

КОСТАНАЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
ИМЕНИ ШРАКБЕКА КАБЫЛБАЕВА

KOSTANAY ACADEMY
OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AFTER SHRAKBEK KABYLBAEV

И.А. Акимчева

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**УЧЕБНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТА ЗАОЧНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

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ENGLISH

**EDUCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL TUTORIAL
FOR LISTENERS OF THE
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE**

Костанай 2016

УДК 811.111 (075)

А 39

Рекомендовано к печати Ученым советом Костанайской академии МВД РК
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А 39 Английский язык: учеб.-практическое пособие для слушателей факультета заочного обучения / И.А. Акимчева, Г.К. Семятова, С.Д. Игликова = English: educational and practical tutorial for listeners of the correspondence course / I.A. Akimcheva, G.K. Semyatova, S.D. Iglukova. – Костанай: Костанайская академия МВД РК им. Ш. Кабылбаева, 2016. – 160 с. Рус., англ.

ISBN 978-601-7897-06-2

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Цель данного учебно-практического пособия - приобретение слушателями коммуникативной компетенции, уровень которой позволяет использовать иностранный язык практически в профессиональной деятельности, а также для целей самообразования.

УДК 811.111 (075)

ISBN 978-601-7897-06-2

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АЛҒЫ СӨЗ

Қазіргі уақытта адами қызметтегі барлық салада айқын білімге, ептілікке, дағдыға ие және жинақтай келе қоғамда өзінің кәсіби міндеттерін жоғары деңгейде көрсете алатын, жеке адамның кейбір жинақталған қасиеттерімен сипатталатын жетік маманның қажеттілігі сезіледі. Ағылшын тілі көпшілік мойындаған халықаралық қарым-қатынас тілі. Оның негізгі ерекшеліктері мен міндеттерінің арасында ақпаратқа қол жеткізуді кеңейтетін құрал ретінде қызмет атқаратынын, мәдениет пен өркениеттің көп түрлілігін меңгеруге мүмкіндік беретінін, ұлтаралық және халықаралық ынтымақтастықты іске асыруға мүмкіндік туғызатынын айта кетуге болады.

Мұның барлығы ағылшын тілін үйренудің жоғары білікті маманды тәрбиелеудегі кәсіби білімді кеңейтуге мүмкіндік туғызып, дидактикалық тапсырмаларды шешуге көмектесе алатынын айтуға мүмкіндік береді.

«English» оқу-тәжірибелік құралы шетел тілін орта мектепте немесе колледжде оқыған және тілді үйренуді ЖОО-да жалғастырып жатқан ҚР ІІМ Шырақбек Қабылбаев атындағы Қостанай академиясы сырттай оқыту факультетінің тыңдаушыларына арналады.

Аталмыш оқу-тәжірибелік құралының мақсаты деңгейі кәсіби қызметте шетел тілін тәжірибе жүзінде қолдануға мүмкіндік беретін тыңдаушылардың коммуникативтік құзыретті иемденуі.

Оқу-тәжірибелік құралында тілді тәжірибе жүзінде игеру үшін аса маңызды мағынаға ие ағылшын тілінің лексикалық минимумдары мен сол грамматиканың ережелері қамтылған. Онда ағылшын тілінің фонетикалық жағы туралы жалпы түсінік беріліп, оқудың және айтудың негізгі ережелері мазмұндалады. Бұдан басқа ағылшын тіліндегі сөзжасам туралы қосымша материалдар енгізілген. Бұл құралдың сөзсіз құндылығы ұсынылып отырған материалдардың үш тілділігі.

«English» оқу-тәжірибелік құралының жалпы білімдік, тәрбиелік және тәжірибелік маңызы бар және ҚР ІІМ ведомстволық ЖОО-да ағылшын тілін оқыту үшін ұсынылады.

ТҮСІНДІРМЕ ЖАЗБА

Оқу-тәжірибелік құрал алты тараудан тұрады.

1-тарау тыңдаушыларды ағылшын тілінің алфавитімен, дұрыс айту және оқу ережелерімен таныстырады. Сонымен қатар ол ағылшын тіліндегі сөзжасам жөніндегі материалдарды қамтиды. Теориялық материалдар жаттығулармен қоса беріледі.

Кейінгі әр тарау белгілі тақырыптамалар бойынша лексикалық және грамматикалық минимумдарды, мәтін материалдарын, монологиялық және диалогиялық сөйлеуді дамытуға арналған тапсырмаларды, сонымен қатар әр тараудың соңында өтілген тақырыптарды бекітуге арналған тест тапсырмаларын қамтиды. Тапсырмалар мен нұсқаулар ағылшын тілінде беріледі.

Төменде нұсқаулардың тізімі және олардың аудармасы берілген:

- **form** – айналдырыңыз;
- **find** – табыңыз;
- **use** – қолданыңыз;
- **pronounce** – айтыңыз;
- **draw** – суретін салыңыз;
- **write** – жазыңыз;
- **speak about** – туралы айтыңыз;
- **compose** – құрастырыңыз;
- **arrange** – бөліңіз;
- **express** – айтыңыз;
- **match** – таңдаңыз;
- **discuss** – талқылаңыз;
- **correct** – түзетіңіз;
- **change** – өзгертіңіз;
- **fill in the gaps** – бос орындарды толтырыңыз;
- **read and translate** – оқыңыз және аударыңыз;
- **translate into English** – ағылшын тіліне аударыңыз;
- **choose the correct form** – дұрыс түрін таңдаңыз;
- **define true or false statements** – дұрыс немесе дұрыс емес пікірді анықтаңыз;
- **answer/ask the questions** – сұрақ қойыңыз / сұраққа жауап беріңіз;
- **complete the sentence** – сөйлемді аяқтаңыз;
- **make up your own sentences** – өзіңіздің сөйлеміңізді құрастырыңыз;
- **give the opposite of** – антонимін беріңіз;
- **work in pairs** – жұппен жұмыс істеңіз;
- **agree or disagree with the statements** – пікірге келісім беріңіз немесе бермеңіз.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В настоящее время во всех сферах человеческой деятельности ощущается потребность в компетентном специалисте, обладающем определенными знаниями, умениями, навыками и характеризуемом некоторым набором свойств личности, которые в совокупности позволяют ему на высоком уровне осуществлять свои профессиональные функции в обществе. Английский язык общепризнан языком международного общения. Среди основных его свойств и функций можно отметить то, что он служит средством, расширяющим доступ к информации, позволяет изучать многообразия культур и цивилизаций, способствует осуществлению межнационального и международного сотрудничества.

Все это позволяет говорить о том, что изучение английского языка может способствовать расширению профессиональных знаний и содействовать решению дидактических задач воспитания высококвалифицированного специалиста.

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В учебно-практическом пособии освещается лексический минимум и правила грамматики английского языка, имеющие наиболее существенное значение для практического овладения языком. В нем дается общее представление о фонетической стороне английского языка, излагаются основные правила чтения и произношения. Кроме того включен дополнительный материал о словообразовании в английском языке. Несомненным достоинством данного пособия является трехязычие предлагаемого материала.

Учебно-практическое пособие «English» имеет общеобразовательное, воспитательное и практическое значение и может быть рекомендовано для преподавания английского языка в ведомственном вузе МВД РК.

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Учебно-практическое пособие состоит из шести глав.

Первая глава знакомит слушателей с алфавитом, правилами произношения, чтения и словообразования в английском языке. Теоретический материал сопровождается упражнениями.

Каждая из последующих глав содержит лексический и грамматический минимум по определенной тематике, текстовый материал, задания на развитие монологической и диалогической речи, тест на закрепление пройденного материала. Задания и установки даются на английском языке.

Ниже приведен перечень установок и их перевод:

- **form** – образуйте;
- **find** – найдите;
- **use** – употребите;
- **pronounce** – произнесите;
- **draw** – нарисуйте;
- **write** – напишите;
- **speak about** – расскажите о;
- **compose** – составьте;
- **arrange** – распределите;
- **express** – выразите;
- **match** – подберите;
- **discuss** – обсудите;
- **correct** – исправьте;
- **change** – измените;
- **fill in the gaps** – заполните пропуски;
- **read and translate** – прочитайте и переведите;
- **translate into English** – переведите на английский язык;
- **choose the correct form** – выберите правильную форму;
- **define true or false statements** – определите верные и неверные утверждения;
- **answer / ask the questions** – ответьте/задайте вопросы;
- **complete the sentence** – закончите предложение;
- **make up your own sentences** – составьте свои предложения;
- **give the opposite of** – подберите антонимы;
- **work in pairs** – работайте в парах;
- **agree or disagree with the statements** – выразите согласие или несогласие с утверждениями.

UNIT 1.

English Alphabet. Rules of Reading. Affixation in English

I. ENGLISH ALPHABET

A a [ei]	J j [dʒei]	S s [es]
B b [bi:]	K k [kei]	T t [ti:]
C c [si:]	L l [el]	U u [ju:]
D d [di:]	M m [em]	V v [vi:]
E e [i:]	N n [en]	W w [dʌblju:]
F f [ef]	O o [əu]	X x [eks]
G g [dʒi:]	P p [pi:]	Y y [wai]
H h [eitʃ]	Q q [kju:]	Z z [zed]
I i [ai]	R r [a:]	

Exercise 1. Бос орындарға әріптерді қойыңыздар.
Вставьте пропущенные буквы:

A _ C D E _ G _ I _ K L _ N O _ Q _ S _ U _ W X _ Z

Exercise 2. Өз есімдеріңіз бен жақын туыстарыңыздың есімдерін ағылшын әріптерімен жазыңыз. Напишите английскими буквами Ваше имя и имена Ваших близких.

Exercise 3. Өзіңіздің бес досыңыз бен таныстарыңыздың есімдерін әріптермен жеке-жеке атаңыз. Назовите по буквам имена пяти Ваших друзей или знакомых.

Exercise 4. Сөздерді алфавиттік тәртіпте қойыңыз. Расставьте слова в алфавитном порядке.:

a-g did, first, ball, about, girl, fox, bed, dog, criminal, elephant, academy;

h-n little, house, justice, new, make, not, ice, kid, nap, jam, land, kill, index;

o-z push, old, school, take, us, officer, quick, red, stand, vast, well, yellow, zero.

II. RULES OF READING

АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ДАУЫСТЫ ЖӘНЕ ДАУЫССЫЗ ДЫБЫСТАРДЫҢ ОҚЫЛУЫ

ЧТЕНИЕ ГЛАСНЫХ И СОГЛАСНЫХ ЗВУКОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Дауысты дыбыстар. Гласные звуки.

Дыбыстар. Звуки.	Айтылуы. Произношение.	Мысалдар. Примеры.	Аудармасы. Перевод.
[a:]	созылыңқы a дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует долготу звуку a	last [la:st]	соңғы последний, прошлый.
[æ]	a және e арасында орташа/ средний между a и e	ally ['ælai]	одақтас, тілектес союзник
[i:]	созылыңқы i дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает протяжный звук i	key [ki:]	кілт ключ
[i]	қысқа i дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает краткий звук i	bullet ['bulit]	оқ пуля
[e]	e дыбысына ұқсайды напоминает звук e	blame [bleim]	айып вина
[o]	қысқа o дыбысы/ краткий звук o	dog [dog]	ит собака
[o:]	созылыңқы o дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает протяжный звук o	fork ['fo:k]	шанышқы вилка
[ə:]	o және e арасында орташа қазақ әрпіндегі «ө» дыбысына ұқсайды средний звук между o и e / напоминает ё как в слове лён	turn [tə:n]	бұру поворачивать
[ə]	e дыбысына ұқсайды/	mole [məʊp]	мең

	напоминает звук <i>ә</i>		родинока
[ʌ]	қысқа <i>а</i> дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает короткий звук <i>а</i>	funny ['flɪn]	қызық забавный
[u]	қысқа <i>удыбысы</i> / краткий звук <i>у</i>	put [put]	қою, салу класть
[u:]	созылыңқы <i>у</i> дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает протяжный звук <i>у</i>	spoon [spun]	қасық ложка

Дауыссыз дыбыстар. Согласные звуки.

