяк
   To take bearings – брать пеленг
   Coastal object – береговой объект
   To define the ship’s position on charts – определять положение судна на карте
   Training vessel – учебное судно
   Wheel - руль
   A wheel house – рулевая рубка
   Superstructure - надстройка
   Echo-sounder – эхо-лот
   Log - лаг
   Finder – пеленгатор
   Satellite navigation systems – спутниковые навигационные системы
   Transmit and receive weather reports – передавать и получать сводки погоды
   Navigational warning – навигационное предупреждение
   In case of trouble – в случае повреждения
   Auxiliary machinery – вспомогательные механизмы
   Stow cargo – размещать груз
2. Read and translate the text.

**Shipboard training.**

The cadets of maritime colleges usually have their practical studies either on board training vessels or merchant ships. Now summer is coming and cadets are going to have their shipboard training.

The cadets of Navigational Department will keep watch at the wheel, paint the hull, deck superstructures, masts, wash and scrub decks. They will launch and hoist lifeboats, learn how to use life-saving appliances. They are going to work in the wheel house as helmsmen. Skilled officers will instruct our boys how to handle a sextant and other navigational instruments. The apprentices will learn how to take bearings of some lighthouses, light-vessels, different coastal objects and define the ship positions on charts. They must also know how to use echo-sounders, logs, finders and satellite navigation systems.

During their shipboard training the cadets of the Radio Engineering Department will work in the radio room transmitting and receiving radiotelegrams, weather reports and navigational warnings. They will learn how to tune and repair the ship’s radio equipment in case of trouble.

The cadets of the Engineering Department will work in the engine room. They will learn how to maintain the main engine, auxiliary machinery, how to lubricate and repair the engine room equipment.

The cadets of the Port Operation Department will work in ports and on board ships during their training. When in ports they will learn how to load, unload and stow cargo.

All the cadets must work hard to master their profession.

3. Agree or disagree with following statements using expressions:

“I quite agree with you” or “Sorry, I can’t agree with you”.

**Pattern 1:**
- The Third Officer keeps watch in the engine room.
  - Sorry, I can’t agree with you. The Third Officer doesn’t keep watch in the engine room. He keeps watch on the navigating bridge.

**Pattern 2:**
- Radio Officer keeps watch 8 hours a day.
  - I quite agree with you. The Radio Officer keeps watch 8 hours a day.

1. The cadets of maritime colleges have training on board training vessels. 2. Only the cadets of navigational department have shipboard training. 3. The cadets of navigational department don’t keep watch at the wheel. 4. Skilled officers instruct the cadets how to use navigational instruments. 5. The cadets of the radio engineering department learn to plot the ship’s course (прокладывать курс судна) on the chart. 6. The future radio engineers learn to use life-saving appliances in case of trouble. 7. The cadets of engineering department keep watch and relieve each other of watch every 8 hours. 8. The future engineers must know to lubricate and repair the engine room equipment. 9. The port operation department cadets have their training on board ships. 10. All the cadets must work hard to master their profession.

4. Translate into English in written.

Нести вахту, мыть и лопатить палубу, спускать и поднимать шлюпки, использовать спасательные средства, красить надстройку, рулевой, определять местоположение судна, опытные офиcersы, навигационные приборы, плавучий маяк, плавательная практика, передавать и принимать радиограммы, настраивать радиооборудование, вспомогательные механизмы, учиться укладывать груз, освоить профессию, усердно работать.

38
5. Fill in the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Navigational Department</th>
<th>Radio Engineering Department</th>
<th>Engineering Department</th>
<th>Port Department</th>
<th>Operation Department</th>
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<tbody>
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must learn how

Grammar exercises.
Indefinite (Simple) Tense.

The Present Indefinite Active

1. Вставьте данные слова в нужной форме в пропущенные в предложениях места. Используйте словарь.

boil, close, cost, cost, go, have, like, meet, open, smoke, speak, teach, wash

1. She's very clever. She *speaks* four languages. 2. Steve _______ ten cigarettes a day. 3. We usually _______ dinner at 7 o'clock. 4. I _______ films. I often _______ to the cinema. 5. Water _______ at 100 degrees Celsius. 6. In Britain the banks _______ at 9 in the morning. 7. The City Museum _______ at 5 o'clock every evening. 8. Food is expensive. It _______ a lot of money. 9. Shoes are expensive. They _______ a lot of money. 10. Tina is a teacher. She _______ mathematics to young children. 11. Your job is very interesting. You _______ a lot of people. 12. Peter _______ his hair twice a week.

2. Напишите отрицания к данным предложениям.

I play the piano very well. *I don’t play the piano very well.*

1. Jack plays the piano very well. 2. You know the answer. 3. She works very hard. 4. They do the same thing every day.

3. Напишите противоположное данному (утверждение или отрицание).

I understand. *I don’t understand*

He doesn’t smoke. *He smokes*
1. They know. 2. She loves him. 3. They speak English. 4. I don't want it. 5. She doesn't want them. 6. He lives in Rome.

4. Напишите краткие ответы на вопросы. (Yes, he does; No, she doesn’t and t. d.)
   Do you smoke? No, I don’t.

1. Do you live in a big city? 2. Do you drink a lot of coffee? 3. Does your mother speak English?
4. Do you play a musical instrument? 5. Does it rain a lot where you live?

5. Составьте вопросы, которые будут начинаться со слов в скобках, например:
   Tom plays tennis. (How often?)...How often does Tom play tennis?...
   I get up in the morning. (What time / usually?) ...What time do you usually get up?...


6. Переведите на английский язык письменно.

Lesson 5.
Russia is a marine power.

1. Read a text and translate it.
   RUSSIAN MERCHANT MARINE
   (from “General course of Transport”)
   Modern Russian Merchant Marine includes 200 organizations and enterprises, more than 10 Shipping Companies, 10 seamanships, 21 sea ports, the majority of which are the ports of the 1st Class, and 11 shiprepair yards.
   Today the Russian Merchant Marine is a branch of national economy. There is no coastal country or region in the world with which Russia is unable to carry on trade using its own tonnage.
   Russian ships carry a half of the world’s volume of cargo. The turnover of Russia is 290 mln tonnes every year. Vessels carry equipment for engineering industry, mining machinery, machine tools and instruments.
   2 mln tonnes of coal, 1,5 mln tonnes of ore, 1 mln tonnes of metals, 8 mln tonnes of oil, 2 mln tonnes of timber, 400,000 tonnes of grain were transported by the Russian ships last year.
   Merchant marine of the USSR had the 4th place in its tonnage in the world after Liberia, Panama and Japan.
The disorder of the USSR resulted in some geographical changes. So nowadays a number of refrigerated ships belongs to the Latvian Shipping Company and some passenger liners to the Black Sea Seamanship.

But there is also another disadvantage of Russian Merchant Marine. Russian ships are old, their age is more than 20 years. 50 % of them are out of use and not suitable for transportation of cargo.

The Russian Federation is developing. Our economic power is growing. This opens the great prospects before our merchant fleet. We hope, Russian Merchant Marine will be well-equipped and technically advanced in the nearest future.

Our Maritime Education is expanding. A lot of well-qualified specialists will work in Shipping Companies and operate our Russian vessels. Their knowledge and skills will change the situation.

**Vocabulary.**

- Shipping company – судоходная компания
- Shiprepair yard – судоремонтная верфь
- Turnover – грузооборот
- Grain – зерно
- Well-qualified – высококвалифицированный
- Seamanship – пароходство
- Volume of cargo – объем груза
- Mining machinery – горнодобывающее оборудование
- Machine tools – станки
- Advantages/disadvantages – преимущества/недостатки

**2. Answer the following questions:**
1. What does modern Merchant Marine include?
2. What countries does Russia carry on its trade?
3. What export cargoes do our ships carry?
4. What import cargoes do our ships carry?
5. What prospects does our merchant marine have?

**3. Retell the text.**
Вопрос к подлежащему (question to the subject)
Альтернативный (Alternative question)
Разделительный (Disjunctive / Tag question)

1. Общий вопрос (General question) – это вопрос, который задаётся для того, чтобы получить ответ «да» или «нет», поэтому этот тип вопроса ещё называется Yes/No question. Такой вопрос начинается с вспомогательного или модального глагола. Вид вспомогательного глагола будет зависеть от того, в каком грамматическом времени вы задаете вопрос. (Do/ Does/ Did / Will/ Have или модальные глаголы must/ can/ could/ should). Следует обратить особое внимание на такой глагол как to be. Дело в том, что как раз именно с этим глаголом возникает большинство ошибок. Нужно помнить, что этот глагол не нуждается в вспомогательных глаголах чтобы построить вопрос нужно просто его поставить (а именно одну из его личных форм) в начале предложения перед подлежащим. Вот эта схема поможет вам построить общий вопрос:
Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + смысловой глагол + все остальное
Do you like music?
Did he visit his sister?
Will you come tomorrow?
Have you done your homework yet?
Can I open the window?
Is this your pen?

2. Специальный вопрос (Special question) – это вопрос, который задается к какому-то члену предложения. Все такие вопросы начинаются с вопросительного слова или группы вопросительных слов (when, why, who, where, how, what, howmany и т.д). Такие вопросы ещё называют Wh-questions. Как мы строим такие вопросы:
Вопросительное слово + Вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее + смысловой глагол + все остальное
или
Вопросительное слово + общий вопрос

Например:
Why do you know him?
How many apples have you got?
Where will he go next week?
What did she do yesterday?

3. Вопрос к подлежащему (Question to Subject) – это вопрос, который является собственно специальным вопросом, но у него есть специфическая особенность. Для того, чтобы нам его построить нам не нужен никакой вспомогательный глагол если мы задаем вопрос в настоящем и прошедшем времени. Мы просто сохраняем в предложении прежний порядок слов, а вместо подлежащего мы ставим who – кто? или what- что? т.е. на который отвечает подлежащее. В будущем времени может появиться вспомогательный глагол will, но он является именно показателем времени и к вопросу, в принципе, отношения не имеет. Следует еще помнить, что глагол в настоящем времени будет всегда стоять в 3 лице единственного числа (глагол + окончание –s/es), а в прошедшем времени смысловой глагол будет иметь 2 форму (неправильные глаголы) или глагол + ed (правильные глаголы).
Who likes ice cream?
Who travelled last summer?
Who is there? (Ho: Who are you? – идёт согласование с местоимением).
4. Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative question) – это разновидность общего вопроса, который начинается также как и общий вопрос, только в вопросе всегда будет присутствовать союз или or. Данный вид вопроса можно задать к каждому члену предложения. Такие вопросы подразумевают выбор между двумя лицами, предметами, действиями или качествами, поэтому там присутствует всегда союз or. Давайте построим альтернативный вопрос к такому предложению:

We came home at 3 o'clock. – Мы пришли домой в 3 часа.
Did we come home at 2 or 3 o’clock? – Мы пришли домой в 2 или 3 часа?
Did we come home or play computer games at 2 o’clock? – Мы пришли домой или играли в компьютерные игры в 2 часа?

5. Разделительный вопрос (Disjunctive question) – это вопрос, который позволяет ненавязчиво спросить об интересующих вещах, а вдобавок выразить своё мнение, удивление или подтвердить сказанное. Этот тип вопроса еще называют «вопрос с хвостиком» «tag question». Подобный вопрос делится на 2 части: само предложение без изменения порядка слов, вторая часть – вопрос, состоящий только из вспомогательного глагола, относящегося к грамматическому времени предложения, и подлежащего. Вторая часть такого вопроса, отделяется от первой при помощи запятой и переводится на русский язык «не так ли?», «не правда ли?». Если предложение утвердительное, то вторая часть - вопрос будет отрицательным, а если предложение отрицательное, то наоборот, вопрос не будет содержать отрицания.

Your brother is happy, isn't he?
You are not tall, are you?
He goes to bed very late, does not he?
She doesn’t eat meat, does she?

Есть некоторые моменты, на которые нужно обратить внимание:
- Если предложение начинается с Don't – то заканчивается will you.
- Вопросительные предложения в английском с Let's дают хвостик «shall we».
- I am меняется на aren't
- Подлежащее that/this в окончании заменяется на it

Примеры:
Don't eat this cake, will you? – Не ешь этот торт. (Хорошо?)
Let’s dance, shall we? Давай потанцуем, хорошо?
I’m late, aren’t I? – Я опоздал, не так ли (да)?
That is your aunt over there, isn’t it? – Это там твоя тетя, не так ли?