[l]	<i>л</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует твердому звуку <i>л</i>	lesson	сабақ урок
[p]	<i>п</i> дыбысына сәйкес, бірақ қырылдап айтылады/ соответствует звуку <i>п</i> , но произносится с придыханием	picklock	қайқы кілт отмычка
[b]	<i>б</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>б</i>	bed	кереует кровать
[d]	<i>д</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>д</i>	Dad	әке папа
[t]	<i>т</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>т</i>	today	бүгін сегодня
[m]	<i>м</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>м</i>	mental	ақыл умственный
[k]	<i>к</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>к</i>	kiss	сүйіс поцелуй
[g]	<i>г</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>г</i>	get	алу получать
[n]	<i>н</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>н</i>	noon	талтүс полдень
[ʃ]	<i>ш</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>ш</i>	ship	кеме корабль
[f]	<i>ф</i> дыбысына сәйкес соответствует звуку <i>ф</i>	fresh	жаңа, жас свежий
[v]	<i>в</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>в</i>	vase	ваза ваза
[s]	<i>с</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>с</i>	spring	көктем весна

[z]	з дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку з	Zoo	хайуанаттар бағы зоопарк
[ʒ]	ж дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку ж	mirage	сағым мираж
[tʃ]	ч дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку ч	champion	чемпион чемпион
[dʒ]	дж дыбыс тіркесіне/ сәйкессоответствуетзвукосочетанию дж	large	үлкен большой
[r]	тіл тандайға қысылып, р дыбысы айтылады/ язык прижимается к нёбу и произносится звук р	rabbit	ор қоян кролик
[h]	х дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает звук х	hen	тауық курица
[j]	й дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает звук й	yes	иә да
[ju:]	ю дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает звук ю	view	вид түр, ажар
[je]	е дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает звук е	yellow	сары желтый
[jo:]	ё дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает звук ё	your	сенікі твой
[jʌ]	я дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает звук я	young	жас молодой
[w]	ерін түтікше бүктеліп, в дыбысы айтылады/ губы складываются трубочкой, и произносится звук в	window	терезе окно
[ŋ]	мұрын арқылы айтылатын н дыбысына ұқсайды/ напоминает звук н, который произносится через нос	spring	көктем весна
[θ]	тілдің ұшы тістің арасында тұрып, с дыбысы айтылады/ кончик языка помещается между зубами и произносится звук с	thank	алғыс айту благодарить
[ð]	тілдің ұшы тістің арасында тұрып, з дыбысы айтылады/ кончик языка помещается между зубами и произносится звук з	brother	аға брат

**Дауыссыз қос әріптілердің оқылуы.
Чтение согласных буквосочетаний.**

sh	<i>ш</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует русскому звуку <i>ш</i>	shelf, cash	сөре, қолма-қол полка, наличные
ch, tch	<i>ч</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует русскому звуку <i>ч</i>	channel	бұғаз пролив
ck	тексекілді оқылады/ читается только <i>к</i>	back	арқа, артқа спина, назад
gh	оқылмайды, <i>-ough,</i> <i>augh</i> тіркестеріндегі сөз соңында <i>ф</i> секілді айтылады/ не читается, в конце слова в сочетаниях <i>-ough,</i> <i>augh</i> произносится как <i>ф</i>	high, eight, laugh, cough	ұзын, сегіз, күлкі, жөтел высокий, восемь, смех, кашель
wh	егер қос әріптіден кейін дыбысы келсе, <i>х</i> дыбысы секілді оқылады, басқа жағдайларда <i>[w]</i> / если после буквосочетания идет буква <i>о</i> , читается как русский звук <i>х</i> , в других случаях <i>[w]</i>	who, when, why, whip	кім, қашан, неге, қамшы кто, когда, почему, кнут
wr	<i>w</i> айтылмайды/ <i>w</i> не произносится	wrinkle	әжім морщина
wa, wha	<i>w</i> -дан кейін қысқа немесе созылыңқы <i>о</i> дыбысы айтылады/ после <i>w</i> произносится короткий или долгий звук <i>о</i>	what, wall	не, қабырға что, стена
th	тілдің ұшы тістің арасында тұрып, <i>с</i> немесе <i>з</i> дыбыстары айтылады/ кончик языка помещается между зубами и произносится звук <i>сил</i> из	this, theft, thing	бұл, ұрлық, зат этот, кража, вещь
ng	<i>н</i> мұрын арқылы айтылады, <i>[g]</i> оқылмайды <i>н</i> / произносится через нос, <i>[g]</i> не читается	wrong, morning	дұрыс емес, таң неправильный, утро
nk	<i>н</i> мұрын арқылы айтылады/ <i>н</i> произносится через нос	bank, sink	банк, шұңғылша банк, раковина
kn	<i>к</i> оқылмайды/	know	білу,

	<i>к</i> не читается		знать
ph	<i>ф</i> дыбысына сәйкес/ соответствует звуку <i>ф</i>	phantasy	қиял фантазия
qu, que	<i>[kw], [k]</i> секілді оқылады/ читается <i>[kw], [k]</i>	Queen, cheque	ханшайым, чеккоролева, чек
gu, gua	<i>u</i> оқылмайды, <i>[gw]/</i> <i>и</i> не читается, <i>[gw]</i>	guard, language	күзет, тіл охрана, язык

**Чтение гласных буквосочетаний.
Дауысты қос әріптілердің оқылуы.**

ai	[ei]	paint, train	сурет салу, пойыз рисовать, поезд
all, alk	[o:]	ball, talk	доп, сөйлесу мяч, разговор
au	[o:]	august, autumn	тамыз, күз август, осень
augh	[o:]	daughter, caught	қыз, ұстап алды дочь, поймал
aw	[o:]	law, saw	заң, көрді закон, увидел
ea	[i:]	tea, meat	шай, ет чай, мясо
ead	[e]	head, bread	бас, нан голова, хлеб
ee	[i:]	deep, tree	терең, ағаш глубокий, дерево
eigh	[ei]	weight	салмақ вес
ew	[ju:], [u:] r, l, j кейін [ju:], [u:] после r, l, j	few, Jew	аз, еврей мало, еврей
ey	[ei]	they, grey	олар, сұр они, серый
igh	[ai]	high, fight	ұзын, күрес высокий, борьба
ild	[ai]	wild, mild	жабайы, жұмсақ дикий, мягкий
ind	[ai]	kind, find	мейірімді, табу добрый, находить
oa	[ou]	soap, coat	сабын, пальто мыло, пальто
oi, oy	[oi]	oil, toy	май (мұнай), ойыншық масло(нефть), игрушка

old,oll	[ou]	cold, roll	суық, бума холодный, рулон
ome	[ʌ]	some	бірнеше, несколько
one	[ʌ]	done	істелді, сделано,
oo	[u], [u:], [ʌ]	look, spoon, blood	көру, қасық, қан смотреть, ложка, кровь
our, ower	[auə]	sour, power	қышқыл, билік кислый, власть
oth	[ʌ]	other	басқа, другой
ou	[au]	house, pound	үй, қадақ дом, фунт
ow	[ou], [au]	show, how	көрсету, қалай показывать, как
ough	[o:] сөз соңында [ʌ] в конце слова [ʌ]	brought, rough	әкелді, дөрекі принес, грубый

Чтение букв с и g. Сжәнег дыбыстарының оқылуы.

c	е,і,у алдында [s] болып оқылады а,о,и алдында [k] болып оқылады/ перед е,і, учитается [s] перед а,о,и читается [k]	city, centre cat, cut, come	қала, орталық, мысық, кесу, келу город, центр кошка, резать, приходить
g	е,і,у алдында [dʒ] болып оқылады, а,о,и алдында [g] болып оқылады, give, get басқалары/ перед е,і,у читается [dʒ], перед а,о,и читается [g], искл.: give, get	gallery, leg Egypt, German	галерея, аяқ, мысыр, немісше галерея, нога, Египет, немецкий
s	дауыстылардың арасында және ұяң дауыссыздардан кейін [z] болып оқылады/ между гласными и после звонких согласных читается [z]	geese, crimes	қаздар, қылмыстар гуси, преступления
x	[ks] болып, ал дауыстылардың арасында [gz] болып оқылады/ читается [ks], между гласными читается [gz]	six, text	алты, мәтін шесть, текст

ДАУЫСТЫЛАРДЫҢ БУЫННЫҢ 4 ТҮРІ БОЙЫНША ОҚЫЛУЫ ЧТЕНИЕ ГЛАСНЫХ ПО 4 ТИПАМ СЛОГА

Ағылшын тілінде 6 дауысты дыбыс. В английском языке 6 гласных.
а [ei], е [i:], і [ai], о [ou], u [ju:], у [wai]

Буынның 1-түрі. 1 тип слога. Ашық. Открытый.

Ашық буында дауыстылар алфавиттегі секілді оқылады, соңғы дауысты е оқылмайды.

В открытом слоге гласные читаются как в алфавите, последняя гласная е не читается.

name [ei] face, name, gate, plate, date

time [ai] I, tie, five, mine, dive, site

my [ai] type, byte, rye, sky, dry, my

Pete [i:] he, she, be, Pete, we

note [ou]so, rose, nose, hope, stone, go

tune [ju:]music, tune, cube, flute, cute

Exercise 5. Read the words on the 1st type of syllable:

Mile, five, take, fate, we, go, late, tune, date, be, day, type, blame, way, smoke, wife, spoke, bike, size, home, style, vice, zone, mode, noble, pace, ace.

Буынның 2-түрі. 2 тип слога. Бітеу. Закрытый.

Егер екпінді буын дауыссызға немесе бірнеше дауыссызға аяқталса, бітеу деп аталады.

Ударный слог называется закрытым, если он оканчивается на согласную или на несколько согласных.

a [æ] map, cat, Pat, flag, pan

e [e] pet, met, net, pen, hen

i [i] bill, is, tip, him, his, six, pin, film, it, win

y [i] system, gyp, syntax, lynx, myth

o [o] stop, dog, not, hot, mob

u [ʌ] bus, but, nut, cut, sun

[u] put, bull, pull, push

Exercise 6. Read the words on the 2nd type of syllable:

Up, not, better, summer, winter, but, spring, bottom, judge, job, his, sit, butter, letter, system, pen, battle, carry, lost, absent, well, it, us, little, dummy, dump, drug, mix, nitwit, pants, rapid, sludgy, sniff, toddle, trust, wax, wedlock, whip.

**Буынның 3-түрі. 3 тип слога.
Дауысты + «r» әрпі. Гласная + буква «r».**

Дауысты + r + дауыссыз ұйқасы нәтижесінде бір дауысты дыбысты береді.

Сочетание «гласная +r + согласная» в итоге дает один гласный звук.

a+r [a:] park, car, far, march, party

e+r [ə:] verb, Bert, herd, nerd

i+r [ɪ:] first, girl, bird, sir, birch, dirt

y+r [ɪ:] Byrd, myrrh, myrtle

o+r [o:] sport, port, sort, lord

u+r [ʊ:] burn, turn, fur, curl, church

Exercise 7. Read the words on the 3rd type of syllable:

Nurse, perch, circle, shirk, slur, sort, thorn, turn, urge, vermin, virgin, adverb, arch, sport, lord, large, first, circle, force, sir, bird, her, card, star, term, murder.

Буынның 4-түрі. 4 тип слога.

Дауысты + «r» әрпі + «e». Гласная + буква «r» + «e».

are [eə] fare, hare, dare, care

ere [ɪə] here, mere

ire [aɪə] hire, dire, tire

yre [aɪə] tyre, lyre, byre

ore [o:] more, core, adore

ure [juə] pure, cure

Exercise 8. Read the words on the 4th type of syllable:

During, tyre, wire, more, here, fire, spare, care, hare, hire, blare, sere, share, shire, sore, tore, prepare, interfere, shore, score, lure

Exercise 9. Read the words, assort them in types of syllable:

1) place, may, bottle, sort, take, button, hot, me, pure, tie, nice, tiny, not, bone, toe, turn, but, go, bag, pattern, flag, exam, bed, message, first, him, pretend, met, hop, car, far, card;

2) pin, must, fur, bus, dirt, his, box, map, sir, corn, tip, pistol, six, hat, win, it, stop, dog, force, serve, girl, port, at, apple, circle, cap, back, cat, flag, kiss, is, afford, byte, cute, spy, music, tune, sky, huge, film, big;

3) egg, party, curl, leg, red, ten, end, net, pen, verb, syntax, burn, bird, push, myth, clock, church, storm, ordinary, ugly, put, bull, pull, cry, dry, bus, but, cut, sun, hug, march, park, dark, type;

4) hare, here, interfere, mere, hire, tyre, dire, byre, tire, wire, fire, mire, care, prepare, lyre, core, dare, adore;

5) forehead, note, cure, score, pure, shore, more, sure, date, code, stone, Pete, mine, rose, site, wide, line, am, go, face, gate, nose, name, plate, game, bake, escape, he, she, bike, we, be, theme, so, tie, hope, five.

Exercise 10. Read the words:

a) can, find, life, take, stay, fill, if, met, type, wife, time, same, well, his, but, net, speak, egg, tune, nine, me, tell, bone, man, has, free, note, quick, burn, close, vote, muzzle, green, gun, right, table, kill;

b) us, queen, he, size, herd, place, get, since, wise, quake, please, joke, age, map, bus, struggle, thrum, gentle, city, case, sky, page, gym, solve, wet;

c) sorry, fight, third, parents, three, town, chair, during, born, thirst, flaming, hermit, imp, inkling, modify, nevertheless, ooze, pang, quack, rabbit, scale, siphon, thunder, twang, absent, job.

Exercise 11. Read the words paying attention to consonant combinations of letters:

a) shelter, vanish, catch, white, chest, match, chin, much, lock, check, picklock, thin, that, with, theft, equipment, them, knuckle, dish, bright, thank, phone, photo, finish, physical, what, shop, which, who, whom, guest;

b) fish, written, wrist, wreck, wrench, bring, finger, cash, tank, link, black, pink, blank, known, Jack, knot, knock, philosophy, knit, thought, sigh, night, guard, think, guitar, antique, thing, when, child.

Exercise 12. Read the words paying attention to vowel combinations of letters:

Bleed, see, weak, deep, kind, stain, fight, bleach, rain, child, light, blind, auto, draw, walk, round, fought, night, done, cold, tall, mother, bowl, mouse, foot, flower, paw, spread, chalk, brown, crow, gain, louse, stood, right, talk, power, brother.

Exercise 13. Read the words paying attention to letters: c, g, s, x.

a) face, case, cell, cite, club, city, cut, ice, cat, nice, code, picnic, pencil, place, cold, close, lace, cone;

b) page, game, gin, gym, dog, bag, gyms, gas, stag, struggle, egg, gentle, gun, go, great, huge, rage, give, get;

c) sky, since, rose, loss, solve, fuse, cast, so, please, beds, wise, see, cups, nose, sit, apples;

d) exam, fix, exact, exert, example, paradox, suffix, exceed, excite, exempt, exert, exhale, excit, exotic, expect, expire, expose, extort, exchange.

III. AFFIXATION IN ENGLISH

<i>Prefixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>		<i>Examples</i>
un-	болымсыз	отрицание	unlimited
in-,im-,il-,ir-	болымсыз	отрицание	impossible
dis-	болымсыз	отрицание	dislike
anti-	болымсыз	отрицание	antifascist
counter-	қарсы	против	counterstrike
co-	-аралық, өзара	между, взаимно	co-operation
ex-	бұрынғы	бывший	ex-champion
inter-	-аралық, арасында	между, среди	international
mis-	дұрыс емес	неверно	misunderstand
over-	тыс, тым	сверх, чрезмерно	overload
under-	жеткіліксіз	недостаточно	underpay
pre-	алдыңғы, бұрында	перед, ранее	prehistoric
post-	кейін	после	postwar
re-	қайта, қайтадан	снова, заново	reread
sub-	бөлініс	подразделение	subculture
ultra-	тыс, тым	сверх	ultrashort

<i>Suffixes of nouns</i>		<i>Suffixes of adjectives</i>	
-age	marriage	-ful	beautiful
-ance	importance	-y	lucky
-ence	difference	-ly	friendly
-dom	kingdom	-able	workable
-ee	addressee	-al	facial
-er	killer	-ive	creative
-or	visitor		
-ery	slavery	-ish	Scottish
-ary	robbery		
-ry	chemistry	-tific	scientific
-hood	childhood	-less	helpless
-ian	Russian	-ous	dangerous
-ician	mathematician	-ic	symbolic
-ation, -tion, -ion,-sion,-ssion	transformation obsession	<i>Suffixes of verbs</i>	
-ism	capitalism	-ise/ize	emphasize
-ist	arsonist	-fy	terrify
-ment	movement	-en	broaden
-ness	happiness		
-ship	citizenship	<i>Suffixes of adverbs</i>	
-ture	departure	-ly	quickly
-ing	killing		

-al	arrival		
-y	army		

Exercise 14. Form:

- a) nouns from the following verbs: arrive, govern, arm, agree, recover, inform, propose, pay;
 b) nouns from the following adjectives: kind, quiet, happy, active, stupid, human;
 c) adjectives from the following nouns: fool, child, fun, friend, danger, fame.

Exercise 15. Add suffixes *-er, -r, -ian, -ist, -man* to the words to get the names of professions. Translate them.

Model: police – policeman

Music, electric, manage, journal, politics, photograph, science, interpret, drive, art, build, reception, sports, fire.

Exercise 16. Using suffixes fill in appropriate words.

Nouns: *-ness, -ion, -ation, -ment, -ance, -ition*

Adjectives: *-al, -y, -ly, -ful, -ous, -tific*

<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Nouns</i>
lucky	luck
-	happiness
-	speed
wonderful	-
greedy	-
-	friend
-	danger
traditional	-
-	science
ill	-
-	truth
-	profession
-	business
healthy	-
-	wealth
<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
investigation	investigate
-	invite
discussion	-
-	appear
-	organize
-	relax
competition	-
-	invent

Exercise 17. Translate the compound words.

Mother-in-law, baby-sitter, pen-friend, timetable, software, fairy-tale, motorway, painkiller, skateboard, e-mail, feedback, stomachache, sunshine, update, bedclothes, nutcrackers, outskirts, underpants, swimsuit, water-color, semicircle, ex-husband.

Exercise 18. Form compound words.

Model: *ice + cream = ice-cream*

Pocket, place, ball, dish, sun, pool, head, bird, fire, clock, black, pick, swimming, ache, foot, washer, glasses, work.

IV. TEST

Do the test.

1. Form the adjective from 'change'.

- a) -able
- b) -im
- c) -in
- d) -al
- e) -un

2. Form the adverb from 'complete'.

- a) -ic
- b) -ly
- c) -less
- d) -ous
- e) -ment

3. Choose the word with a prefix.

- a) disease
- b) district
- c) discuss
- d) displeasure
- e) discipline

4. Find the negative adjective.

- a) meaningful
- b) famous
- c) real
- d) hopeful
- e) unthinkable

5. Find the noun formed from a verb.

- a) artist

- b) winter
- c) economist
- d) translation
- e) darkness

6. Find the verb with prefix.

- a) reconstruct
- b) locate
- c) realize
- d) electrify
- e) graduate

7. Form the new word from 'eat'.

- a) -y
- b) -ful
- c) -tic
- d) -able
- e) -al

8. Find the verb with prefix.

- a) communicate
- b) lighten
- c) misdo
- d) characterize
- e) invite

9. Form the adjective from 'cloud'.

- a) -ing
- b) -ly
- c) -y
- d) -ful
- e) -able

10. Form a new word from 'write'.

- a) un-
- b) im-
- c) ir-
- d) re-
- e) in-

11. Choose the right variant:

- a) unpayed
- b) payness
- c) repayed
- d) payment

e) payful

12. Form a compound word from 'text'.

- a) room
- b) yard
- c) book
- d) day
- e) paper

13. Find the word with a suffix ending.

- a) unknown
- b) department
- c) rename
- d) misplace
- e) forehead

14. Find an odd word.

- a) movement
- b) attention
- c) darkness
- d) quality
- e) famous

15. Form the noun from 'serve'.

- a) serve
- b) servesation
- c) servility
- d) servant
- e) serventy

UNIT 2.

Acquaintance. Greetings.

VOCABULARY

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
name	[neim]	аты	имя
surname	[ˈsə:neim]	тегі	фамилия
academy	[əˈkædəmi]	академия	академия
student	[ˈstju:d(ə)nt]	студент	студент
full-time student	[ˈfulˈtaimˈstju:dənt]	күндізгі оқыту факультетінің студенті	студент очного обучения
part-time student	[ˈpa:tˈtaimˈstju:dənt]	сырттай оқыту факультетінің студенті	студент заочного обучения
friend	[frend]	жолдас	друг
Profession	[prəˈfeɪn]	Мамандық	Профессия
teacher	[ˈti:tʃ]	оқытушы	преподаватель
lawyer	[ˈlɔ:jə]	заңгер	юрист
correctional officer	[kəˈrekʃ(ə)nəlˈɒfɪsə]	қылмыстық - атқару жүйесінің қызметкері	сотрудник уголовно-исполнительной системы
police officer	[pəˈli:sˈɒfɪsə]	полиция қызметкері	сотрудник полиции
psychologist	[saɪˈkɒlədʒɪst]	психолог	психолог
Rank	[ræŋk]	Шен	Звание
private	[ˈpraɪvɪt]	қатардағы	рядовой
sergeant	[ˈsa:dʒ(ə)nt]	сержант	сержант
junior sergeant	[ˈdʒu:njəˈsa:dʒ(ə)nt]	кіші сержант	младший сержант
senior sergeant	[ˈsi:njəˈsa:dʒ(ə)nt]	аға сержант	старший сержант
sergeant-major	[ˈsa:dʒ(ə)ntmeɪdʒə]	старшина	старшина
lieutenant	[ləfˈtenənt]	лейтенант	лейтенант
captain	[ˈkæptɪn]	капитан	капитан
major	[ˈmeɪdʒə]	майор	майор
colonel	[ˈkə:n(ə)l]	полковник	полковник
lieutenant-colonel	[ləfˈtenəntˈkə:n(ə)l]	подполковник	подполковник
general	[ˈdʒen(ə)r(ə)l]	генерал	генерал

I. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Name the ranks.