1. Make up special questions of the offered words.
1. are / this / at / Why / like / looking / you / me?
2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want?
3. Nick / his / How / does / after / disease / feel?
4. How / were / people / there / the / many / street / in?
5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going / your?

2. Pick up the suitable answer to each question.
1. Who is the best? a) yesterday
2. Where does she live? b) two sons
3. What are you drinking? c) mine
4. When did you arrive? d) 30 $
5. Why did you cry? e) mineral water
6. How many kids do you have? f) a blue one
7. How much does it cost? g) by metro
8. How do you go to work?  h) Jack
9. Whose mirror is this?  i) because I bumped my head
10. Which hat would you like?  j) in Paris

3. Ask to the following sentences special questions, starting with words in brackets. Pay attention to a verb form, and also to questions to the subject.
1. Robert’s sister likes black coffee in the morning. (What …? Whose …? What kind of …? Why …? When …?)
2. My dad went fishing to the lake with his brother twice a month. (Who …? Where …? Who … with? How often …?)
3. They will book a room at a hotel in Madrid during their honeymoon. (Who …? Where …? When …?)
4. I have just seen our neighbor in the supermarket. (Whom …? Whose …? Where …?)
5. There are five polar bears in the zoo. (Who …? How many …? What kind of …?)
6. Bob was a successful businessman because he owned 3 clothes stores in New York. (Who …? Why …? How many …? Where …?)
7. I can see hundreds of bright stars in the sky now. (Where …? When …? How many …?)
8. Julia is cooking Mexican food in the kitchen. (Who …? What kind of …? Where …?)

4. Express your doubt or surprise, forming disjunctive questions.
   Например: Mark bought this souvenir in India. – Mark bought this souvenir in India, didn’t he? (Марк купил этот сувенир в Индии, правда?)
1. Ella misses her mother. (Элла скучает по своей маме.)
2. Our receptionist isn’t friendly. (Наш администратор не дружелюбен.)
3. These skyscrapers were built before the war. (Эти небоскребы были построены до войны.)
4. He will run a private hospital. (Он будет руководить частной клиникой.)
5. You don’t respect your boss. (Ты не уважаешь своего босса.)
6. She has made a final decision. (Она приняла окончательное решение.)
7. Your dog can crawl under a chair. (Твоя собака умеет проползать под стулом.)
8. Sam and Kate are going to become vegetarians. (Сэм и Кейт собираются стать вегетарианцами.)

5. Make up one general question and several alternative ones to each sentence using the options offered in brackets.
   Например: Alice annoys me by her bright make-up. (Алиса раздражает меня своим ярким макияжем.) (Ann – clothes) – Does Alice annoy you? (Алиса раздражает тебя?) Does Alice or Ann annoy you? (Алиса или Анна раздражает тебя?) Does Alice annoy you by her bright make-up or clothes? (Алиса раздражает тебя ярким макияжем или одеждой?)
1. They heard a noise in the living room. (Они услышали шум в гостиной.) (music – in the kitchen)
2. He has found two black kittens near the shop. (Он нашел двух черных котят около магазина.) (three – near the office)
3. Every morning I give my son some pocket money. (Каждое утро я даю своему сыну немного карманных денег.) (daughter – every evening)
4. The cargo will be delivered next Friday by ship. (Груз будет доставлен в следующую пятницу на корабле.) (Sunday – by plane)
5. The photos are in a drawer of the wardrobe. (Фотографии находятся в ящике платяного шкафа.) (the cupboard – the passports)
6. We can stay in Moscow for another week. (Мы можем остаться в Москве еще на одну неделю.) (in Minsk – month)
Lesson 6.

Black Sea Shipping companies.

1. Find the translation of following words and word combinations.

1. Exciting
   a) морское побережье
2. The market
   b) штаб-квартира
3. To be on the rise
   c) ходить под флагом какой-либо страны
4. The demand
   d) заниматься чем-либо
5. The service
   e) рынок
6. Coast
   f) уровень управления
7. Coastline
   g) требование, запрос, спрос
8. Shore
   h) береговая линия
9. In the short run
   i) персонал (штат)
10. In the long run
    j) возбуждающий, волнующий, захватывающий
11. To fly the one’s flag
    k) вскоре, в ближайшее время, в ближайшем будущем
12. State owned enterprise
    l) подниматься, быть на подъеме
13. The headquarters
    m) служба, услуга
14. Management level
    n) в общем, в конце концов, в конечном счете, со временем
15. To be busy with
    o) государственное предприятие
16. Personnel (staff)
    p) берег (моря, океана, озера)

2. Transform one part of speech into another and translate them into Russian.

Глагол или существительное + -ive = прилагательное
To active – действовать-active – деятельный, действительный
To intensity – интенсивность – intensive – интенсивный
To conserve, progress, effect, mass, to react.

Суффикс существительного -ure:
 nature, culture, structure, manufacture, future, measure, feature, agriculture.

Префикс super- (сверх, супер):
 Supernatural, superpower, supergenius, supercomputer, superman, supermarket, supersonic, superhot, superconductor.

3. Write down and translate synonyms and antonyms.

 Tiny-small, to disappear-to appear, a lot of-many, different-various, next-following, short-long, to watch-to see, program-show, commonly-usually, less-more, possible-impossible, true-untrue, small-large, nowadays-at present, now, large-tremendous, advance-progress, to start-to begin, major-main, to report-to announce, to occur-to take place, convenient-suitable, exciting – unexciting, smaller-bigger, rise-ascend, merchant-fishing.

4. Read correctly the geographical names.

Sea of Marmara ['si:vmærmərə], Mediterranean ['medɪtəriən], Bosporous ['bɒspərəs], Dardanelles ['dɑːrdələz], Georgia ['dʒiəroʊ], Turkey ['trʌki], Bulgaria ['bɝːgjuə], Rumania ['rʊməniə], Crimea ['kraɪmɪə], Caucasus ['kæsəs], Danube ['dænub].

5. Read and translate the text.
The times, we live in, are exciting. Markets are changing, the world is becoming smaller, the dynamics and tempo in the business world are on the rise. At the same time, the demands and services are growing.

The shipping industry is one of the most fast-paced and ever-developing streams, which give rise to the facet of healthy competition among various shipping companies, vying for absolute operational superiority.

The Black Sea is a very important sea route as it leads to the Sea of Marmara and the Mediterranean through Bosporous and Dardanelles. The Black Sea borders on six countries: Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania. Its coastline is 1,130 km long from the east to the west. And 611 km long from the north to the south. The shores of the Crimea and the Caucasus are particularly beautiful.

Ukrainian Black Sea ports are operated by some shipping companies, the largest of which are Ukrainian Danube Shipping Company, Ukrichflot, Ukrferry, Commercial Fleet of Donbass, Transship and Chernomortekhflot.

In times of the former USSR the Black Sea Shipping Company, set up yet in 1833 and based in Odessa, was one of the largest shipping companies in the world and the largest in Europe. By 2006 the number of the vessels owned by that company became 20 times less and in the short run the company practically ceased to exist as a ship owner. The deadweight of the fleet under the Ukrainian flag for 20 years of independence shrank by 6 times. In the long run, according to the data of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) the fleet flying the Ukrainian flag occupied 72nd place in the world, whereas at the beginning of the 1990s the Ukrainian fleet was in 25th position. Thus, at the beginning of 1993 the deadweight of the merchant fleet of Ukraine was more than 6 million tons and in 2010 was less than 1 million, just 904,000 tons. At the same time, a great number of small private shipping companies have been set up on the territory of the present Ukraine in place of the not numerous state shipowners.

The Danube Shipping Company is a state owned enterprise. Its headquarters is situated in Odessa. It has two levels: management level and operational. Management level is busy with paper work and defines the strategy of the company’s policy. Masters of the ships and chief officers belong to operational level. Training center of the Danube Shipping Company is famous all over Ukraine and has highly qualified personnel (staff).

The Danube Shipping Company has over 200 seagoing vessels, the total deadweight of which is about 60 mln tons. It has passenger fleet and merchant fleet. Merchant fleet consists of different types of ships: container ships, dry cargo ships, bulk carriers. This company operates modern cargo ships which carry different kinds of goods to practically all the biggest ports of the world. Passenger cruise liners of the company sail along different routes. Odessa is the largest passenger port on the Black Sea.

BLASCO is the member of Black Sea International Shipowners Association which consists of shipping companies of Ukraine, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Romania and Ukrainian River fleet as well. BLASCO helps to communicate and cooperate with mentioned above members.

Vocabulary.
Fast-paced – быстро идущий, задающий быстрый темп
Ever-developing – чрезмерно развивающийся
Stream - поток
The facet - грань, аспект, сторона, особенность;
To vie (vying) – конкурировать, соперничать, соревноваться (конкурирующий)
Superiority – превосходство, преимущество
Owned – принадлежащий
To cease – прекращать, переставать (делать что-то)
Shipowner – судовладелец
Shrank – от shrink – уменьшать, сокращать
6. Make up word combinations and translate them into Russian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>superiority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The same</td>
<td>shipowner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping</td>
<td>owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship</td>
<td>fleet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>world</td>
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<td>State</td>
<td>route</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company’s</td>
<td>competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Translate the following word combinations into English.

8. Make up sentences with following words.

9. Answer the questions.

10. Translate into English.

11. Retell the text.
There are four seasons in a year: winter, spring, summer and autumn.

**Winter**
Winter is the coldest season of a year. It begins in December. December, January and February are winter months. This is the time when lakes and rivers start covering with ice and the first snow begins to fall. When there is a lot of snow in the streets and the ice is strong enough, people often go outside for their favorite winter amusements like skiing, skating, sledging and throwing snowballs.

It snows heavily in winter. The temperature is below zero. It is usually cloudy. On the 22nd of December we have the shortest day and the longest night. The sea is rough in winter. There are gales over the sea.

The end of December is the conclusion of a year itself, and a new year comes with January. In this month frosts strike harder. It usually lasts until the middle of February and then changes into slight thaw periods. The weather becomes rather warm and sunny and we can feel the spring approaching.

**Spring**
March, April and May are spring months. In spring the days are longer and the nights are shorter than in winter. In spring the weather is not so cold as in winter. It gets warmer and warmer. It is usually sunny. The sky is blue. This is the time when nature begins to wake up from its winter sleep. April brings total rejuvenation to the woods, fields and meadows. In May the sunshine becomes brighter and hotter while days become longer. But the beginning of May is famous for its heavy rains and thunderstorms.

**Summer**
June, July and August are summer months. On the 22nd of June we have the longest day and the shortest night. Although summer is the hottest season of a year, the weather is often cool and rainy in June. It is sunny and warm. The sky is cloudless. Sometimes we have thunderstorms in summer. The sea is calm in summer. Trees start fructifying while woods and fields become abundant in berries.

In July it is getting hotter and drier. During this period people usually spend time by the sea, lakes and rivers. They eat ice cream and have cold drinks, saving themselves from the heat. The weather usually remains unchanged till the end of August.

**Autumn**
September, October and November are autumn months. In autumn the days are shorter and the nights are longer than in summer.

It is usually still warm in September, but nights become cooler and longer. Days are often rainy and foggy. It sometimes rains cats and dogs. The sky is often cloudy. In the beginning of October cold winds start blowing and leaves are getting yellow and red and then begin to fall.

Autumn is also a harvest season. In November early frosts begin and the hoarfrost appears on the ground and trees. Birds start flying away to the south and animals make preparations for the wintertime.

**Vocabulary.**
go outside – выходить на улицу
amusements - времяпрепровождения
sledging – кататься на санках
throwing snowballs – играть в снежки
It snows heavily – идет сильный снег
rough sea – бурное море
gales – сильный ветер, шторм, буря
conclusion – подведение итогов
to strike – ударять, бить
slight thaw – небольшое потепление
the spring approaching – приближение весны
total rejuvenation – полное возрождение
meadow - луг
rains and thunderstorms – дожди и грозы
to fructify - плодоносить
abundant in berries – полные ягод
saving themselves from the heat – спасая себя от жары
remains unchanged – остается неизменной
It rains cats and dogs – идут проливные дожди
rainy and foggy days – дождливые и туманные дни
a harvest season – сезон сбора урожая
hoarfrost – иней, изморозь
to fly away – улетать

* * *
— What's the weather like today?
— Oh, the weather is fine today. It is warm and sunny.
— What's the temperature?
— It is 20 degrees above zero.
— Do you know the weather forecast?
— Yes, I do. They promise cold and rainy weather.
— What a pity!