TABLE 1. Forms of the verb ‘to be’ in the Present Indefinite Tense

<p>Болымды түрі Утвердительная форма</p>	<p>Сұраулы түрі Вопросительная форма</p>	<p>Болымсыз түрі Отрицательная форма</p>
<p>I am He (she, it) is We are You are They are</p>	<p>Am I? Is (she, it) he? Are we? Are you? Are they?</p>	<p>I am not He (she, it) is not We are not You are not They are not</p>

TABLE 2. Using the verb«to be»

Cases of using	Examples	
1. Көмекші етістік / Вспомогательный глагол	He is reading a book.	Ол кітап оқып отыр. Он читает книгу.
2. Байланыстырушы етістік/ Глагол – связка	He is an engineer.	Ол инженер. Он - инженер.
3. Негізгі етістік, болу мағынасында / Смысловой глагол со значением <i>быть</i> , <i>находиться</i>	I am at home.	Мен үйде. Я (нахожусь) дома.
4. Модальетістіктің синонимі, міндет ету мағынасында / Для выражения долженствования	We are to meet at 7 o'clock.	Біз сағат 7-де кездесуіміз керек. Мы должны встретиться в 7.00.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the form of the verb to be (am, is, are).

- a)
1. What _____ your name?
 2. My rank _____ senior sergeant.
 3. He _____ my course officer.
 4. They _____ privates.
 5. I _____ from Astana, but my friend _____ from Kostanay.
 6. He _____ not a detective.
 7. My father _____ not a prosecutor, he _____ a judge.
 8. _____ your rank captain?
 9. My sister _____ in London at the moment.
 10. My mother _____ a dentist. Now she _____ at work.
 11. Tom's parents _____ travel agents.
 12. You _____ the best friend I've ever had.
 13. I _____ glad to see you. How _____ you?
 14. He _____ not a sergeant.
 15. I _____ sick, I _____ not very well today.
 16. What _____ you by profession?
 17. Two heads _____ better than one.
 18. We _____ interested in classical music.
 19. We _____ police officers.
 20. London _____ the capital of Great Britain.
 21. There _____ a wonderful house in the centre of the square.
 22. It _____ a new film on TV today. It _____ a French comedy.
 23. There _____ many apple-trees in his garden.

24. It _____ so difficult to speak about it.

- b)
1. What _____ your name? - My name _____ John Adams.
 2. What _____ your address? - My address _____ 175 Grand Central Parkway.
 3. What _____ your phone number? - My phone number _____ 718-1930.
 4. Where _____ you from? - I _____ from New York.
 5. What _____ your nationality? I _____ American.
 6. What _____ you? - I _____ a police officer.
 7. What _____ your rank? - My rank _____ captain.
 8. How old _____ you? - I _____ thirty five.

Exercise 3. Make the sentences affirmative, interrogative or negative by the model using - am / am not / is / is not / are / aren't.

Model: Paris / the capital of France. -Paris is the capital of France. Is Paris the capital of France?

1. I / interested in football.
2. I / hungry.
3. It / warm today.
4. Rome / not in Spain.
5. I / afraid of dogs.
6. My hands / cold.
7. Canada / a very big country.
8. The Amazon / not in Africa.
9. Diamonds / not cheap.
10. Horse-racing / a dangerous sport.
11. Cats / not big animals.
12. My shoes / very dirty.
13. My bed / very comfortable.
14. Your pencils / in your bag.
15. I /not very happy today.
16. This restaurant/ very expensive.
17. The shops / not open today.
18. Mr. Kelly's daughter / six years old.
19. The houses in this street / very old.
20. The examination / not difficult.
21. Those flowers / very beautiful.

Exercise 4. Translate into Kazakh / Russian.

- a)
1. His name is John.
 2. Her surname is Show.
 3. They are from the USA.
 4. My best friend is a part-time student of the Kostanay Academy.
 5. My rank is lieutenant.
 6. I am not a teacher.
 7. You are not a police officer.
 8. He is a correctional officer.
 9. He is not a psychologist.
 10. We are senior sergeants.
 11. They are not lawyers.
 12. He is from Astana.
 13. She is not from London.

b) 1. Are you a correctional officer? – Yes, I am. 2. Are they teachers? – No, they are not. 3. Is she a part-time student? – Yes, she is. 4. Is he from Kostanay? – No, he is not. 5. Are they policemen? – Yes, they are. 6. Are you from Astana? –Yes, we are.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Менің досым – студент. /Мой друг – студент.
2. Ол Қостанайдан. / Он из Костаная.
3. Менің досым қатардағы емес. / Мой друг – не рядовой.
4. Ол – старшина. / Он – старшина.
5. Ол лейтенант емес. / Он не лейтенант.
6. Мен полиция қызметкерімін. / Я – полицейский.
7. Біз академияның сырттайоқыту факультетінің студенттеріміз. / Мы - студенты заочного отделения Академии.
8. Ол – аға лейтенант. / Он – старший лейтенант.
9. Біздің бастығы - полиция подполковнигі. / Наш начальник – подполковник полиции.
10. Дамир – полиция қызметкері. / Дамир - сотрудник полиции.
11. Олардың ағылшын тілінің оқытушысы - капитан. / Их преподаватель английского языка – капитан.
12. Зарина психолог па? / Зарина психолог?
13. Ол Астанада келді. / Она из Астаны.
14. Менің атым – Арман. / Меня зовут Арман.
15. Мен Қарағандыдан келдім. / Я из Караганды.

TABLE 3. Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Жіктеу есімдік Личные местоимения	Тәуелдік есімдік Притяжательные местоимения	
	Біріккен форма Простая форма	Абсолюттікформа Абсолютная форма
I –мен / я You – сен / ты He - ол / он She – ол /она It – ол / оно	My – менің / мой Your -сенің / твой His – оның / его Her –оның / ее Its - оның / его (ее)	Mine – менікі / мой Yours – сенікі / твой His –оныкі / его Hers –оныкі / ее Its - оныкі / его (ее)
We – біз / мы You –сендер сіздер / вы They –олар / они	Our – біздің / наш Your –сендердің сіздердің / ваш Their – олардың / их	Ours – біздікі / наш Yours –сендердікі сіздердікі / ваш Theirs – олардікі / их

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the translation of the pronouns in brackets.

1. (мен/я) _____ am at the Physical training lesson now.

2. (ол/он) _____ is at home on Sunday.
3. (олар/они) _____ are present today.
4. (ол/она) _____ is a teacher of Criminalistics at our Academy.
5. (біз/мы) _____ are the part-time students of the Academy.
6. (сен/ты) _____ are my best friend.
7. (сіз/вы) _____ are in the barracks.
8. (мен/я) _____ study at the Kostanay Academy.
9. (ол/он) _____ is from Aktau.
10. (ол/она) _____ has a large family.
11. (сен/ты) _____ are not married.
12. (олар/они) _____ are correctional officers.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the possessive pronouns.

1. Autumn has come. I like _____ beauty.
2. I wash _____ hair every week.
3. Nelly saw Peter with _____ wife.
4. He has a bad memory. He can't remember even _____ own name.
5. This book is very old, _____ pages are yellow.
6. I've got a relative in England, _____ aunt lives in Guilford.
7. Some women are not happy with _____ looks.
8. Charles is going to a picnic with _____ girl-friend.
9. Are you satisfied with _____ marks, Mark?
10. Sally and I like Maths. It's _____ favourite subject.
11. Is this _____ computer? -No, they don't have a computer.
12. Can you rely on _____ parents?
13. There is a mouse under the table. I can see _____ tail!

Exercise 8. Choose the correct form of the pronouns in brackets:

1. Whose bag is this? Is it (your, yours) book or his? – It's (her, hers).
2. (Mine, my) task is easier than (your, yours).
3. Look at those people. They are (our, ours) friends.
4. It is not (their, theirs) house. (Their, theirs) is bigger.
5. (Your, yours) problem is (my, mine) problem.
6. Are (your, yours) hands warm? (Mine, my) are quite cold.
7. Can we use (your, yours) telephone? (Our, ours) is out of order.
8. Is this money (him, his) or (her, hers)?
9. Meet Mr. Bean. He is a friend of (our, ours).
10. We look after (their, theirs) children and they look after (our, ours).
11. Will you check (my, mine) paper and I will check (your, yours) test?
12. Now we are going to open (our, ours) presents, and then we will look at (their, theirs).

TABLE 4. Numerals

CARDINAL NUMERALS	ORDINAL NUMERALS
1-one [wʌn]	1 st -the first [fə:st]
2- two [tu:]	2 nd -the second [ˈsekənd]
3- three [θri:]	3 rd -the third [θə:d]
4- four [fo:]	4 th -the fourth [fo: θ]
5- five [faiv]	5 th -the fifth [fifθ]
6- six [siks]	6 th -the sixth [siksθ]
7- seven [ˈsevn]	7 th -the seventh [ˈsevnθ]
8- eight [eit]	8 th -the eighth [eitθ]
9- nine [nain]	9 th -the ninth [nainθ]
10- ten [ten]	10 th -the tenth [tenθ]
11- eleven [iˈlevn]	11 th -the eleventh [iˈlevnθ]
12- twelve [twelv]	12 th -the twelfth [twelfθ]
13- thirteen [ˈθə:ˈti:n]	13 th -the thirteenth [ˈθə:ti:nθ]
14-fourteen [ˈfo:ˈti:n]	14 th -thefourteenth [ˈfo:ˈti:nθ]
15-fifteen [ˈfifˈti:n]	15 th -the fifteenth [ˈfifˈti:nθ]
16-sixteen [ˈsiksˈti:n]	16 th -thesixteenth [ˈsiksˈti:nθ]
17-seventeen [ˈsevnˈti:n]	17 th -the seventeenth [ˈsevnˈti:nθ]
18-eighteen [ˈeiˈti:n]	18 th -the eighteenth [ˈeiˈti:nθ]
19-nineteen [ˈnainˈti:n]	19 th -thenineteenth [ˈnainˈti:nθ]
20-twenty [ˈtwenti]	20 th -thetwentieth [ˈtwentiθ]
21 -twenty-one [ˈtwenti wʌn]	21 st -the twenty first [ˈtwenti fə:st]
22 -twenty-two [ˈtwenti ˈtu:]	22 nd -the twenty second [ˈtwentiˈsekənd]
30-thirty [ˈθə:ti]	30 th -the thirtieth [ˈθə:tiθ]
40-forty [ˈfo:ti]	40 th -the fortieth [ˈfo:tiθ]
50-fifty [ˈfifti]	50 th -the fiftieth [ˈfiftiθ]
60-sixty [ˈsiksʰti]	60 th -the sixtieth [ˈsiksʰtiθ]
70-seventy [ˈsevnti]	70 th -the seventieth [ˈsevntiθ]
80-eighty [ˈeiti]	80 th -the eightieth [ˈeitiθ]
90-ninety [ˈnainti]	90 th -the ninetieth [ˈnaintiθ]
100- a (one) hundred [ˈhʌndrəd]	100 th -the hundredth [ˈhʌndrədθ]
101-one hundred and one [wʌn ˈhʌndrəd ənd wʌn]	101 st -the hundred first [ˈhʌndrəd fə:st]
1000-a (one) thousand [ˈθauzənd]	1000 th - the thousandth [ˈθauzəndθ]
1000 000-a (one) million [ˈmiljən]	1000 000 th -themillionth [ˈmiljənθ]

Note:

a) dates:

1900 - nineteen hundred

1907 - nineteen seven

1992 - nineteen ninety- two

2000 - two thousand

2003 - two thousand and three

1st September, 1995

September 1, 1995

September 1st, 1995

- the first of September nineteen ninety-five

- September the first nineteen ninety-five

- September the first nineteen ninety-five

b) telephone numbers:

55 77 0509 – double five seven seven oh five oh nine

071 07 22 – oh seven one oh seven double two

Exercise 9. Read and translate.