Exercises.

2. Прочитайте текст еще раз и ответьте на вопросы.


3. Найдите в тексте и диалоге английские эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений и выпишите их.

1. самое холодное время года; 2. идет сильный снег; 3. облачно; 4. температура ниже нуля; 5. море спокойно; 6. часто идет проливной дождь; 7. небо безоблачно; 8. море бурное; 9. как жаль!; 10. становится теплее и теплее; 11. туманно и ветрено; 12. какая сегодня погода?; 13. погода не такая холодная, как зимой; 14. температура 20 градусов выше нуля; 15. дождливая погода; 16. на море штормовой ветер; 17. становится холоднее; 18. погода хорошая

4. а) Подберите в колонке справа слова, противоположные по значению словам левой колонки (антонимы).

dark | cloudy  
cold | badly  
short | first  
early | little

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6) С какими прилагательными, данными выше, можно составить безличные предложения? Составьте их и переведите на русский язык.

5. а) Работайте в парах по моделям, используя данные ниже слова.

Модель 1: Модель 2:
— What's the weather like — What's the weather today? forecast?
— It's fine today. — They promise fine weather.
cloudy, windy, foggy, cold, warm, hot, stormy, rainy, snowy, cloudless, nasty, sunny, frosty
Модель 3: — What's the temperature today?
— It's ten degrees below (above) zero today.
+10°; 0°; -5°; +25°; -20°; +3°; +15°; -17°

б) Используя данные выше модели, составьте и воспроизведите диалог о погоде в вашем городе.

6. Ответьте на вопросы и суммируйте ответы.

а) 1. How many seasons are there in a year? 2. What season do you like best? 3. What's the weather like in your favourite (любимый) season? 4. What's the average (средняя) temperature at this time in your city?

б) 1. What are winter months? 2. Is the weather in January colder than in December? 3. Does it often or seldom snow in winter? 4. Do you like winter? Why (not)?

в) 1. What are autumn months? 2. What's the weather like in early autumn? 3. Does it seldom or often rain cats and dogs in late autumn? 4. Does it get colder or warmer with every day in autumn?

г) 1. What's the date today? 2. What's the weather like? 3. What's the temperature? 4. What is the weather forecast for the next week?

7. Переведите на английский язык.

Сейчас зима. Температура воздуха ниже нуля. Холодно. Небо покрыто облаками. Сегодня туманно. Море штормит. Зимой дни короткие, а ночи длинные. Зима — прекрасное время года для спорта. Зимние каникулы хорошее, чем летние, но я люблю их больше, так как (as) я люблю зимние виды спорта (winter sports).
Grammar exercises.
Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. Откройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в сравнительную степень.
   1. This exercise is (simple) than that one. 2. Why are you talking? Please be (quiet). 3. New districts of Moscow are (beautiful) than the old ones. 4. He is (clever) than his brother. 5. My (old) sister is 4 years (old) than me. 6. There are (many) customers on Saturdays than on weekdays. 7. Are expensive things (good) than cheap ones? 8. Is English grammar (difficult) than Russian grammar? 9. He has made (few) mistakes than yesterday. 10. She had to give us (far) information though she didn’t want to. 11. They have got down to business without any (far) delay. 12. He plays tennis (bad) than she. 13. He’s got a still (old) edition of this book. 14. Is the (late) train passing here?

2. Откройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в сравнительную или превосходную степень.
   1. That is (incredible) story I have ever heard. 2. It is not always (bright) students who do well in tests. 3. Terylene shirts are (hard) wearing, but cotton shirts are much (comfortable). 4. Which is (deep), Lake Michigan or Lake Superior? 5. She is far (self-confident) than she used to be. 6. (tall) man among the guests is a basketball player. 7. I like both of them, but I think Kate is (easy) to talk to. 8. Most people are (well off) than their parents used to be. 9. She has a lot to be thankful for; but (sad) thing of all is that she does not realize it. 10. I want to buy a car — (powerful) one you have. 11. You look a lot (sad) than you did last time I saw you. 12. There is nothing (irritating) than locking yourself out of your own house. 13. Both roads lead to the city centre, but the left-hand one is probably a bit (short) and (direct). 14. As I get (old), I notice the policemen seem to be getting (young). 15. The boys in our school are much (good-looking) and a lot (good) at football than the boys m other schools in the town.

3. Откройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в нужную форму сравнительной конструкции.
   Example: (Much) you read, (well) you will know English. — The more you read, the better you will know English.
   1. (Interesting) the book is, (fast) you read it. 2. (Early) you come, (quickly) we finish the work. 3. (Hot) the weather is, (bad) I feel. 4. (Soon) he takes the medicine, (well) he will feel. 5. (Little) she ate, (angry) she was. 6. (Long) the children saw the film, (frightened) they felt. 7. (Late) you come, (little) you will sleep. 8. (Much) you study, (clever) you will become. 9. (Cold) the winter is, (hot) the summer will be. 10. (Near) you come up, (well) you will see the picture.

4. Переведите на английский язык.
   1. Чем больше он говорит, тем меньше его слушают. 2. Чем длиннее ночь, тем короче день. 3. Чем скорее вы придитесь за работу, тем быстрее вы ее закончите. 4. Чем больше вы будете находиться на свежем воздухе, тем лучше вы будете себя чувствовать. 5. Чем внимательнее вы будете делать домашнее задание, тем меньше ошибок вы сделаете. 6. Чем больше он играл, тем больше он проигрывал. 7. Чем дальше мы шли, тем менее знакомым (familiar) казался лес. 8. Чем старше си становился, тем больше он походил на своего отца.

5. Восстановите предложения. Используя конструкции as ... as or not so ... as/not as ... as, than.
   1. I know that your job is important, but my job is important too. My job is___. 2. The bicycle is fast, but the car is faster. The bicycle is_____. 3. Her knowledge is poor, but he knows a bit more. His knowledge is_____. 4. The new transistor is more powerful _____ the old one. 5. He is lazy, but his brother is lazy too. He is_____. 6. Their furniture costs $700, and ours is $870.
Their furniture is ____. 7. France is big. Belgium is not a big country. Belgium is____. 8. Her wages are $200 a week, and mine are $150. My wages are____. 9. She is beautiful, but I like her sister better. I think, she is____. 10. He is tall, but I am taller. He is____. 11. Tverpkaya and Arbat are crowded streets. Tverskaya street is____. 12. My sister is older _____ I.

Unit 4.

AN ACCIDENT AT SEA.

1. Find the equivalents of translations.
   1. Accident a) порт назначения
   2. Force b) несчастный (аварийный) случай
   3. Wind force c) значительный
   4. Damage d) сила
   5. A port of destination e) успокаиваться (о ветре, море)
   6. A port of arrival f) сила ветра
   7. Considerable g) причина
   8. Cause h) повреждение
   9. Moderate i) порт прибытия

2. Read and translate the text.

The arrival of the cargo ship Igarka was delayed due to a severe storm in the North Sea. The wind force was about 20 metres per second and as the Captain of the Igarka reported to the shore station it was difficult for the ship to keep her course.

The ship could make only 2 or 3 miles per watch as her propeller was seriously damaged. The damage to the propeller occurred before the storm began, when a floating log struck against the propeller and damaged it.

Captain Gavrilov decided to continue the voyage and to repair the propeller at the port of destination. The storm was becoming stronger and stronger and the wind reached the hurricane force. The ship had a list to starboard. Due to a considerable pitching and rolling the list was gradually increasing and soon it reached 25 degrees.

The situation was very dangerous, as the ship could capsize. The Master ordered the Chief Officer to inspect the holds and to find out what caused the list.

Soon the Chief Officer returned to the navigating bridge and reported:
"The cargo in holds one and two has shifted to starboard, sir."
"Had you inspected the holds before leaving Glasgow?"
"Yes, but most probably the cargo wasn't properly fastened by the British stevedores."
Suddenly the list increased and they heard the voice of the Second Officer: "Boatswain Gromov has fallen overboard!" "Stop engine! Slow astern! Steady! Switch on the searchlight!" the Master commanded.

Soon the ray of light pierced the darkness and the seamen saw the man who was fighting the waves to keep himself on the surface.
"Launch the life-boat. Eight hands in the boat!" ordered the Captain. The sailors rushed to the life-boat. Pushed by the wind it moved fast to the Boatswain who was becoming weaker and weaker. Soon the seamen's strong hands helped the man out of the water and some minutes later the boat and the people were on board ship again.
When the ship's doctor was rendering the Boatswain the first aid the crew heard the Captain's command:

"All hands into holds! Fasten the cargo!"

Everybody rushed to the holds. The sailors did their best to save the vessel and the cargo. After they fastened all the shifted boxes, bales and bags the list decreased to 10 degrees. The ship could proceed to the port of destination.

By the time of the arrival the wind and the sea moderated. The Igarka moored in the port of Archangelsk with a 35 hours' delay. One more voyage was over.

Vocabulary.
Delay – задержка, задерживать, опаздывать
Severe – сильный
Hurricane force – ветер ураганной силы
To keep course – держаться на курсе
Propeller – двигатель, гребной винт
Float – плавать, держаться на плаву
Floating log – плавучее бревно
Strike – ударять (с я)
Reach – достигать
List to starboard (port side) – крен на правый (левый) борт
Pitching and rolling – бортовая качка
Capsize – опрокидываться, переворачиваться
Shift – смещение, смещаться
Fasten – закреплять
Fall overboard – падать за борт
Switch on (off) – включать (выключать)
Searchlight – прожектор
To render the first aid – оказывать первую помощь
Rush – бросаться
Decrease – уменьшать
Increase – увеличивать
Proceed – продолжать следовать

3. Are you agree or disagree with following statements.
Модель 1: — The Igarka was delayed.
— I think, you are right. The Igarka was delayed.
Модель 2: — The Igarka arrived on time.
— I don’t think you are right. The Igarka didn't arrive on time. She was delayed.

1. The Igarka carried her cargo from London. 2. The weather during the voyage was nasty. 3. The cargo shifted to portside. 4. The cargo was fastened well. 6. The Captain decided to repair the propeller during the voyage. 7. The seamen didn't switch on the searchlight. 8. The ship could capsize. 9. The list occurred due to a severe storm in the North Sea.

4. Translate into English.
прибытие; задержать прибытие; сила ветра; сильный шторм; держаться на курсе; продвигаться вперед; вызывать повреждение; бортовая и килевая качка; крен на правый (левый) борт; крен достиг ... градусов; сместить груз; осмотреть трюмы; закрепить груз; спустить шлюпку; опрокидываться (о судне); оказывать первую (медицинскую) помощь; порт назначения; море успокоилось; швартоваться.
5. **Answer the questions.**

a) 1. Why was the arrival of the *Igarka* delayed? 2. What was the wind force? 3. What was the ship's speed? 4. Why did the ship move so slowly?

b) 1. What damaged the propeller? 2. When did the damage to the propeller occur? 3. The damage to the propeller was serious, wasn't it? 4. When and where did the Captain decide to repair the propeller?

c) 1. Did the weather change for the worse or for the better when the ship was in the open sea? 2. What caused the list? 3. How large was the list? 4. The vessel couldn't capsize, could she?

d) 1. Why did the Boatswain fall overboard? 2. What did the Captain order the crew to do? 3. How many seamen were there in the life-boat? 4. Did the accident occur in the daytime or at night?

e) 1. How long was the Boatswain in the water? 2. The crewmen saved the Boatswain, didn't they? 3. Who rendered him the first aid? 4. What was the ship's speed during the rescue operations (спасательные работы)?

f) 1. What did the crew do to decrease the list? What was the cause for the list of the ship? 3. Who fastened the cargo in Glasgow? 4. What was the weather like when the ship moored at the port of destination? 5. How long was the *Igarka's* delay?

6. **Translate into English.**

1. Несчастный случай произошел во время разгрузки. 2. Сила ветра – 15 градусов. 3. Судно двигалось вперед 5 миль за вахту. 4. Корпус судна был серьезно поврежден. 5. Судно шло к порту назначения. 6. Крен на левый борт постепенно увеличивался. 7. Они проверили трюма. 8. Электрик включил прожектор. 9. Капитан объявил аврал. 10. Моряки закрепили груз в трюмах.

8. **The following are the major types of emergencies on board:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collisions</th>
<th>Vessel coming into destructive contact are said to be in collision.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stranding</td>
<td>The condition of a vessel that has run on a strand or beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grounding</td>
<td>The condition when a vessel touches the bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Engine failure</td>
<td>Breakdown in operation of the main engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and/or Explosion</td>
<td>The cause of these emergencies may be failure or faulty operation of equipment, by self-ignition caused by carelessness with open fire or smoking in a non-smoking area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundering</td>
<td>Vessel is in danger of sinking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **The minor types of emergencies are:**

Flooding
Listing
Capsizing
Man overboard
Gas leakage
Oil spill
Electrical accident
Accident in an enclosed place.
Grammar exercises.

1. Найдите в каждом ряду прилагательные в сравнительной степени и переведите их.
   Teacher, taller, thermometer, thinker
   Worker, weather, worse, writer
   Bomber, brother, brighter, barometer
   Darker, driver, denser, dancer
   Bigger, best, builder, better,
   Father, farther, foreigner, faster
   Earlier, easier, eater, engineer
   Compressor, computer, colder, closer
   Meter, mover, more, motor.

Местоимения some, any, no и их производные.

2. Вставьте some, any или no.
   1. There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ...
      old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English textbooks on the desks? - - Yes, there are ... .
      5. Are there ... maps on the walls? — No, there aren't ... . 6. Are there ... pens on the desk? - -
      Yes, there are.... 8. Are there ... sweets in your bag? - - Yes, there are ... . 9. Have you got ...
      English books at home? -- Yes, I have .... 10. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine.
      Look at them. 11. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write.

3. Вставьте something, anything, nothing или everything.
   1. ... is all right, the patient is much better today! 2. Is there ... interesting in the program of
      the concert? 3. I could see ... : it was quite dark. 4. Give me ... to drink. 5. I didn't take any
      money with me so I couldn't buy ... . 6. My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see ... now. 7. I
      saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent. 8. Give me ... to read, please. - - With pleasure. 9. I
      don't know ... about your town. Tell me ... about it. 10. Please give me ... warm: it is cold here.
      11. I understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation. 12. There is ... white in the box. 'What
      is it? 13. Is there ... that you want to tell me? 14. Where is the book? — It is on the table. - No,
      there is ... there.

4. Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody или everybody.
   1. Has ... in this group got a dictionary? 2. ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 3. The
      question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 4. I am afraid I shan't be able to find ... in
      the office now: it is too late. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for life. 6. Is there ... here who
      knows French? 7. You must find ... who can help you. 8. ... knew anything about America before
      Columbus discovered it. 9. I saw ... in the train yesterday who looked like you. 10. There is ... in
      the next room. I don't know him. 11. Please tell us the story. ... knows it. 12. Is there ... in my
      group who lives in the dormitory? 13. Has ... here got a red pencil? 14. ... can answer this
      question. It is very easy.

5. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.
   1. We haven't ... black stockings (no, any). 2 They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't
      want... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise-books, Mother," said
      the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything).
      6. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday (any, no)? 7.1 didn't see ... in the street when I
      went out (anybody, nobody). 8. We did not play ... games in the yard because it was raining all
day long (no, any). 9. There is ... at home (anybody, nobody). 10. How much did you pay for
      these boots? - I didn't pay ... (nothing, anything). They are a present from my grandmother. 11.
      Have you lost ... (anything, nothing)? - - No, nobody here has lost .. (nothing, anything).
6. Вставьте somewhere, anywhere, nowhere или everywhere.
1. I put my dictionary ... yesterday and now I can't find it ....-- Of course, that is because you leave your books ... 2. You must go ... next summer. 3. Did you go ... on Sunday? 4. Let's go ... . The weather is fine. I don't want to stay at home in such weather. 5. I cannot find my glasses .... I always put them ... and then look for them for hours. 6. Today is a holiday. The streets are full of people. There are flags, banners and flowers ....

7. Вставьте some, any, no, every или их производные.
1. There were ... of my friends there.
   a) something b) some c) somebody
2. Well, anyway, there is ... need to hurry, now that we have missed the train.
   a) no b) some c) any
3. Have you ever seen ... of these pictures before?
   a) any b) anything c) some
4. There is ... water in the kettle: they have drunk it all.
   a) some b) anything c) no
5. There were ... fir-trees in that forest, but many pines.
   a) no b) some c) something
6. We could not buy cherries, so we bought ... plums instead.
   a) any b) some c) no
7. I saw ... I knew at the lecture.
   a) anybody b) nobody c) some
8. Do you really think that ... visits this place?
   a) somebody b) some c) anything
9. I have never seen ... laces their boots like that.
   a) something b) someone c) anybody
10. I haven't seen him ...
    a) somewhere b) anywhere c) nowhere
11. I know the place is ... about here, but exactly where, I don't know.
    a) somewhere b) somebody c) anywhere
12. Did you go ... yesterday? - - No, I went ..., I stayed at home the whole day.
    a) something b) anywhere c) anything
    anywhere nowhere where
13. Can I have ... milk? - - Yes, you can have ....
    a) any, some b) no, any c) some, some
14. Will you have ... tea?
    a) anything b) some c) something
15. Give me ... books, please. I have ... to read at home.
    a) some, nothing b) any, anything c) some, something
16. Put ... sugar in her tea: she does not like sweet tea.
    a) some b) anything c) no
17. Is ... the matter with you? Has ... offended you? I see by your face that ... has happened.
    a) something b) anything c) nobody
    nothing anybody any
    anybody something anywhere
18. We did not see ... in the hall.
    a) anybody b) someone c) any
19. ... was present at the lesson yesterday.
    a) anybody b) everybody c) every
20. He is busy. He has ... time to go to the cinema with us.
    a) some b) something c) no
21. Do you need ... books to prepare for your report?
22. Have you ... questions? Ask me ... you like, I shall try to answer ... question.
   a) any    b) something    c) any
   anything  anything  anything
   every     everything  no
23. ... liked that play: it was very dull.
   a) everybody    b) nobody    c) anybody
Tara knows that she might have to wait for a while in the departure lounge next to the gate before she boards the aeroplane, so she decides to have something to drink while she is waiting. Then when she hears the announcement that her flight is boarding, she hands in her boarding pass to the flight attendant, and walks down to the runway where her plane is waiting.

**Vocabulary.**

Have to – должен
long-term car park – долгосрочная парковка для машин
flight – рейс
departure – отправление
to take a quick look – быстро посмотреть
flight announcement – объявление рейса
to have a plenty time – иметь много времени
check-in desk – стойка регистрации пассажиров
queue [kjuː] - очередь
to hand over – передавать, отдавать другому
baggage allowance – норма провоза багажа
to pay an excess baggage fee – оплата пошлины за превышение нормы бесплатного провоза багажа

Recognize – узнавать
Luggage carousel – багажный конвейерный транспортер
boarding pass - посадочный талон
make sure – убедиться
dangerous objects – опасные для провоза предметы
'carry-on baggage' – переносной багаж, багаж «с собой»
x-ray machine – рентгеновский аппарат для осмотра багажа
flight-side part – место в аэропорту, где ждут посадку на самолет
public side – зал ожидания для провожающих и встречающих
gate – ворота, выход пассажиров на посадку
shuttle train – пригородный поезд, состав, курсирующий на коротком участке пути
fortunately – к счастью
crowded – переполненный, многолюдный
to wait for a while – немного подождать
departure lounge – зал вылета
to board the aeroplane – садиться в самолет
flight attendant – бортпроводница, стюардесса
runway – летно-посадочная полоса

2. Match the two halves of each expression.

1. Departure  a) control
2. Passenger   b) time
3. Prohibited  c) terminal
4. Passport    d) item
5. Check in    e) desk
6. Flight      f) gate

3. Look at the words below and put two of them in each space in the sentences. When you have finished click 'Check Answers'. If the word is correct the box will turn green, if it's wrong, the box will turn red.

1. People flying from the airport can leave their car at the [ ] car park.
2. You should hand your suitcase in at the airline's [ ] desk.
3. You collect your suitcase on arrival from the [ ].

4. A bag that comes with you onto the plane is your [ ] luggage.

5. Knives and aerosols are not allowed in the cabin. They are [ ] prohibited term carousel carry in items long luggage on check

4. Translate the dialogue into Russian.
   A: "Welcome. May I have your tickets?"
   B: "Here you go."
   A: "Is anybody else traveling with you two?"
   B: "No. It's just us."
   A: "Do you have your passports with you?"
   B: "Yes. Here it is."
   A: "I'm going to ask you a series of questions. Please respond with a yes or a no."
   B: "Ok."
   A: "Did someone you do not know ask you to take something on the plane with you?"
   B: "No."
   A: "Did you have possession of your luggage since you packed?"
   B: "Yes."
   A: "Did you leave your luggage unattended at all in the airport?"
   B: "No."
   A: "Are you carrying any weapons or firearms?"
   B: "No."
   A: "Are you carrying any flammable material?"
   B: "No."
   A: "Do you have any perishable food items?"
   B: "No."
   A: "Great. Can you place your baggage over here?"
   B: "Sure."
   A: "Would you like an aisle or a window seat?"
   B: "Window seat please."
   A: "Ok. I am placing you two in 21A and 21B. The gate number is C2. It is on the bottom of the ticket. They will start boarding 20 minutes before the departure time. C2 is located around the corner through the hall. Thank you."
   B: "Can you point me to gate C2?"
   A: "Sure. It's that way. Around that corner."
   B: "Great. Thank you."

5. Choose the correct words/phrases to complete the following conversation at the airport:
   a) CHECK-IN WORKER: Hello. Where are you flying today?

   a) I fly
   b) to fly
   c) I’m flying

   CHECK-IN WORKER: Can I see your ticket and your passport, please?
YOU: Sure. Here’s my passport. And here’s my _____________.
a) paper
   b) e-ticket
   c) online purchase

CHECK-IN WORKER: Thank you. Would you like a window seat?

YOU: No, I’d like an ________________ seat please.
a) aisle
   b) isolated
   c) open passage

CHECK-IN WORKER: OK, and is all this luggage yours?

YOU: These ________________ are mine.
a) two luggages
   b) two bags
   c) two baggages

CHECK-IN WORKER: All right. One of your bags is overweight... I’m going to have to charge you for the excess weight.

YOU: I see. How much ________________ do I have to pay? And can I pay by credit card?
a) cash
   b) over
   c) extra

CHECK-IN WORKER: $30 dollars more, sir, and yes, we do accept credit cards.

CHECK-IN WORKER: Hi. Where are you flying today?

YOU: Hi, I'm flying to Miami, but I need a ticket... Can I ________________ here?
a) buy
   b) get
   c) buy one

CHECK-IN WORKER: No, you'll have to go to the ticket counter... That's over in terminal 3.

YOU: How ________________?
   a) do I get there
      b) do I come to it
      c) can I be there

CHECK-IN WORKER: You can walk there. The terminals are connected. Just turn right and go all the way to the end of this terminal and you'll be in Terminal 3.

(YOU LEAVE AND GO TO THE TICKET COUNTER)

YOU: Hi there. I ________________ a ticket here?
a) told me that I can
   b) will buy
   c) was told I could buy
TICKET COUNTER WORKER: Yes you can. Where to?

YOU: I need a ticket to Miami, please, for today _________________.
   a) perhaps
   b) if possible
   c) can be

TICKET COUNTER WORKER: All right.... Yes, I can get you on the flight at 7:00 PM tonight, which arrives in Miami at 10:00 PM. This ticket is $650.

YOU: Do you have anything ________________?
   a) less
   b) cheaper
   c) so expensive

TICKET COUNTER WORKER: No, not on such short notice, sir. That's the lowest price I can get you for today or tomorrow.

6. Write the correct word (from the list on the right) to complete each of the following sentences:
   1. I lost my ______ and all my money was inside it.
   2. I missed my ______ .
   3. I can’t find my husband. Can you ______ him?
   4. I can’t find my departure ______ .
   5. The airline lost one of my ______ .
   6. I don’t have enough ______ to buy a sandwich.
   7. They won’t let me take my ______ of water on the plane.
   8. I lost my boarding ______ .
   9. My flight has been ______ for three hours.
   10. Is there a public phone here? My ______ (= cellphone) isn’t working.