Eleven, twenty-seven, five hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand three hundred and forty-nine, twelve, thirty-six, four hundred and seventy-eight, five thousand nine hundred and fifteen, thirteen, seventy-nine, one hundred eighty-four, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, eighteen, twenty-nine, three hundred and one, four thousand seven hundred and fifty- six.

Exercise 10. Pronounce the following numbers, telephone numbers and the dates:

256	65	12	13	856
15	118	124	900	200
22	768	937	17	764
9000	2000	100000	110000	1200
1234	1789	40	89	95
1999 (year)	1865 (year)	1432 (year)	2008 (year)	1568 (year)
45-87-76	42-98-31	97-36-00	31-47-92	96-22-55
1.04.15	29.11.76	4.12.1923	3.09.08	9.05.1945

Exercise 10.a) Study the following table:

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

Days of the Week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

b) Answer the questions:

1. How many days are there in a week?
2. What is the first day of the week in Great Britain?
3. What is the seventh and the last day of the week in Great Britain?
4. What are the other days of the week between Sunday and Saturday?
5. How many months are there in a year?
6. What is the first month of the year?
7. Is March the second or the third month of the year?
8. What is the twelfth and the last month of the year?
9. Which month of the year is April?

Exercise 11.

a) Read and translate these questions and answers.

1. How old are you? - I am twenty-one.
2. When were you born? - I was born on the first of October nineteen ninety-four.
3. What is your telephone number? - My telephone number is five-oh-three-seven-double-eight.
4. What is your address? - My address is fifteen Abay Avenue, Kostanay City, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

b) Work in pairs. Ask each other the questions of the previous task.

II.SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Study the following speech expressions.

Greetings - Сәлемдесу / Приветствия

Hello! / Hi! - Сәлем! / Привет!

Good morning! - Қайырлы таң! / Доброе утро!

Good afternoon! - Қайырлы күн! / Добрый день!

Good evening! - Қайырлықеш! / Добрый вечер!

Glad to meet you. - Кездесугеқуаныштымын. / Рад(а) встрече.

Farewells – Қоштасу / Прощание

Bye! - Сау бол! / Пока!

Goodbye! – Сау болыңыз(дар)! / До свидания!

Good night! – Қайырлы түн! / Спокойной ночи!

See you later. - Кездескенше! / До встречи!

How are you?– Қалыңыз қалай? / Как дела?

Very well, thanks. - Өте жаксы, рахмет. / Отлично, спасибо.

I'm fine, thank you. – Тамаша, рахмет! /



Хорошо, спасибо!

Not too bad. – Жаман емес. / Неплохо.

I'm fine. And you? – Жаман емес, сізде ше? / Нормально, а у вас?

I'm okay. – Бәрі жақсы. / Все в порядке.



Acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] – Танысу / Знакомство

Meet my friend.– Танысыңыз, менің досым. /
Познакомьтесь с моим другом.

Glad to meet you. / Pleased to meet you. – Кездесуге
қуаныштымын. / Рад знакомству.

Niceto meet you, too. – Танысқанымға қуаныштымын. /
Взаимно рад знакомству.

What is your name?- Сіздің атыңыз/есіміңіз (атың/есімің)
кім? / Как вас (тебя) зовут?

My name is ... - Менің атым... / Меня зовут ...

What is your surname? - Сіздің тегіңіз қалай? / Какая у вас
фамилия?

My surname is ...–Менің тегім ... / Моя фамилия ...

Where are you from?-Қай жақтан келдің(із)? / Откуда (вы) ты?

I am from Kazakhstan -Мен Қазақстаннан келдім. / Я из Казахстана.

- Great Britain - Ұлыбритания / Великобритания

- the USA – АҚШ / США

- Russia – Ресей / России

What is your nationality? -Ұлттыңыз кім болады? / Кто вы (ты) по национальности?

I am Kazakh–Мен қазақпын. / Я – казах.

- English – ағылшын /англичанин

- American – американдық /американец

- Russian – орыс / русский

- Ukrainian – украиндік / украинец

- Tartar – татар / татарин

- Azerbaijani – азербайджандық / азербайджанец

What are you?-Сенкімсің?/Кто вы (ты)?

I am a policeman- Мен полицеймін. / Я – полицейский

- a correctional officer - ҚАЖ қызметкер / сотрудник УИС

- a lawyer- заңгер / юрист

- a doctor – дәрігер / врач

- a teacher– мұғалім / учитель

- a driver – жүргізуші / водитель

What is your rank? – Сіздің арнайы атағыңыз қандай? / Какое у вас звание?

My rank is private–Мен қатардағы. / Я рядовой.

**How old are you? – Сіздің жасыңыз нешеде? Сенің жасын нешеде? /
Сколько вам (тебе) лет?**

I am thirty five.-Мен 35. / Мне 35.



What is your telephone number? - Сіздің телефон нөміріңіз қандай? / Какой у вас номер телефона?

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is your name?
2. What is your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. When were you born?
5. Where are you from?
6. What is your nationality?
7. What are you?
8. What is your rank?
9. What is your address?
10. What is your telephone number?

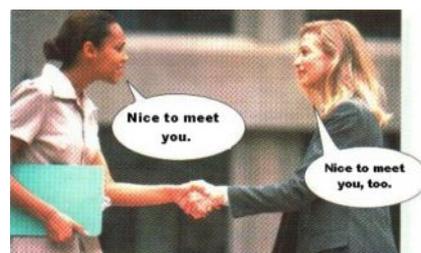
Exercise 3. Fill in the following Personal Information Form.

Firstname	
Surname	
Age	
Sex (male, female)	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Nationality	
Permanent Address	
Marital status (single, married, divorced, widowed)	
Occupation	
Telephone number	
Passport number	

Exercise 4. Read and translate the dialogues.

Dialogue 1.

- Hello, my name is Julia. What's your name?
- Hello, Julia. I'm Kate.
- Nice to meet you, Kate.
- Nice to meet you, too.



Dialogue 2.

- Good morning, Arman. How are you?

- I'm fine, thank you, Robert. And you?
- I'm fine. See you later.
- See you later. Bye!

Dialogue 3.

- Hello, my name is Robert. What's your name?
- Hello, Robert. I'm Arman.
- Where are you from?
- I'm from Kazakhstan. And what about you?
- I'm from Canada.
- What's your surname?
- My surname is Jones. And what about you?
- My surname is Ahmetov.
- What's your phone number?
- My phone number is 7 775 534 2178. And what's your phone number?
- My phone number is 1 416 955 5599.
- What are you?
- I'm a journalist. And you?
- I'm a police officer.
- Nice to meet you, Arman.
- Nice to meet you, too.
- OK, bye! See you later.
- Good-bye!

Dialogue 4.

- Mr. Brown, this is Mr. Petrov.
- I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Petrov.
- Nice to meet you too, Mr. Brown.

Dialogue 5.

- Robert, meet my friend Arman.
- Pleased to meet you.
- Nice to meet you, too.

**Exercise 5. Complete the dialogues with the phrases given in brackets.
Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogues.**

Dialogue 1.

- Hello, my name is Peter. What's your name?

- Nice to meet you, Oleg.

(Hello, Peter. I'm Oleg. / Nice to meet you, too.)

Dialogue 2.

- I'm fine, thank you, Peter. And you?

- See you later. Bye!

(I'm fine. See you later. / Good morning, Oleg. How are you?)

Dialogue 3.

-Hello, my name is Ted. What's your name?

- Where are you from?

- I'm from Australia.

- My surname is Bradford. And what's your surname?

- I see. What's your phone number?

- My phone number is 61 417 123 456.

- I'm a sportsman. And you?

- Nice to meet you, Ruslan.

- OK, bye! See you later.

(What are you? / What's your surname? / Hello, Ted. I'm Ruslan. / I'm a police officer. / My surname is Omarov. / Good-bye! / I'm from Kazakhstan. And what about you? / My phone number is 7 705 342 1133. And what's your phone number? / Nice to meet you, too.).

Exercise 6. Complete the dialogues using the information about yourself.

Work in pairs.

Dialogue 1.

- Hello, my name is Steve. What's your name?

- Nice to meet you.

Dialogue 2.

-Good morning. How are you?

- I'm fine.

- Bye!

Dialogue 3.

- Hello, my name is Andy. What's your name?

- Where are you from?

- I'm from Italy.

- My surname is Doan. And what about you?

- I see. What's your phone number?

- My phone number is 39 328 998 4578.

- I'm a manager. And you?

- Nice to meet you.

- OK, bye! See you later.

Exercise 7. Make up your own dialogues:

1. Get acquainted to a foreigner. Use the following information: Bruce Harris, Canada, 1 416 955 3718, 175 Grand Central Parkway Ottawa, a lawyer, 36 years old.

2. Get acquainted to a foreigner. Use the following information: Kit Smith, the USA, 0 506 765 2267, 15 Stone Avenue Boston, a police officer, captain, 32 years old.

III. TEST

Do the test.

1. I ___ from Astana.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) has
- e) to be

2. She ___ an inspector.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) to be
- e) have

3. He ___ a field-operating officer.

- a) to be
- b) is
- c) are
- d) am
- e) have

4. You ___ a lawyer.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) has
- e) to have

5. We ___ correctional officers.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) work
- e) to be

6. ___ am a part-time student.

- a) I
- b) She
- c) You
- d) He
- e) We

7. ___ are my best friend.

- a) I
- b) She
- c) You
- d) He
- e) We

8. What is ___ name?

- a) your
- b) she
- c) you
- d) he
- e) we

9. My _____ is Nurlan.

- a) name
- b) from
- c) rank

- d) surname
- e) address

10. My _____ is lieutenant.

- a) age
- b) from
- c) name
- d) surname
- e) rank

11. Where are you ____? – I am from Astana.

- a) name
- b) from
- c) rank
- d) work
- e) live

12. We are _____.

- a) policemen
- b) a student
- c) a teacher
- d) policeman
- e) a policemen

13. 789.

- a) seventeen eight nine
- b) seven hundred and eighty nine
- c) seven eight nine
- d) seventeen hundred eight nine
- e) seven thousand eighty nine

14. How old are you? - _____.

- a) I am a major.
- b) I am twenty seven.
- c) I am from Pavlodar.
- d) You are a teacher.
- e) He is thirty.

15. Translate into Kazakh / Russian: I was born in nineteen seventy nine.

- a) Мен 1979 жылы тудым. Я родился в 1979.
- b) Ол 1979 жылы туды. Он родился в 1989.
- c) Сен 1979 жылы тудың. Ты родился в 1977.
- d) Мен 19 жастамын. Мне 19 лет.
- e) Сен 17 жастасың. Тебе 17 лет.