   Gate, bottle, pass, mobile, wallet, delayed, money, flight, bags, page.

7. Choose the correct QUESTION for the ANSWER that’s given. What did the person ask to get this answer?

1) ANSWER: No, you'll have to transfer either in Chicago or Kansas City.
   QUESTION:
   C  Are there any direct flights to Dallas?
   C  How much is a ticket to Dallas?
   C  How long does the flight to Dallas take?

2) ANSWER: It's right there, next to that restaurant.
   QUESTION:
   C  How early should I check in?
   C  How much do I have to pay for the extra bag?
   C  Where's the lost-and-found office?

3) ANSWER: I'm sorry, this bathroom is being cleaned.
   QUESTION:
Can I go into the bathroom?
Where can I get a coffee around here?
Where's the ticket office?

4) **ANSWER:** $75.

**QUESTION:**
___ Where's the lost-and-found office?
___ How much do I have to pay for the extra bag?
___ How long is the delay?

5) **ANSWER:** 2 hours.

**QUESTION:**
___ How long is the delay?
___ Has the flight been cancelled?
___ What time is it?

6) **ANSWER:** At 2:00 PM.

**QUESTION:**
___ How long is the delay?
___ When does the flight to Bangkok leave?
___ What time is it?

7) **ANSWER:** No, this is the arrivals area.

**QUESTION:**
___ Is this the departures area?
___ Is this the arrivals area?
___ Is this the lost-and-found office?

8) **ANSWER:** It's $10 per 24 hours.

**QUESTION:**
___ Where are the lockers?
___ How much does a locker cost?
___ Where are the luggage carousels?

9) **ANSWER:** It was. The gate has been changed to 44D.

**QUESTION:**
___ Can I buy a ticket here?
___ How long is the delay?
___ Is this the gate for flight 234 to Madrid?

10) **ANSWER:** You can bring one small bag on the plane with you.

**QUESTION:**
1. How much carry-on luggage am I allowed?
2. How many bags can I check?
3. Where can I pay for the extra bag?

**Grammar exercises.**
**Местоимения many, much, few, little.**

1. Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных.
   1. There is (much, many, any) money in my pocket.
   2. There are (much, many) interesting books in this shop.
   3. There is (much, ___, any) much pepper in the salad.
   4. There is (much, ___ many) bread on the plate.
   5. There (___, is, are) much tragedy in this story.
   6. There (___, aren’t, isn’t) new clothes in my wardrobe.
   7. There (___, is any, are much, is many, is much) noise in the street.
   8. There (___, are much, is any, are some, is many) beautiful toys in her room.
   9. There (___, is many, are much, are many, is much) bottles of beer in the bar.
   10. There (___, are much, is many, are any, are many) wolves in our forest.

2. Определите, есть ли в предложениях ошибки. Если они есть, исправьте их.
   1. Is there many water in the kettle? 2. There are much spoons on the table. 3. There is a big poster on the wall. 4. There isn’t many truth in his story. 5. There are much good plays in the theatre today. 6. There is a lot of good wine in Spain. 7. There isn’t any money on my credit card. 8. Are there much mistakes in my test? 9. Is there any cat’s food in the can? 10. There aren’t any many interesting articles in the magazine.

3. Вставьте much, many, little, few, a little или a few.
   1. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.
      a) little             b) few             c) many
   2. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
      a) much             b) little             c) a little
   3. I’d like to say ... words about my journey.
      a) a few             b) few             c) a little
   4. After the play everybody felt ... tired.
      a) much             b) little             c) a little
   5. Let’s stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.
      a) a little             b) much             c) a few
   6. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them.
      a) many, much             b) few, a little             c) many, few
   7. There was ... hay in the barn, and the children could not play there.
      a) many             b) few             c) much
   8. There was ... water in the river, and they decided to cross it.
      a) many             b) little             c) a little
   9. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter.
      a) little             b) much             c) a little
   10. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students.
       a) much             b) a little             c) few
   11. Have you got … money on you? – I’m sorry. I have very … money at the moment.?
       a) many, few             b) much, few             c) much, little
   12. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well.
       a) a few             b) a little             c) a little
13. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down.
   a) many            b) few            c) little

14. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting.
   a) much, few       b) a little, few    c) a little, a few

15. There are ... things here which I cannot understand.
   a) much            b) a few            c) few

16. Shall I bring ... more chalk? — No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson.
   a) many, much      b) a little, few    c) a little, a little

17. My friend isn’t going to the concert this evening because he has got ... work to do.
   a) much            b) many             c) little

4. Перефразируйте предложения, используя слова little, a little, few, a few.
   Example: There is hardly any wine in the bottle. — There is little wine in the bottle.
   The chairman said some words. — The chairman said & few words.

   1. I can’t help you. I have hardly any time. 2. Mr. Brown, can I come and see you today? I’d like to ask you some questions. 3. It is no use asking him about it. He has hardly any knowledge of the subject. 4. I go to the theatre when I have some money and free time. 5. Is there much chalk in the box? — No, there is hardly any here. 6. He drank some water and felt much better. 7. There was hardly any tea in the cup, so he poured some more. 8. Hardly any people understood what he said. 9. There are some carrots in the box. 10. Mummy, may I have some ice cream? 11. Many years ago some people realized the significance of this discovery. 12. There was hardly any doubt that the problem could be solved in the near future. 13. We didn’t have to take a porter. We had hardly any luggage. 14. I think he is rather greedy. He buys hardly any things for himself. 15. We have received some valuable information. I think it will help us a lot.

Unit 6.

Introduction into electricity.
Lesson 1.

1. Match English and Russian words and word combinations.

   1. building blocks a) вешний, наружный
   2. to fit on b) поток
   3. at a great distance from c) быть уменьшенным, сниженным
   4. empty space d) быть равным
   5. as far away from … as possible e) помещаться на
   6. electric force f) быть умноженным на
   7. to be equal to g) строительные кирпичи
   8. outer h) физика состояний
   9. to be pushed out i) пустое пространство
   10. to be measured j) уменьшать
   11. to flow k) так далеко от… насколько это возможно
   12. the flow l) увеличивать
   13. to be multiplied by m) на большом расстоянии от
   14. to be reduced n) течь, протекать
   15. to increase o) быть вытолкнутым из
   16. to decrease p) электрическая сила
Electricity.

Electricity is a part of everyday life and even the smallest activities in our lives require it. Electricity is an “enabling” technology, allowing most of the other technologies we use to work. Today’s economy couldn’t function without the electricity used to power factories, light offices and shops, power communication networks and drive thousands of different appliances.

Everything Is Made of Atoms

In order to understand electricity, we need to know something about atoms. Everything in the universe is made of atoms — every star, every tree, every animal. The human body is made of atoms. Air and water are, too. Atoms are the building blocks of the universe. Atoms are so small that millions of them would fit on the head of a pin.

Atoms Are Made of Even Smaller Particles

The center of an atom is called the nucleus. It is made of particles called protons and neutrons. The protons and neutrons are very small, but electrons are much, much smaller. Electrons spin around the nucleus in shells a great distance from the nucleus. If the nucleus were the size of a tennis ball, the atom would be the size of the Empire State Building. Atoms are mostly empty space.

If you could see an atom, it would look a little like a tiny center of balls surrounded by giant invisible bubbles (or shells). The electrons would be on the surface of the bubbles, constantly spinning and moving to stay as far away from each other as possible. Electrons are held in their shells by an electrical force.

The protons and electrons of an atom are attracted to each other. They both carry an electrical charge. Protons have a positive charge (+) and electrons have a negative charge (-). The positive charge of the protons is equal to the negative charge of the electrons. Opposite charges attract each other. An atom is in balance when it has an equal number of protons and electrons. The neutrons carry no charge and their number can vary.

The number of protons in an atom determines the kind of atom, or element, it is. An element is a substance consisting of one type of atom (the Periodic Table shows all the known elements), all with the same number of protons. Every atom of hydrogen, for example, has one proton, and every atom of carbon has six protons. The number of protons determines which element it is.

Electricity Is the Movement of Electrons Between Atoms
Electrons usually remain a constant distance from the nucleus in precise shells. The shell closest to the nucleus can hold two electrons. The next shell can hold up to eight. The outer shells can hold even more. Some atoms with many protons can have as many as seven shells with electrons in them.

The electrons in the shells closest to the nucleus have a strong force of attraction to the protons. Sometimes, the electrons in an atom's outermost shells do not. These electrons can be pushed out of their orbits. Applying a force can make them move from one atom to another. These moving electrons are electricity. This flow is often called "an electric current".

The rate of this flow is measured in amperes (A), and is based on the number of electrons flowing through a given point in a second. The force that drives the electrons in the wire is called the voltage. It is similar to the pressure that drives water in a pipe and is measured in volts (V). Electrical power is proportional to the voltage multiplied by the current. The wire used to transmit the power does not allow all the current to pass through it unimpeded. There is a resistance, similar to friction, due to which the wires loose some heat and energy. Since the goal of transmission is to get a given amount of power from A to B, these losses have to be reduced. A law of physics states that as voltage is increased, proportionately less current is needed to transmit the same amount of power.

Vocabulary.
The universe - вселенная
A pin – булавка
A particle – частица
Nucleus [ˌnjuːkliːs] – ядро
To spin in shell – вращаться по оболочке
The bubble – пузырь, раковина
The size – размер
Tiny ['taini] – крошечный
Invisible – невидимый
the surface [ˈsɜːfɪs] - поверхность
An equal number – одинаковое количество
A charge – заряд
To be equal to – быть равным
Substance – вещество
Same – такой же
Constant – постоянный
Precise [ˈprɪsəs] – точный, определенный
Outermost – самый дальний от центра
The current – ток
The rate – скорость
The voltage – напряжение
The wire – провод, проволока
Unimpeded – беспрепятственный, свободный
Resistance – сопротивление
The friction – трение
The goal – цель
Enabling – разрешение, разрешающий

3. Answer the questions.

4. Translate the verbs in brackets and give their proper form.
To very, to hold, to attract, to determine, to allow, to drive, to transmit, to remain, to carry, to fit, to spin.

1) As voltage is increased, proportionately less current is needed (передать) the same amount of power.
2) Atoms are so small that millions of them would (поместились бы) on the head of a pin.
3) Electrons usually (остаются) a constant distance from the nucleus in precise shells.
4) Opposite charges (притягивают) each other.
5) The neutrons (несут) no charge and their number can (изменяться).
6) The number of protons in an atom (определяет) the kind of atom
7) The shell closest to the nucleus can (удерживать) two electrons.
8) The wire used to transmit the power does not (позволяет) all the current to pass through it unimpeded.
9) Electrons (вращаются) around the nucleus in shells a great distance from the nucleus.
10) The force that (приводит в движение) the electrons in the wire is called the voltage.

5. Match the terms with their meanings.
Atoms, nucleus, a proton, an electron, resistance, electric current, voltage, electric power.

1) This force drives the electrons in the wire.
2) It carries a positive charge.
3) It is the flow of electrons through the wire in one direction.
4) It carries a negative charge.
5) They are the building blocks of the universe.
6) It is proportional to the voltage multiplied by the current.
7) It is the center of an atom.
8) It is the power which does not allow all the current to pass through it unimpeded.

6. Make up sentences.
1) of, universe. Everything, the, made, in, atoms, is.
2) positive, of, protons, charge, is, The, the, to, the, negative, the, charge, equal, electrons, of.
3) an, number, the, in, atom, The, determines, kind, of, of, atom, protons.
4) The, electrons, called, force, the, drives, the, that, in, the, is, wire, voltage.
5) moving, The, are, electrons, electricity.

7. Translate sentences into Russian.
1. Все во Вселенной сделано из атомов. 2. Ядро –то центр атома. 3. Ядро состоит из нейтронов и протонов. 4. Электроны вращаются вокруг ядра по орбитам. 5. Электроны удерживаются на своих орбитах силой притяжения к атомам. 6. Протоны несут положительный заряд, а электроны – отрицательный. 7. Противоположные заряды притягиваются. 8. Чтобы оторвать электроны от ядра нужно приложить силу, которая заставляет электроны двигаться от одного атома к другому. 9. Движение электронов в одну сторону называется электрическим током. 10. Сила, которая заставляет электроны двигаться по проводу, называется напряжением. 11. Сила, которая не позволяет электронам двигаться по проводу, называется трением или сопротивлением.

8. Retell this text. Grammar exercises.

Неправильные глаголы
1. Выберите, к какой из групп относятся следующие глаголы:
   a) правильные (regular)
   b) неправильные (irregular)

   To file, to light, to understand, to dwell, to put, to win, to hit, to cancel, to learn, to sleep, to find, to spread, to tread, to hide, to be, to shrink, to sit, to bear, to begin, to meet, to teach, to bite, to blow, to look, to break, to do, to wear, to split, to wake, to draw, to say, to seek, to sell, to drink, to drive, to eat, to fall, to fly, to hold, to forbid, to spell, to sink, to hear, to catch, to come, to freeze.

   2. Выберите, к какой из групп относятся следующие неправильные глаголы:
       a) глаголы, все три формы которых одинаковы;
       b) глаголы, все три формы которых разные;
       c) глаголы, у которых две формы одинаковые, но отличаются от третьей;

       To burst, to hit, to find, to spread, to arise, to be, to shoot, to shrink, to sit, to bear, to begin, to bite, to blow, to break, to choose, to do, to smell, to wake, to draw, to say, to seek, to sell, to drink, to drive, to eat, to fall, to fly, to forbid, to spell, to spill, to forgive, to catch, to come, to freeze, to give, to lie, to ride, to ring, to rise, to saw, to become, to leave, to see, to shake, to shave, to show, to fling, to get, to grind, to sow, to speak, to wind, to awake, to spin, to spring, to steal, to strive, to swear, to cut, to swim, to take, to tear, to throw, to bind, to bleed, to slide to bring, to cost, to bend.

   3. Образуйте форму прошедшего времени (Past Indefinite) следующих неправильных глаголов:

       To stick, to leap, to forget, to spoil, to think, to deal, to lose, to sing, to win, to dwell, to spill, to lend, to sweep, to hit, to find, to spread, to sit, to grow, to shrink, to do, to shoot, to be, to arise, to wake., to smell, to lay, to sell, to seek, to say, to draw, to choose, to break, to blow, to bite, to begin, to bear, to give, to freeze, to forgive, to forbid, to fly, to drink, to drive, to eat, to fall, to come, to catch, to lie, to ride, to ring, to rise, to saw, to become, to leave, to speed, to see, to feel.

Lesson 2.
Basic units of electricity and measuring devices.

1. Match English and Russian words and word combinations.
2. Read and translate the text.

There exist three basic electrical units in any electrical circuit: ampere, ohm and volt.

The **ampere** is an electrical unit for measuring the strength of electric current in a circuit. One ampere represents the amount of current generated by 1 volt acting through the resistance of 1 ohm. For measuring the intensity of an electric current in amperes a device called **ammeter** is used.

The **ohm** is an electrical unit for measuring the resistance or opposition to the flow of current. One ohm represents such a resistance that a one-volt addition to the potential produces 1 ampere of current. The device used for measuring resistance is called **ohmmeter**.

The **volt** is an electrical unit measuring the external force applied to a circuit to overcome the opposition to the flow of current. This force is called voltage and is also referred to as electromotive force or electric pressure. The electromotive force that causes a current of 1 ampere to flow through a resistance of 1 ohm equals 1 volt. The device used for measuring voltage is called **voltmeter**.

One more important unit of electrical measurement is the **watt** - the unit of power: the power of 1 ampere of current pushed by one volt of electromotive force. Devices used for measuring delivery of electrical energy in watts are called **wattmeter** and **watthourmeter**.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is ampere?
2. What does one ampere represent?
3. What device is used for measuring the intensity of electric current?
4. What is resistance measured in?
5. What does 1 ohm represent?
6. What is ohmmeter used for?
7. How is the external force applied to a circuit to overcome the resistance measured?
8. What does 1 volt equal?
9. How is the power of electric current measured?

4. Make up sentences using substitution tables.

**A**

The ampere is an electrical unit for measuring the external force applied to a circuit to overcome the opposition to the flow of current.

The volt for measuring the amount of power per unit of time.

The ohm for measuring the resistance or opposition to the flow of current.

The watt for measuring the strength of electric current in a circuit.

**B**

The ammeter used for measuring voltage.
5. **Fill in the gaps with necessary words and word combinations.**
1. There exist three basic electrical _____ in any electrical _____: ampere, ohm and volt.

   2. One ampere represents the amount of current generated by _____acting through the resistance of _____.
   
   3. One ohm represents such _____ that a one-volt addition to the potential produces _____.
   
   4. The electromotive force that causes a current of _____to flow through a resistance of _____
   
   5. The power of _____of current is pushed by _____ of electromotive force.

6. **Make up sentences with given words.**
   1. electrical, exist, There, basic, circuit, units, three, any, electrical, in.
   
   2. intensity, the, For, of, current, used, an, electric, ammeter, measuring, the, is.
   
   3. The, is, an, flow, ohm, measuring, electrical, unit, for, the, current, to, the, of, resistance.
   
   4. force, 1, ohm, The, 1, volt, causes, that, a, electromotive, ampere, through, current, of, 1, to
   
   5. Device, watts, delivery, energy, used, for, measuring, called, of, electrical, in, is, wattmeter.

7. **Translate into English.**
   1. Ампер – это электрическая единица для измерения силы тока в цепи. 2. Амперметр
   
   3. Ом – это электрическая единица для измерения сопротивления потоку тока через проводник. 4. Устройство, используемое для измерения сопротивления, называется омметр. 5. Напряжение
   
   6. Прибор, используемый для измерения количества подаваемого тока за единицу времени, называется ваттметр.

8. **Retell the text.**

   **Grammar exercises.**

   **Past Indefinite Active**

   4. **Переведите на русский язык.**
      1. Yesterday our lessons began at 9.45. 2. We took our textbooks from the library last week.
      
      3. Last Wednesday they stayed at college till 6 p.m. 4. The ship came to the port two days ago. 5. The ship Dmitry Donskoy left the port last Tuesday. 6. They went for a walk last night. 7. I spoke to Nick five minutes ago. 8. We went to the swimming pool after classes.

   5. **Вставьте один из следующих глаголов в прошлом неопределённом времени в пропущенные в предложениях места.**

   clean, die, enjoy, finish, happen, live, open, play, rain, smoke, start, stay, want, watch

      1. Yesterday evening I watched television. 2. I _______ my teeth three times yesterday. 3. Bernard _______ 20 cigarettes yesterday evening. 4. The concert last night _______ at 7.30 and _______ at 10. 5. The accident _______ last Sunday afternoon. 6. When I was a child, I
6. Продублируйте глаголы в пропущенных местах, поставив их в отрицательной форме.
I saw John but I didn’t see Mary.
1. They worked on Monday but they ______________ on Tuesday. 2. We went to the shop but we ______________ to the bank. 3. She had a pen but she ______________ any paper. 4. Jack did French at school but he ______________ German.

7. Вставьте глаголы, данных в скобках, в прошлом неопределенном времени в пропущенные в предложениях места. Обращайте внимание на контекст ситуаций (предложения будут утвердительными или отрицательными).
It was warm, so I ______________ my coat. (take)
The film wasn’t good. I ______________ it very much. (enjoy)
1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ______________ her. (disturb) 2. I was very tired, so I ______________ to bed early. (go) 3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ______________ very well. (sleep) 4. Sue wasn’t hungry, so she ______________ anything. (eat) 5. We went to Kate’s house but she ______________ at home. (be) 6. It was a funny situation but nobody ______________. (laugh) 7. The window was open and a bird ______________ into the room. (fly) 8. The hotel wasn’t very expensive. It ______________ very much. (cost) 9. I was in a hurry, so I ______________ time to phone you. (have) 10. It was hard work carrying the bags. They ______________ very heavy. (be)

8. Вы задаёте кому-либо вопросы. Напишите общие вопросы (Did ...?).
I watched TV last night. And you? Did you watch TV last night?
1. I enjoyed the party. And you? ______________ you ______________? 2. I had a good holiday. And you? ______________? 3. I got up early this morning. And you? ______________? 4. I slept well last night. And you? ______________?

I met somebody. Who did you meet?

Глагол to be в Past Simple.

10. Поставьте глагол to be в Past Simple.
1. It _____ my first voyage. 2. John _____ in Glasgow last month. 3. We _____ in the gym two days ago. 4. Cadets of our group _____ in the messroom at 12.30 yesterday. 5. I _____ very depressed last Sunday. 6. The weather _____ terrible. 7. She _____ tired and hungry. 8. _____ he at the university two days ago? 9. Where _____ you last year? 10. He _____ at hospital because he _____ sick.

11. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.
   1. He was a seaman. 2. My eldest brother was good at Mathematics at school. 3. My parents lived here last year. 4. They were born in Moscow. 5. She was ready to take her exams in January. 6. I was absent yesterday because I was ill.

12. Переведите предложения с оборотом there was/there were.
   1. How many holds were there on board your last ship? 2. There were 6 cabins on board the vessel which we visited last week. 3. There were many able cadets among cadets of the first year of study. 4. Were there any ships in the port yesterday? 5. There was a large steamer in the shipyard.

13. Переведите на английский язык.
   1. Я был там вчера. 2. Ты был прав. 3. Он не был в институте вчера. 4. Они не были заняты вчера вечером. 5. В комнате не было письменного стола. 6. Там было несколько человек. 7. На этой улице не было больших домов. 8. Там были маленькие дома. 9. В городе не было университета. 10. Там было несколько институтов.

Lesson 3.

1. Match English and Russian words and word combinations.
   1. To be responsible for a) инструменты дистанционного управления
   2. maintenance b) выпрямитель (преобразователь переменного тока в постоянный)
   3. phase indicator c) вспомогательные механизмы
   4. frequency meter d) вентилятор
   5. outside lights e) техническая эксплуатация
   6. lamp holder f) внешние огни
   7. remote-control instruments g) частотометр
   8. converter h) быть ответственным за
   9. rectifier i) фазометр
   10. auxiliary machinery j) преобразователь
   11. fan k) патрон лампы

2. Read and translate the text.

   Electrical department watchkeeping duties.

   Engineer electrician is responsible for: day-today operation of all equipment. First of all maintenance of the electric motors with starters and measuring instruments, main switchboard with the panels and gauges: ammeters, phase indicators, frequency meter, voltmeters.

   Second: outside lights and searchlights: checking of lamp holders and connections and also for shipboard light fittings.

   Third: relays, regulators, remote-control instruments.

   The maintenance and regulation of generators, converters, transformers, rectifiers. Also auxiliary machinery: cargo handling and deck machinery which is driven by electric motors;

   Galley, laundry equipment and fans are under his control, as well as efficient operation of all emergency equipment.
The adoption of safe working practice is of great importance.
On taking over the watch the electrical engineer is to familiarize himself with the standing orders and instructions in the Chief Engineer Order Book and to acknowledge these instructions by his signature.

**Vocabulary.**
- main switchboard - главный распределительный щит
- gauges - измерительные приборы
- searchlight – прожектор
- light fittings – осветительные приборы
- galley - камбуз
- laundry - прачечная
- emergency equipment - аварийное оборудование
- safe working practice - техника безопасности

**3. Insert the missing words.**
1. Engineer electrician is _____for: day-today _____ of all equipment.
2. Galley, laundry _____ and fans are_____.
3. The _____of _____working practice is of great_____.
4. The electrical engineer is _____himself with the ____and instructions in the Chief Engineer Order Book.

**4. Answer the questions.**

1. What is engineer electrician responsible for?
2. Can you enumerate electrical equipment?
3. Is the presence of engineer electrician compulsory on board modern ship?
4. Is the adoption of safe working practice important?
5. Why is it necessary to acknowledge instructions in the Chief Engineer Order book by signature?

**Grammar exercises.**

**Future Indefinite Tense Active**

1. Переведите предложения.
   1. I’ll keep watch on the navigating bridge. 2. Will you change the ship’s course soon? – Yes, we will. 3. Motorman will maintain the engine during his watch. 4. Will the weather be better in the near future? – No, it won’t. 5. Will you get the engine ready in an hour? – No, we won’t. We’ll get it ready in two or three hours.

2. Напишите отрицание к данным предложениям в будущем неопределённом времени.
   1. You’ll sleep. You won’t sleep. 2. I’ll forget. I ______. 3. It will happen. ______. 4. You’ll find it._____

3. Напишите предложения, начиная словами I think . . . Все предложения в будущем неопределённом времени.
   1. (Diana/pass the exam). I think Diana will pass the exam.
   2. (Jack/win the game). I think_________________________.