16. Translate into Kazakh / Russian: My rank is junior sergeant.

- a) Менің шенім аға сержант. Мое звание старший сержант.
- b) Менің шенім кіші сержант. Мое звание младший сержант.
- c) Менің шенім қатардағы. Мое звание рядовой.
- d) Сенің шенің аға сержант. Твое звание старший сержант.
- e) Менің шенім старшина. Мое звание старшина.

17. Translate into English: Мен 25 жастамын. Мне двадцать пять лет.

- a) I am twenty five.
- b) He is thirty five.
- c) You are forty five.
- d) I was born in nineteen twenty five.
- e) I am from Astana.

18. Translate into English: Қайырлы таң! Доброе утро!

- a) Good night!
- b) Good afternoon!
- c) Good morning!
- d) Good-bye!
- e) Glad to meet you!

19. Translate into English: Қалыңыз қалай? Как дела?

- a) How are you?
- b) What are you?
- c) How old are you?
- d) Glad to meet you.
- e) Where are you from?

20. Translate into English: Кездесуге қуаныштымын. Рад познакомиться.

- a) How are you?
- b) See you soon.
- c) Very well.
- d) Where are you from?
- e) Glad to meet you.

IV. QUIZ

Task 1. Divide the following words into 4 groups according to the type of syllables.

Hurt, dark, man, lord, she, note, gym, king, tired, hot, cure, my, tune, park, for, her, sky, under, duty, cat, dog, here, more, first.

Task 2. Transcribe the following words:

Cadet, institute, private, sergeant, teacher, officer, student, institute, lieutenant, junior, correctional, pupil.

Task 3. Fill in the verb to be (am, is, are).

1. I ___ a cadet.
2. They ___ privates.
3. My rank ___ junior sergeant.
4. She ___ not from Aktau.
5. ___ we teachers?
6. You ___ not doctors.
7. ___ he a detective?
8. What ___ your name?
9. Where ___ you from?
10. He ___ seventeen.
11. I ___ from Kostanay.
12. They ___ cadets.
13. ___ they students?
14. They ___ not teachers.
15. ___ she an officer?
16. What ___ her address?
17. What ___ you?
18. My friend ___ twenty.
19. We ___ police officers.
20. How ___ you?

Task 4. Finish the dialogue by writing the missing lines.

- _____.
- Good morning
- _____.
- I am fine, and you?
- _____.
- See you later.
- _____.

Task 5. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. What is your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. When were you born?
5. Where are you from?
6. What is your nationality?
7. What are you? (What is your occupation?)
8. What is your rank?
9. What is your address?
10. What is your telephone number?

UNIT 3.

About myself

VOCABULARY

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
family	[ˈfæmili]	отбасы, жанұя	семья
large	[ˈla:dʒ]	үлкен	большой
small	[smo:l]	кішкентай	маленький
married	[ˈmærid]	үйленген / күйде болу	женат (замужем)
single	[ˈsɪŋgl]	тұрмыс құрмаған	холост (незамужем)
divorced	[diˈvo:st]	ажырасу	разведен
father	[ˈfa:ðə]	әке	отец
mother	[ˈmʌðə]	ана	мать
parents	[ˈpeərənts]	ата-ана	родители
relative	[ˈrelətɪv]	туысқан	родственник
grandmother	[ˈgrænd,mʌðə]	әже	бабушка
grandfather	[ˈgrændˈfa:ðə]	ата	дедушка
sister	[ˈsɪstə]	апа, сiңiлi, қарындас	сестра
brother	[ˈbrʌðə]	аға, көке	брат
elder	[ˈeldə]	үлкен	старший
younger	[ˈjʌŋgə]	кіші	младший
wife	[waɪf]	әйел, жұбайы	жена
husband	[ˈhʌzbænd]	күйеу	муж
daughter	[ˈdo:tə]	қыз бала	дочь
son	[sʌn]	ұл бала	сын
children	[ˈtʃɪldrən]	балалар	дети
cousin	[ˈkʌzn]	немере ағасы (апасы, қарындасы)	двоюродный брат (сестра)
uncle	[ˈʌŋkl]	аға, көке	дядя
aunt	[ˈa:nt]	тәте	тетя
niece	[ˈni:s]	жиен қыз	племянница
nephew	[ˈnevju:]	жиен ұл	племянник
mother-in-law	[ˈmʌðər in ˈlo:]	ене, қайын ене	теща (свекровь)
father-in-law	[ˈfa:ðər in ˈlo:]	ата, қайын ата	тесть (свекр)

I. LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR EXERCISES

TABLE 1. The forms of the verb ‘to have’ in the Present Indefinite Tense

<i>Болымды түрі</i> Утвердительная форма	<i>Сұраулы түрі</i> Вопросительная форма	<i>Болымсыз түрі</i> Отрицательная форма
I (you, we, they) have	Have (you, we, they) I?	I (you, we, they) have not= haven’t
He (she, it) has	Has (she, it) he?	He (she, it) has not=hasn’t

TABLE 2. Using the verb ‘to have’

1. Көмекші етістік (вспомогательный глагол)	I have seen the new film.	Мен жаңа фильм көрдім. - Я посмотрел новый фильм.
2. Негізгі етістік (смысловой глагол со значением «иметь»)	I have a good watch. We’ ll soon have a new TV.	Менің жақсы сағатым бар.- У меня есть часы. Біз жуықта жаңа телевизор аламыз. - У нас скоро будет новый телевизор.
3. Зат есіммен тіркесіп келуі (в сочетании с существительным)	I usually have dinner at home.	Мен әдетте түскі асты үйде ішемін. - Я обычно обедаю дома.
4. Модальді етістік міндет ету мағынасында (для выражения долженствования)	I have to go to the library.	Мен кітапханаға баруым керек. - Я должен пойти в библиотеку.

Exercise1. Translate the following sentences from English into Kazakh / Russian.

1. I have a large family. 2. My sister has a small family. 3. Ann has two brothers. 4. My friend has a sister and a brother. 5. John has three children. 6. I have some English books. 7. They have a three-room flat. 8. He has relatives in Russia. 9. I have no brother. 10. My sister hasn’t any children. 11. They haven’t any relatives in Germany. 12. We have no coffee at home. 13. He hasn’t any newspapers. 14. She has no children. 15. Have you a large family? - Yes, I have. I have a wife and four children. 16. Has Helen a brother? - No, she hasn’t. She has a sister. 17. Have you any relatives in France? - No, I haven’t. 18. Has she a son? - Yes, she has. 19. Have you any children? - Yes, I have. 20. Has she any cousins? - No, she hasn’t. She has no cousins.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the corresponding form of the verb to have.

1. This young man (have, has) no parents.
2. My friend (have, has) a very nice little dog.
3. (Have, has) you got any sisters or brothers?
4. (Have, has) your elder brother got any children?
5. Private Abaev (have, has) two brothers and a sister.
6. (Have, has) your friend any relatives in Kokshetau?
7. How many days (have, has) this month got?
8. He (have, has) no time to visit his grandchildren.
9. My sister (have, has) a flat in Almaty.
10. I (have, has) a niece and a nephew.

Exercise 3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative by the model.

Model: I have a sister. – I haven't a sister. - Have you a sister?

1. I have a new car.
2. My brother has a good job.
3. The child has five apples.
4. You have a wife.
5. Asem has hazel eyes and black hair.
6. My parents have got a big new house in Kostanay.
7. Asylkhan has relatives in Astana.
8. My friend has a daughter.
9. I have a son.
10. My elder brother has got a large family.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the form of the verb *to be* or *to have*.

1. My family ___ not very big. I ___ a wife and a daughter.
2. Zarina ___ a teacher at school.
3. Her husband _____ many relatives in Astana.
4. My sister _____ a daughter. She _____ my niece.
5. I _____ a large family.
6. They _____ schoolchildren.
7. His younger brother _____ a car.
8. _____ your brother a wife?
9. _____ you a mother-in-law?
10. We _____ two children. Their names _____ Ruslan and Marat.
11. _____ your son any hobby?
12. She _____ two nieces. They _____ schoolgirls.
13. They _____ not any relatives.
14. I _____ not any grandparents.
15. She ___ fond of dancing.

TABLE 3. Plural form of the nouns

Rules	Examples	Notes
1. Дауысты дыбыстардан кейін және ұяң дауыссыз дыбыстардан кейін / Если слово оканчивается на звонкую согласную или гласную + -s = [z]	bed – beds smile – smiles boy – boys	
2. Қатаң дауыссыз дыбыстардан кейін / Если слово оканчивается на глухую согласную + -s = [s]	tape – tapes book – books	
3. <i>-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x</i> әріптеріне аяқталған жекеше мәнде тұрған зат есімдердің көпше түрі түбірге -es қосымшасының жалғануы арқылы жасалады, -es қосымшасы [iz] түрінде айтылады / Если слово оканчивается на <i>-s, -ss, -x, -z, -sh, -ch, -ge</i> (шипящие или свистящие звуки), -o + -es = [iz]	bus – buses glass – glasses box – boxes brush – brushes bench – benches bridge – bridges cargo – cargoes	piano – pianos photo – photos video – videos zoo – zoos radio – radios kangaroo – kangaroos concerto – concertos
4. Егер зат есім дауыссыз дыбыстан кейін келген <u>ү</u> әрпіне аяқталса, оған -s қосымшасын жалғағанда <u>ү</u> әрпі <u>і</u> әрпіне ауысады және түбірге -es қосымшасы жалғанады / Если слово оканчивается на согласный и -y + -es = -ies	fly – flies army – armies dictionary – dictionaries copy – copies city - cities	boy – boys key – keys way – ways toy - toys
5. Егер зат есім f немесе fe әріптеріне аяқталса, оған -s қосымшасын жалғағанда f әрпі <u>ү</u> әрпіне ауысады және түбірге -es қосымшасы жалғанады / Если слово оканчивается на -f + -es/ -fe + -s = -ves	leaf – leaves half – halves wife – wives knife – knives	roof – roofs safe – safes scarf – scarfs/scarves handkerchief – handkerchiefs
6. Кейбір зат есімдердің көпше түрі сөз негізіндегі дауысты дыбыстардың өзгеруі арқылы жасалады (қосымша жалғанбайды / Образование множественного	man – men woman – women foot – feet tooth – teeth goose – geese mouse – mice	

числа при помощи изменения формы слова	child – children ox – oxen	
7. Ескерту: төмендегі грек-латын тілінен шыққан сөздердің жекеше және ережеге сай келмейтін көпше түрін есте сақтаңыз / Слова, заимствованные из латинского и греческого языков	phenomenon – phenomena datum – data crisis – crises stimulus – stimuli formula – formulae index – indices antenna – antennae	
8. Ескерту: төмендегі мына зат есімдердің көпше түрде жекеше түрдегідей формада қолданылатынын есте сақтаңыз/ Одна форма в единственном и множественном числе	deer, sheep, swine, fish, trout, dozen, score, aircraft, salmon	The books in <i>dozens</i> ; <i>Scores</i> of people
9. Күрделі зат есімдер / Составные существительные	editor-in-chief – editors–in–chief brother-in-law – brothers–in–law hotel-keeper – hotel–keepers housewife – housewives forget-me-not – forget–me–nots merry-go-round – merry–go–rounds man-servant – men–servants woman-doctor – women–doctors	
<i>Used only in singular</i>	<i>Used only in plural</i>	
air, milk, chalk, hatred, freedom, love, money, weather, information, advice, knowledge	news, goods, trousers, clothes, spectacles	

Exercise 5. Form the plural form of the nouns.