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3. (Sue /like her present). ________________________________.
4. (the weather/ be nice tomorrow). ________________________________.

Now write two sentences with  
5 (they/get married). I don’t _______________________.
6 (I/be at home this evening). ________________________________.

4. Вставьте Will + один из следующих глаголов в пропущенные места:  
be, be, come, get, like, look, meet, pass

Don’t worry about your exam. I’m sure you I’ll pass.

1. Why don’t you try on this jacket? It _____ nice on you. 2. You must meet George sometime. I think you _____ him. 3. It’s raining. Don’t go out. You _____ wet. 4. They’ve invited me to their house. They _____ offended if I don’t go. 5. Goodbye. I expect we _____ again before long. 6. I’ve invited Sue to the party but I don’t think she _____. 7. I wonder where I _____ 20 years from now.

5. Вставьте Will или Won’t.
1. Can you wait for me? I _____ be very long. 2. There’s no need to take an umbrella with you. It _____ rain. 3. If you don’t eat anything now, you _____ be hungry later. 4. I’m sorry about what happened yesterday. It _____ happen again. 5. I’ve got some incredible news! You ______ never believe what's happened. 6. Don’t ask Margaret for advice. She _____ know what to do.

6. Напишите вопросы, используя Will...? + один из следующих глаголов:  
be back, cost, finish, get married, happen, like

1. I’ve bought Mary a present.  Will she like it? 2. The meeting is still going on. When ____? 3. My car needs to be repaired. How much _____? 4. Sally and David are in love. ____? 5. “I’m going out now.” “OK. What time ____?

7. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.
1. His sister _____ English every day.
   a) study    b) studis    c) studies
2. You _____ to the south next summer.
   a) will go    b) go    c) went
3. They ___ this flat five years ago.
   a) received    b) receives    c) did receive
4. Many English words ___ from the French language.
   a) came    b) camed    c) comed
5. Yesterday he ___ very quickly.
   a) don’t run    b) doesn’t run    c) didn’t run
5. They ___ to our city many years ago.
   a) came    b) camed    c) come
6. I’m sure he _____ hard next month.
   a) will work    b) worked    c) works
7. He ___ letters because he is going to return soon.
   a) doesn’t write    b) don’t write    c) doesn’t writes
8. Ms. Roger is a nurse in a hospital. She ___ to look after people.
   a) liked    b) likes    c) like
9. They _____ from the library.
a) didn’t returned  b) not returned  c) didn’t return
10. Last year the scientists _____ important work in geochemistry.
   a) doed   b) did   c) do
11. The foreign delegation _____ in Moscow last week.
   a) arrive   b) arrives   c) arrived
12. You _____ about your parents. It’s badly.
   a) will not think   b) don’t think   c) didn’t think
13. I was very busy last summer and _____ to voyage.
   a) didn’t go   b) don’t went   c) didn’t went
14. The friends _____ this novel last evening.
   a) know   b) knew   c) knowed
15. After classes I usually _____ to the canteen for lunch.
   a) goes   b) went   c) go
16. Let’s cook. Children _____ very hungry after school.
   a) are   b) be   c) will be
17. She _____ to wait for us at the University.
   a) don’t want   b) doesn’t wants   c) doesn’t want
18. We _____ to the park with our children last Sunday.
   a) went   b) will go   c) go
19. He _____ your article the next time.
   a) read   b) will read   c) readed
20. My friend and I often _____ to the theatre to see a new performance.
   a) goes   b) go   c) went
21. The other day I _____ some good music on the radio.
   a) listen   b) listened   c) will listen
22. He usually _____ his free time with his relatives.
   a) don’t pass   b) doesn’t pass   c) didn’t pass
24. My father _____ me the bicycle for my next birthday.
   a) will buy   b) bought   c) buys
25. He _____ to study English two years ago.
   a) begin   b) begun   c) began
Types of ships.

Liners and Tramps
Vessels that have been designed to transport cargo or/ and passengers are called merchant ships.

Merchant ships may carry general cargoes, bulk cargoes, refrigerated cargoes, heavy cargoes, timber, and many many more.

General Cargo Ships
General cargo is cargo that has been packed in crates, boxes or bags, or in pieces (unpacked cargo items).

Cargo is loaded and discharged by the vessel's own derricks or by shore based cranes.

The conventional general cargo ship has several tweendecks.

Bulk Carriers
Bulk cargo is unpacked cargo of one commodity.

Dry bulk cargo, such as grain, ore, fertilizers, etc. is carried in specially designed vessels with holds that have been divided into compartments by longitudinal and transverse separations, so that the ship's stability will not be affected by a full cargo.

Dry bulk cargo is loaded and discharged by cranes with grabs or by pumps.

Liquid cargoes such as crude oil, petroleum, edible oils, etc. are carried in tankers, for example in Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC's), chemical tankers, such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas tankers (LPG carriers) or Liquefied Natural Gas tankers (LNG carriers).

Product tankers are small tankers that carry different sorts of oils.

For safety reasons tankers must be fitted with double bottoms. These spaces also provide storage for fuel, lubricating oil and waters.

Container ships
Cargo that has been containerized is carried by container ships. Containers are most often measured in Twenty Feet Equivalent Units (TEU') and are stowed in a cellular arrangement in Rows, Bays and Tiers. Thus, each container can easily be found.

Container ships are sometimes equipped with their own gantry cranes that load and discharge the containers. Container ships may carry general cargoes, liquid cargoes or refrigerated cargoes.

Roll-on/Roll-off ships (Ro/Ro ships)
On a Ro/Ro ship cargo is rolled on and rolled off by lorries or trailers. The great advantage of this system is that no cargo handling equipment is required.

The loaded vehicles are driven aboard via ramps through special stern and bow doors and are properly secured for the passage. Upon arrival in the port of discharge, the vehicles are released and driven ashore to their destinations.

Coasters
A coaster carries cargo along the coast or on sea voyages. Trans-Atlantic voyages are quite common. A coaster is of limited length and tonnage.
Her engine room is situated aft. Often there are no tweendecks and the cargo spaces have no obstacles, so that a variety of cargo can be handled.

**Refrigerated-cargo vessels (Reefers)**

Refrigerated-cargo vessels are ships that carry perishable cargoes, such as meat or fruit. These cargoes require cooling and must be stored in spaces that have precise temperature- and humidity controls during the voyage.

Reefers, as these ships are also called, are equipped with refrigerating plants.

**Lash-vessels**

"Lash" stands for "Lighter aboard Ship". A Lash-vessel has a main deck that is flat and without any obstacles. A lighter is a container that floats in the water. The containers may be hoisted on board by the vessel's own heavy derricks that stack -hem on board.

Another way of loading the containers on board is by submerging the vessel 3rst (for this she must be equipped with a powerful pumping-system), then have tugs or push boats towor push the lighters over the Lash-vessel, after which the vessel will emerge again and will "pick up" the lighters. This type of vessel is also referred to as a "Seabee"

**Heavy-load vessel**

Heavy-load vessels have been designed to lift and carry extremely heavy cargo on the main deck.

Their most prominent features are very heavy derricks ("booms"), masts and lifting-blocks. Their cargoes, such as drilling platforms, engines, yachts, trains, derelicts and wrecks, are loaded onto the main deck, which is free from any obstacles.

**Timber Carriers**

Timber is a raw material from which wood products are manufactured. Vessels that carry timber can easily be recognized by their tall derricks. A timber carrier has been designed in such a way that she can carry a tall deck cargo.

**Multi-Purpose Vessels**

Cargo ships that carry both general cargo, bulk cargo and containerized cargo are called multi-purpose (or multi-loads) vessels. These ships are equipped with a variety of cargo handling gears to load and discharge the different types of cargoes.

An OBO-ship has been designed to carry oil/ bulk/ ore. She has been subdivided in such a way that oil can be carried in the largest compartments and ore can be carried in the smaller compartments.

**Passenger Ships**

Passenger ships, such as cross-Channel ferries, have been designed to carry passengers and their vehicles on a prearranged route.

Their main features are more or less the same as the features of the Ro/ Ro vessels.

Cruise ships have been especially designed to carry holidaymakers.

**Vocabulary.**

**Bulk cargo – массовый груз (насыпной, навалочный, наливной)**

**Commodity – предмет потребления, товар**

**Compartment – отделение, отсек, перегородка**

**Crane – подъемный кран**

**Crate - клеть**

**Crude oil – сырая (неочищенная) нефть**

**Derrick – подъемная стрела**
Discharge - разгружать
Double bottom – двойное дно
Dry bulk cargo – навалочный груз
Edible oils – (растительное) масло
Fuel - топливо
Freighter – 1. фрахтователь, 2. грузовое судно
Fertilizer - удобрение
General cargo – генеральный груз
Grab – черпак, ковш
Grain - зерно
Heavy cargo – тяжеловесный груз
Hold - трюм
Homeport – порт базирования (приписки, регистрации)
Inland waterways – внутренние водные пути
Liner - лайнер, пароход, совершающий регулярные рейсы
Liquid cargo – жидкий груз
To load - грузить
Longitudinal – 1, продольный (по долготе), 2. продольный элемент конструкции
Lubricating oil – смазочное масло
Merchant – торговый, коммерческий
Ore - руда
Petroleum – 1. нефть, 2. керосин
Port of call – порт захода
Port of destination – порт назначения
Pre-arranged – подготовленный заранее
To provide - обеспечивать
Pump - насос
Refrigerating cargo – рефрижераторный груз
Schedule – расписание, график, режим
Timber - лесоматериалы
Tramp – трамповое судно (грузовое судно, не работающее на определенных рейсах)
Transverse – поперечный
Tweendeck - твиндек
Stability - (здесь) остойчивость
Storage - хранение
A beam - на траверзе
Athwart ship - поперек
Bay - номер секции от носа к корме (для контейнеровозов)
Bow - (здесь) нос корабля
Cargo handling equipment - оборудования для обработки груза
Coaster - судно прибрежного плавания, каботажное судно
Fore - носовая оконечность; в носовой части
Gantry crane - портальный, эстакадный кран
Humidity control - контроль влажности
Layer - слой, пласт
To measure - измерять
Obstacle - препятствие, помеха
Perishable cargo - скоропортящийся груз
Ramp - (здесь) аппарель, наклонная плоскость
Ro/Ro cargo - колесный груз
Ro/Ro ship - ролкер, судно с горизонтальной грузообработкой
Row - ряд, порядковые номера в секции от правого до левого борта
Stern – корма
Stow - 1. хранение, 2. хранилище; (гл. укладывать, размещать)
Tier - (сущ.) ряд, ярус, штабель; номер ряда (яруса) по высоте от днища судна
Cargo handling gear - грузовое устройство
Derelicts and wrecks - фрагменты судна, покинутые экипажем в результате потери плавучести судна
Ferry – паром
To float – плавать
Heavy-load vessel – судно для перевозки тяжеловесных грузов
To hoist – поднимать
Lash-vessel- лихтеровоз типа ЛЭШ
Lighter - лихтер, портовая баржа
Multi-purpose vessel - судно многоцелевого назначения
Raw material – сырье
Route - маршрут, курс, путь
To submerge - затоплять, погружать(ся)
To tow – буксир
To tug - буксир

**Exercises.**

**Exercise 1.** Complete the chart. Give a short description of the purpose that the vessel serves. Begin your answer with “To”: To transport..., to assist...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vessel</th>
<th>Purpose she serves</th>
<th>Feature(s) of design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) General Cargo Carrier / &quot;Open Freighter&quot;</td>
<td>To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Dry Bulk Carrier</td>
<td>To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Tanker</td>
<td>To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Container ship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Ro/Ro ship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Coaster</td>
<td>To</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Reefer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Lash-vessel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Heavy-load vessel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Timber Carrier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Multi-load vessel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2. Choose the best variant of a, b, c, d. Fill in the gaps

1. ... carries cargo along the coast.
   Ro/Ro
   Lash ship
   Reefer
   Coaster
2. ... is a container that floats in the water.
   Lighter
   crate
   box
   bag
3. Cargo is loaded and discharged by the vessel's... on general cargo ships.
   pumps
   gantry cranes
   trailers
   derricks
4. The loaded vehicles are driven aboard via ....
   a hold
   a ramp
   a compartment
   an engine room
5. Reefers are equipped with........
   tweendeck
   double bottom
   refrigerating plant
   gantry crane
6. ... is a raw material from which wood products are manufactured.
   grain
   timber
   ore
   fertilizer
7. ... have been especially designed to carry holidaymakers.
   Ro/Ro
   General Cargo ships
   Cruise Ships
   tramps
8. Upon arrival in the port of discharge the vehicles are ... and driven ashore to their destination.
   stored
   stowed
   released
   secured
9. Perishable cargo must be ... in spaces that have precise temperature and humidity control.
   manufactured
   submerged
   secured
stored
10. Containers are ... in a cellular arrangement in Rows, Bays and Tiers.
run
stowed
secured
11. Double bottoms provide ... for fuel, lubricating oil and waters.
storage
emerge
12. ... that carry cargoes according to schedules that are not called fixed are called tramps.
liners
LPG
tramps
coasters
13. ... is liquid cargo.
timber
Petroleum
Vehicle
grain
14. Unpacked cargo of one commodity is ... cargo.
lawful
perishable
bulk
heavy
15. Heavy load vessel is designed to carry.......... 
containers
bulk carriers
petroleum
derelicts

Exercise 3. Odd one out (if any)
1. VLCC, TEU, LASH, LNG
2. liner, coaster, lorry, freighter
3. stern, bow, ramp, aft
4. row, bay, tier, pump
5. petroleum, edible oil, liquefied natural gas, ore
6. crane, derrick, ramp, lighter
7. gear, refrigerating plant, gantry crane, crate
8. crate, bag, box, pack
9. fertilizer, grain, ore, crudeoil
10. lorry, trailer, vehicle, lighter
11. secure, stow, store, push
12. pump, ramp, maindeck, tweendeck
13. general, fixed, perishable, bulk
14. merchant, fixed, prearranged, estimated
15. bow, compartment, stern, trailer

**Exercise 4. Is this information true or false?**

1. The most common purpose of warships is catching fish.
2. A tramp is not allowed to carry passengers.
3. Freighters that carry cargoes according to schedules that are not fixed are called liners.
4. General cargo is cargo that has been packed in crates or bags.
5. Lash -vessels usually carry lighters.
6. There are two derricks on the main deck of the Lash vessel.
7. Perishable cargoes are oil, liquid gas, timber.
8. An OBO-ship has been designed to carry oil/ bulk/ ore.
9. Cruise ships carry very few passengers.
10. Containers are most often measured in Ten Feet Equivalent Units (TEU’s)
11. LPG and LNG are chemical carriers.
12. Dry Bulk Cargoes are loaded and discharged by derricks.
13. Merchant Ships are designed to carry cargo and / or passengers.
14. There is no cargo handling equipment on Ro/Ro.
15. A coaster's engine room is situated fore.

**Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word**

1. Merchant ships are designed to carry ......................
2. Some are also designed to carry p ...........................
3. Merchant ships can operate as ..........................and as tramps.
4. ................are employed on regular routes on a fixed ..................
5. ................do not sail on regular routes.
6. They do not keep to a ...................... timetable.
7. They are employed in all parts of the world where there is ......................for them to carry.
8. ................ are the most common type of passenger vessel. Many of them also carry vehicles.
9. The largest type of cargo ship is ......................
10. Tankers are designed to carry ......................cargo such as oil.
11. The tankers which are over 500 000 dwts are known as ......................(VLCCs)
12. An ........... ship is designed to carry both dry and liquid cargo.
13. The most modern type of dry cargo carrier is a.............................ship.
14. They carry .............. of standard dimensions, consequently stowage is easier.
15. Fruit, meat and dairy are carried in ...................... ships.

**Types of ships**

bulk carrier, bulker -балкер
bunkering tanker - танкер-бункеровщик
chemical tanker - танкер-химовоз
coaster - каботажное судно
CONBULKER = container/ bulk-carrier – комбинированное судно, предназначенное для транспортировки нефтепродуктов, сырой нефти, навалочных грузов и руды
container carrier - контейнеровоз
crude oil tanker - танкер для перевозки сырой нефти
cruise liner - круизный лайнер
double-decker, tweendecker - двухпалубное судно
dredger - драгер, устричное судно
dry cargo ship - сухогруз
feeder - фидер
ice-breaker - ледокол
liner - лайнер
ferry - паром
fishing vessel - рыбодобывающее судно
general cargo vessel - судно для перевозки генеральных грузов
heavy-lift ship - тяжеловоз
LAS = carrier= lighters aboard ship - лихтеровоз
LPG / LNG carrier - газовоз
Navy ship - военно-морское судно
merchant ship - торговое судно
multi-purpose ship - многоцелевое судно
off-shore vessel - оффшорное судно
OBO ship = oil/ bulk/ore-carrier – нефтерудовоз, балктанкер
passenger ship - пассажирское судно
PROBO ship= product/oil/bulk/ore-carrier – судно, предназначенное для транспортировки нефтепродуктов, сырой нефти, навалочных грузов и руды
product tanker - танкер-продуктовоз
reefer - рифер
research vessel - исследовательское судно
ro-ro - ро-ро
salvage tug - спасательный буксир
supply vessel - судно-снабженица
tanker - танкер
timber carrier - лесовоз
tug - буксир
vehicle carrier - автомобилевоз

Text 2.

Electricity

It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.

Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such as lighting, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable.
With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys in the 19-th century workshops. And in the home a whole range of various time and labour saving appliances have become a part of our everyday lives.

Other devices are based on specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television. These applications have made electricity most widely used.

The first industrial application was in the silver workshops in Paris. The generator — a new compact source of electricity — was also developed there. The generator replaced the batteries and other devices that had been used before.

Electric lighting came into wide use at the end of the last century with the development of the electric lamp by Thomas Edison. Then the transformer was invented, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and induction motors were designed.

Since the beginning of the 20th century the successful development of electricity has begun throughout the industrial world. The consumption of electricity has doubled every ten years.

Today consumption of electricity per capita is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation. Electricity has replaced other sources of energy as it has been realized that it offers improved service and reduced cost.

One of the greatest advantages of electricity is that it is clean, easily-regulated and generates no by-products. Applications of electricity now cover all fields of human activity from house washing machines to the latest laser devices. Electricity is the efficient source of some of the most recent technological advances such as the laser and electron beams. Truly electricity provides mankind with the energy of the future.

**Vocabulary.**

- Advantage – преимущество
- Appearance – появление
- Application – применение
- Consumption – потребление
- To cover – охватить, охватывать
- To design – конструировать, проектировать
- Device – устройство
- To double – удваивать
- To generate – вырабатывать, производить
- Power – энергия, мощность
- Property – свойство
- Recent – недавний, последний
- To reduce – понижать, снижать
- To replace – заменять
- To set up – воздвигать, сооружать
- Source – источник
- State – положение, состояние
- To transform – преобразовывать
- To вворачиваться, обратиться, превратить (into) в
- To be based on – основываться, быть основанным на
- Lighting – освещение
- Transmission shaft – трансмиссионный вал
- Gear wheel – зубчатое колесо
- Belts and pulleys – ремни и блоки
- Time and labour saving appliances – электроприборы, экономящие время и труд
- Induction motor – индукционный двигатель
- Per capita – на человека, на душу населения
- By-products – побочные продукты
Truly – поистине

Exercises.

Exercise 1. Match questions and answers.
1. What will our civilization be without electricity?
2. What did the appearance of the electrical motor lead to?
3. What are the specific properties of electricity?
4. What were batteries and other devices replaced by?
5. What inventions in electricity were made at the end of the last century?
6. What is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation?
7. What are advantages of electricity?

Exercises.

Exercise 2. Insert the missing words.
1. Electrical power has become _____.
2. Thousands of applications of electricity are _____ and unquestionable.
3. A whole range of various time and _____ have become a part of our everyday lives.
4. The first industrial application was in _____ in Paris.
5. _____ of electricity has doubled every ten years.

Exercise 3. Insert the missing prepositions.
1. Applications of electricity now cover all fields _____ human activity.
2. Truly electricity provides mankind _____ the energy of the future.
3. It is impossible to imagine our civilization _____ electricity.
4. Other devices are based _____ specific properties of electricity.
5. _____ the beginning of the 20th century the successful development of electricity has begun throughout the industrial world.

Exercise 4. Find the right answer.
1. Without electricity our daily lives completely _____.
   a) disappeared b) transformed c) appeared
2. With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced _____.
   a) transmission shafts b) generators c) labour saving appliances
3. Various applications have made electricity most widely _____.
   a) unchanged b) unused c) used
4. Electric lighting came into wide use with the development of the electric lamp by _____.
   a) Thomas Edison b) Nicholson c) Michael Faraday
5. The generator was a new compact _____ of electricity.
   a) device b) source c) flow
6. _____ of electricity has doubled every ten years.
   a) the invention b) the consumption c) usage
7. Electricity is the efficient source of some of the _____ technological advances.
   a) most recent b) latest c) fastest

Exercise 5. Translate into English.
1. Невозможно представить нашу жизнь без электричества. 2. Тысячи использований электричества существуют уже долгое время. 3. Многие электроприборы, экономящие время и труд, стали частью нашей жизни. 4. Первый генератор, новый компактный источник электричества, был изобретен в Париже. 5. Электрическое освещение появилось благодаря изобретению электрической лампы Томасом Эдисоном. 6. Потребление электричества удваивается каждые 10 лет. 7. Электричество предоставляет лучшие услуги при пониженных ценах. 8. Электричество чистое, легко-управляемое и не производит побочные продукты.

Таблица неправильных глаголов.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Значение</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 arise</td>
<td>arose</td>
<td>arisen</td>
<td>возникать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 awake</td>
<td>awoke</td>
<td>awaked, awoke</td>
<td>будить, просыпаться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 be</td>
<td>was, were</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>быть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 bear</td>
<td>bore</td>
<td>borne, born</td>
<td>носить, выдерживать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
<td>бить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>становиться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 befall</td>
<td>befell</td>
<td>befallen</td>
<td>случаться, приключаться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>начинать(ся)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 bind</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>связывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten, bit</td>
<td>кусать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
<td>дуть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>ломать(ся)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>приносить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 broadcast</td>
<td>broadcast</td>
<td>broadcast</td>
<td>передавать по радио</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 build</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>строить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 burn</td>
<td>burnt, burned</td>
<td>burnt, burned</td>
<td>гореть, жечь</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 burst</td>
<td>burst</td>
<td>burst</td>
<td>разрываться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>покупать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>ловить, схватывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chosen</td>
<td>выбирать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>приходить</td>
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<td>22 cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>стонть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>резать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 dare</td>
<td>dared, durst</td>
<td>stared</td>
<td>сметь</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 deal</td>
<td>dealt</td>
<td>dealt</td>
<td>иметь дело</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 dig</td>
<td>dug</td>
<td>dug</td>
<td>копать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>делать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 draw</td>
<td>drew</td>
<td>drawn</td>
<td>тащить; рисовать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 dream</td>
<td>dreamed, dreamt</td>
<td>dreamed, dreamt</td>
<td>видеть сны; мечтать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
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<td>пить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>driven</td>
<td>вести, гнать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>eaten</td>
<td>есть, кушать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 fall</td>
<td>fell</td>
<td>fallen</td>
<td>падать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 feed</td>
<td>fed</td>
<td>fed</td>
<td>кормить(ся)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 feel</td>
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<td>felt</td>
<td>чувствовать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 fight</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>бороться, сражаться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 find</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>находить</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>fly</td>
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<td>flown</td>
</tr>
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<td>forbid</td>
<td>forbade, forbad</td>
<td>forbidden</td>
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<tr>
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<td>forecast</td>
<td>forecast, forecasted</td>
<td>forecast, forecasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
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ОСНОВНАЯ И РЕКОМЕНДОВАННАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Unit 1 – About myself.

Unit 2 – Shipping.

Unit 3,4,5 – Nature around us.

Unit 6 – Introduction into electricity.

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА.

Грамматика

Словари
Светлана Николаевна Фролова

Иностранный язык (английский язык)

Практикум

к практическим занятиям и по самостоятельной работе
для курсантов 1 курса специальности 26.05.07
«Эксплуатация судового электрооборудования и средств
автоматики»
ocной и заочной форм обучения

ФГБОУ ВО «Керченский государственный морской технологический университет»

298309 г. Керчь, Орджоникидзе, 82