Model: *a star – stars, a mouse – mice, the queen – the queens.*

The rank, an officer, a child, a sister, a boy, a friend, an office, a name, the institute, a policeman, a nephew, a major, a private, a sergeant, a teacher, a tooth, a family, another, a son, a student, a husband, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato.

Exercise 6. Put the following sentences in the plural.

Note: *this is — these are; that is — those are; there is — there are; it is — they are.*

1. This is my sister. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a child. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower. 6. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this your brother? 8. Is this his wife? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball? 11. Is that a train? 12. Is that a plane? 13. Is the window

open? 14. Is the door closed? 15. Is the boy near the window? 16. That is not a king, 17. That is not a queen. 18. That is not a bus. 19. This isn't a mountain. 20. That isn't a goose. 21. This isn't a mouse. 22. It is a sheep. 23. It is a cigarette. 24. It is a cat. 25. It is not a girl. 26. It isn't a bag. 27. It isn't a tree. 28. It is not a bad egg. 29. It is a good egg. 30. Is that a flower?

Exercise 7. Change these sentences into plural by the model.

Model: I am a correctional officer. – We are correctional officers.

This is a cadet. – These are cadets.

1. My friend is a lawyer. 2. This girl is a full-time student. 3. This man is a policeman. 4. He has a sister. 5. That boy is a cadet. 6. The woman is an inspector. 7. This is a police uniform. 8. This is a sergeant. 9. They have a son. 10. I have an interesting book. 11. That desk is brown. 12. This wall is white. 13. That door is white. 14. This is a red pencil. 15. That is a green pen. 16. Is that hat yellow? 17. Is this a black cat?

TABLE 4. Possessive case of the nouns

<i>Common Case – Жалпысептік / Общипадеж</i>	<i>Possessive Case – Тәуелдік септік / Притяжательныйпадеж</i>
a book of the student	the student's book
the name of the child	this child's name
the friend of Saken	Saken's friend
the books of the students	the students' books
the names of these children	these children's names
the plans of these men	these men's plans
a house of my father – in – law	my father – in – law's house
the best museums of the world	the world's best museums

Exercise 8. Translate the word-expressions into English:

- менің анамның бөлмесі / комната моей мамы
- оның апасының есімі / имя его сестры
- әкемнің жұмысы / работа отца
- студенттердің кітаптары / книги студентов
- мынау қыздың сөмкесі / сумка этой девочки
- оқытушының үстелі / стол преподавателя
- мынау әйелдің балалары / дети этой женщины
- академия бастығының кабинеті / кабинет начальника академии
- полиция қызметкерлерінің формасы / форма полицейских
- ағасының есімі / имя ее двоюродного брата
- менің әйелімнің әжесі / бабушка моей жены

Exercise 9. Change the word-expressions by the model.

Model: the brother of my mother – my mother's brother.

The owner of the restaurant, the beginning of the month, the end of the year, the photo of our group, the climate of England, the history of Kazakhstan, the speech of the leader, the rights of people, the hobbies of my parents, the surface of the earth, the uniform of policemen, the meeting of our group, the knowledge of the law, the scene of the crime, the uniform of the cadet, the younger brother of our platoon commander, the elder son of their teacher, the hobby of your niece.

Exercise 10. Form the possessive case.

1. Ann, the son.
2. The Queen, the powers.
3. My sisters, the flat.
4. These workers, the families.
5. The country, the economy.
6. The researches, the article.
7. The artist, the pictures.
8. The plan, the detective.
9. Mary, address.
10. A week, holiday.
11. My relatives, house.
12. Prosecutor, office.
13. Alex, things.
14. My sister, room.
15. Her neighbour, car.
16. A woman, magazine.
17. James, secretary.
18. A child, bicycle.
19. A week, trip.
20. An actress, career.
21. Clients, interests.
22. Teenagers, music.

Exercise 11. Connect the words in the columns by the model:

Model: My aunt's daughter is my cousin.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.mother's father 2.sister's son 3.brother's daughter 4.father's parents 5.mother's sister 6.father's brother 7.parents' daughter 8.uncle's daughter 9.parents' son 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) aunt b) grandparents c) brother d) grandfather e) nephew f) cousin g) niece h) uncle i) sister
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Exercise 12. Fill in the missing words.

- 1) My mother's sister is my _____ and her brother is my _____.
- 2) My wife's mother is my _____ and her father is my _____.
- 3) My wife's sister is my _____ and my wife's brother is my _____.
- 4) My uncle's son is my _____ and my aunt's daughter is my _____ too.
- 5) My mother has a sister, her son is my mother's _____.
- 6) My father has a brother, his daughter is my father's _____.

Exercise 13. Translate into Kazakh / Russian.

1. I am married. 2. My elder brother is divorced. 3. My sister's husband is thirty two. 4. My wife is a doctor. 5. Their younger son is a student. 6. My elder brother has two children. 7. Our grandparents live in Kostanay. 8. His daughter is a teacher. 9. My uncle is a general. 10. Your niece is a school-girl. 11. My family is large. 12. He is single. 13. Her cousin is divorced. 14. I have three sisters. 15. My brother's name is Rustam. 16. My sister's name is Maria.

Exercise 14. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Менің жанұям үлкен. / У меня большая семья.
2. Мен үйленгенмін. / Я женат.
3. Менің жұбайымның есімі Алма. / Мою жену зовут Асем.
4. Ол 1995 жылы туылды. / Она 1995 года рождения.
5. Ол студент. / Она студентка.
6. Менің үлкен апамның екі баласы бар. / У моей старшей сестры двое детей.
7. Жиен немере ұлыма 7 жас, ал жиен немере қызыма 3 жас. / Моему племяннику 6 лет, племяннице 2 года.
8. Менің ата-анам Астанада тұрады. / Мои родители живут в Астане.
9. Менің әкем полиция қызметкері. / Мой отец – полицейский.
10. Ол полковник. / Он - полковник.
11. Оның үлкен ағасы мен қарындасы бар. / У него есть старший брат и младшаясестра.
12. Оның ағасының аты Арман. / Ее брата зовут Арман.
13. Ол 32 жаста. / Ему 32 года.
14. Оның әйелі мұғалім. / Его жена учитель.
15. Олардың балалары бар. / У них есть дети.
16. Менің кіші сіңілім тұрмыс құрмаған. / Моя младшая сестра не замужем.
17. Біздің немере ініміз университетте оқиды. / Наш двоюродный брат учится в университете.
18. Біздің отбасымыз өте тату. / Наша семья очень дружная.

TABLE 5. Articles

A (an)	The	No article
<p>It is a pencil My father is a policeman. I have an interesting book. He is from an English family.</p>	<p>This is a book. The book is interesting. This is meat. The meat is fresh. These are boots. The boots are good. Open the window, please! the sun, the moon, the earth the Thames, the Alps, the USA, the Republic of Kazakhstan</p>	<p>She likes <u>cheese and milk</u>. There are <u>students</u> in the lecture-room. I spoke with <u>Olzhas</u> about it. I see <u>his</u> car. I need <u>this</u> book. He lives in <u>apartment 7</u> (seven). I have <u>no</u> test today. I live in <u>Kazakhstan</u>.</p>
<p>a lot of a great number of a few for a short (long) time in a loud (low) voice</p>	<p>in the morning in the afternoon in the evening to go to the forest to go to the cinema to play the piano to play the guitar to play the violin</p>	<p>at school at home at work at lunch at noon at night by bus to go to bed to go to sleep to go home to go to school to play football</p>

Exercise 15. Fill in the gaps with articles if it is necessary.

1. Are you ___ police officer? – No, I am ___ doctor.
2. My ___ parents live in ___ big house. I like ___ house very much.
3. This is ___ boy. ___ boy is at school. He is ___ pupil.
4. This ___ boy is my ___ brother's ___ friend.
5. ___ weather is fine today. ___ sky is blue. ___ sun is shining brightly in ___ blue ___ sky.
6. She has three children. ___ children are at ___ school.
7. My husband is not ___ sergeant.
8. I have no ___ sister.
9. My father is not at ___ home, he is at ___ work.
10. We are at ___ home.
11. I have two ___ brothers. My ___ brothers are ___ cadets.
12. This is ___ monument. ___ monument is old.
13. Her ___ husband is ___ policeman.
14. I have ___ elder sister. My ___ sister is ___ psychologist.
15. They have two ___ dogs and ___ cat.

16. My mother is at ___ work. She is ___ judge.

Exercise 16. Use the following phrases in sentences of your own:

In the morning, to go to the cinema, to play the guitar, at school, at home, by bus, a lot of, a great number of, a few, for a short (long) time, to go to bed, to go to sleep, to go home, to play football.

III. READING

Exercise 1. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Fill in the gaps in the sentences.

1. Arman is a ___ officer.
2. He works in the ___.
3. Ahmetov studies at the ___.
4. His ___ football player is Oscar.
5. His ___ name is Nurgul.
6. Nurgul is ___ cooking.
7. His parents live in ___.
8. His ___ brother is five years ___ than he.
9. Daulet works as a ___.
10. His ___ sister is ___ married.
11. Zarina studies at the ___.
12. She wants to be a ___.
13. The Ahmetovs' family is very ___.

About my family

My name is Arman. My surname is Ahmetov. I am from Kostanay. I was born in 1990. I am a police officer. I work in the police station. My rank is junior lieutenant. I am a part-time student. I study at the Kostanay academy of the Internal Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Kazakhstan after Shrakbek Kabyibaev. I am fond of football. My favourite football player is Oscar.

My family is large. I have got a wife, a son, parents, grandparents, an elder brother, a younger sister, a niece and a nephew.

My wife's name is Nurgul. She is 25. Nurgul is a teacher at school. She is fond of cooking. We have got a son. His name is Damir. He is 3. He likes playing games.

My grandparents live with my parents in a village not far from the city. My parents are farmers. My father is 55, mother is two years younger.

My elder brother Daulet lives in Astana. He is five years older than me. Daulet is a police officer too. He works as an investigator. His rank is captain. My brother is married. He has got a daughter of 10 and a son of 8. They are schoolchildren.

My younger sister's name is Zarina. She is 19. She is single. Zarina studies at the Kostanay State University. She wants to be a lawyer. She is fond of dancing.

Our family is very friendly. We like to get together, especially on holidays. I like my family very much.

Exercise 2. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Answer the questions:

1. What is Andrew's occupation?
2. How old is he?
3. Where was he born?
4. Where does he work?
5. What is his rank?
6. Is he married?
7. What is his wife's name?
8. What does she do?
9. How old are their children?
10. What is Andrew's father?
11. Where do his parents live?
12. What does Andrew do when he has free time?

Andrew Wood



Andrew Wood is a police officer. He is 27 years old. He is from the USA. Andrew was born in Boston. Now he works at San Francisco Police Department. He is a patrol officer. His rank is sergeant. Andrew Wood is a graduate of the New York police academy.

Andrew is married. His wife Mary is 3 years younger than her husband. She is 24. She is a college graduate but she doesn't work at present. Mary looks after her children, a son of 4 and a daughter of 2. Mary is fond of cooking.

Andrew's father was also a policeman. He worked as a detective in the CID – Criminal Investigation Department. After twenty years of service he retired. Now Andrew's parents live in a small cottage 60 miles from the city.

When Andrew finishes his work he has free time. He watches TV, listens to music, reads newspapers and magazines. At the weekend Andrew goes to the cinema with his wife or visits parents. Sometimes they go on a picnic swimming, fishing and playing baseball with their friends.

IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Read and memorize the following phrases:

Are you married? – Сіз үйленгенсіз бе (тұрмыстасыз ба)? / Вы женаты (замужем)?

- Yes, I am. I am married. - Иә мен үйленгенмін (тұрмыстамын). / Да, я женат (замужем).

- No, I am not. I am not married. I am single. - Жоқ мен үйленбегенмін (тұрмыста емеспін). Мен бойдақпын. / Нет, я неженат (не замужем). Я холост.

Is your family large? – Сіздің отбасыңыз үлкен бе? / Ваша семья большая?

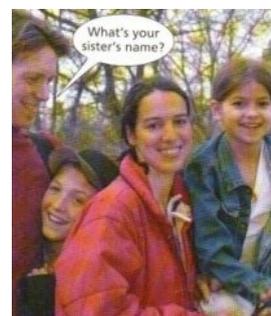
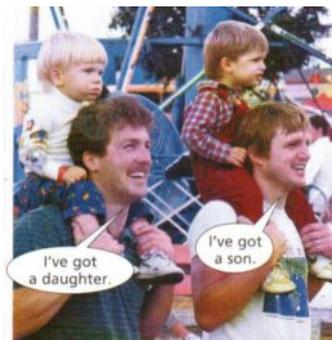
- Yes, it is. My family is large. - Иә, менің отбасым үлкен. / Да, моя семья большая.

- No, it isn't. My family is small. - Жоқ, менің отбасым үлкен емес. / Нет, моя семья маленькая.

Have you got a sister (a brother, any children)? – Сізде апаңыз (ағаңыз, балаларыңыз) бар ма? Есть ли у вас сестра (брат, дети)?

- Yes, I have. - Иә бар. / Да, есть.

- No, I have not. - Жоқ. / Нет.



What is your wife's (husband's, son's, daughter's) name? – Сіздің жұбайыңыздың (күйеуіңіздің, ұлыңыздың, қызыңыздың) аты-жөні? / Как зовут вашу жену (мужа, сына, дочь)?

- My wife's (husband's, son's, daughter's) name is ...
Менің жұбайымның (күйеуімнің, ұлымның, қызымның) аты-жөні ... / Мою жену (мужа, сына, дочь) зовут ...

How old is your mother (father)?- Сіздің анаңыздың (әкеңіздің) жасы нешеде? / Сколько лет вашей маме (отцу)?

- My mother (father) is ... - Менің анамның (әкемнің) жасы ... / Моей маме (отцу) лет.

What does your wife (husband) do? – Сіздің жұбайыңыздың (күйеуіңіздің) мамандығы қандай? / Кто ваша жена (муж) по профессии?

- My wife (husband) is a ... - Менің жұбайым (күйеуім) / Моя жена (муж)

...

Exercise 2. Read and translate the dialogues.

Dialogue 1.

- Hello, John. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

- Hi, Mike. I'm OK, and you?

- Not bad. Are you married?

- No, I am single. And what about you?
- I am married and have a son.
- Really? How old is your son?
- He is five.
- What's your wife's name?
- Her name is Jane.
- What does she do?
- She is a housewife.
- Happy you are! I was glad to see you, good luck!
- Good luck!

Dialogue 2.

- Hi, Sam! We haven't seen for ten years. How are you? I heard you have a family.
- Yes, I have a big family. There are four of us: myself, my wife, son and daughter.
- Tell me about your family.
- My wife's name is Karen. My son's name is John and my daughter is Polly.
- How old are your children?
- My son is nine. He goes to school. And my daughter is six.
- What do you do, Jake?
- I'm a police officer.
- And what does your wife do?
- My wife is a lawyer.
- Where do you live?
- We live in the southern part of the city.
- And where do your parents live?
- They live in a village. We come to visit them sometimes.
- Give them my best wishes.
- OK.

Dialogue 3.

- Hello!
- Hello!
- What's your name?
- My name is Sam Davis?
- Nice to meet you, Sam.
- Nice to meet you, too.
- What do you do, Sam?
- I study in the New York Police Academy to become a police officer.
- What about your parents? What do they do?
- My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. They live and work in New York.
- I see. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

- Yes, I do. Actually, my family is quite large. There are three children in my family and I am the second child. I have an elder sister and a younger brother.
- What do they do?
- My sister's name is Emily. She is five years older than me and she is a psychologist. My brothers' name is Eric. He is 15 years old. He is in a high school and he wants to become a lawyer.
- Do you have grandparents?
- Yes, of course. I have two lovely grandmothers and one grandfather. They often come to visit us. They live in Chicago.
- I see. Well, it was very interesting to talk to you, Sam. See you later.
- Good-bye.

Dialogue 4.

- What is your name and where are you from?
- I am Sarah and I'm from Canada.
- What are you and how old are you?
- I'm a student and I'm twenty.
- Sarah, do you have a family?
- Certainly. I have my parents and a younger sister Jennifer. She is seventeen. She goes to the senior high school. I also have grandparents on my mother's side. So, I have a big family.
- What does your father do?
- My father has a café. It is our family business.
- How old is he now?
- My father is fifty-six.
- And what about your mother?
- My mother is fifty-one and she is a painter. She is painting beautiful landscapes.
- Is your family friendly?
- Of course, we like to get together, especially on holidays and family birthdays.

Exercise 3. Complete the dialogues with the phrases given in brackets.

Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogues.

Dialogue 1.

- Hello, Adam. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

- Not bad. Are you married?

- Really? How old is your daughter?

- What's your wife's name?

- What is she?

- Happy you are! I was glad to see you, good luck!

(Good luck! / Hi, Dillon. I'm OK, and you? / She is a doctor. / Yes, I am married and have a daughter. / She is ten. / Her name is Lucy).

Dialogue 2.

- Yes, I have a big family. There are four of us: myself, my wife, son and daughter.

- My wife's name is Kitty. My son's name is Willy and my daughter is Rose.

- My son's twelve. He goes to school. And my daughter is four.

- I'm a police officer.

- My wife is a housewife.

- We live in the centre of the city.

- They live in a village. We come to visit them sometimes.

OK

(How old are your children? / Tell me about your family. / What do you do, Bill? / Hi, Bill! We have not seen for ten years. How are you? I heard you already have a family./ Where do you live? / And what does your wife do? And where do your parents live? / Give them my best wishes).

Exercise 3. Ask your groupmates questions about their families.

Exercise 4. Speak about your family.

V. SELF-WORK

Exercise 1. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Draw a family tree of the Royal Family.

d) Define true or false statements:

1. The surname of the Queen's family is Windsor.
2. His Royal Highness is Prince Charles, the eldest son of the Queen.
3. Prince Philip, the Queen's husband has a title of the Duke of Edinburgh.
4. Elizabeth and Prince Philip have four children and seven grandchildren.
5. Prince Andrew is the eldest son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

6. Prince William and Catherine were made Duke and Duchess of Wales by the Queen on their marriage.

Queen Elizabeth II

Queen Elizabeth II was born April 21, 1926 in London, England. Her father was King George VI and her mother was Queen Elizabeth (the late Queen Mother).

Queen Elizabeth II has got a large family. Their surname is Windsor. Elizabeth married Lieutenant Mountbatten in Westminster Abbey on November 20, 1947.



Today he is called HRH (His Royal Highness) Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Philip supports the Queen in her Royal Duties: gives interviews, works with lots of charity organizations, travels around the UK and abroad with the Queen and alone. The Duke of Edinburgh is interested in environment, wildlife, science, technology. He also likes sports.

Elizabeth and Prince Philip have four children, Prince Charles, The Prince of Wales born on November 14, 1948, Princess Anne, now The Princess Royal born on August 15, 1950, Prince Andrew, the Duke of York was born on February 19, 1960, and Prince Edward, the Earl of Wessex born on March 10, 1964. They all support the Queen in her Royal Duties: work with charity organizations, travel around the UK and abroad with official visits.

They also have eight grandchildren: three grandsons and five granddaughters. Prince William, the eldest son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, was born on 21 June, 1982 in St Mary's hospital Paddington, London. He married to Catherine (Kate) Middleton on April 29, 2011 in Westminster Abbey. Prince William and Catherine were made Duke and Duchess of Cambridge by the Queen on their marriage. They live in North Wales where Prince William is a serving helicopter pilot in the Royal Air Force. He is second in line to the British throne after his father Charles, Prince of Wales. If he accedes to the throne after his father he will become King William V and his wife will be Queen Catherine. They have a son, Prince George, born on July 22, 2013, and a daughter, Princess Charlotte, born on May 2, 2015.

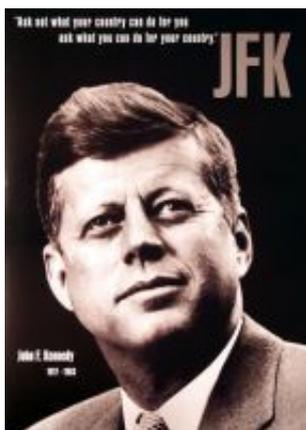
Exercise 2. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Define true or false statements:

1. The 35th President of the United States is John Kennedy.
2. His mother was a child of a mayor of Boston.
3. In 1953 John Kennedy became the 35th President of the USA.
4. Kennedy was the only Catholic president in the USA history.
5. On November 22, 1963 John Kennedy was killed in New York.
6. His assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald was sentenced to life imprisonment.

John Kennedy



John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born on May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts. He was the second child in the family of Rose Fitzgerald and Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. His mother was a child of John Fitzgerald who was a mayor of Boston.

In 1953 Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier. They had 4 children but only 2 of them survived to adulthood.

In 1961 John Kennedy became the 35th President of the USA. There were a lot of important historical events during Kennedy's presidency including the African American Civil Rights Movement, the building of the Berlin Wall, the Space Race, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and early stages of the Vietnam War. It should be noted that Kennedy was the only Catholic president in the USA history.

On November 22, 1963 John Kennedy was killed in Dallas, Texas. The assassin was Lee Harvey Oswald, who was also killed in two days.

Exercise 3. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Define true or false statements:

1. Angelina Jolie was born on the 4th of June, 1975.
2. Her mother was an American actress who received an 'Oscar'.
3. Angelina has a sister.
4. She played with Brad Pitt in the movie 'Mr. and Mrs. Smith'.
5. Brad Pitt is married to Jennifer Aniston.
6. Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie are raising six children, some of them are adopted.

Angelina Jolie

Angelina Jolie is a world famous actress, model and Goodwill Ambassador. She is considered to be one of the most beautiful women in the world. She was born on June 4, 1975, in Los Angeles, in the family of actors. Her father is American and her mother was of French-Canadian origin. Her parents separated when she was little. Her father, Jon Voight, soon received an 'Oscar', while her mother had to take care of two children: Angelina and her brother James. She often watched movies with children and that awakened Angelina's interest in acting.



The main project of her life is the movie 'Mr. and Mrs. Smith' (2005). This comedy, where she played with Brad Pitt, unexpectedly collected 480 million dollars. It was then that Angelina started secretly dating her film partner Brad Pitt. Prior to this relationship, she was married twice and divorced, while Pitt was married to Jennifer Aniston. Soon, everyone knew about their relationship

and Brad Pitt got divorced. In 2011, Angelina has mastered another kind of activity - filmmaking. In 2012, the couple Jolie and Pitt finally announced their engagement. In 2014 they got married. At the moment, they are raising six children, some of them are adopted.

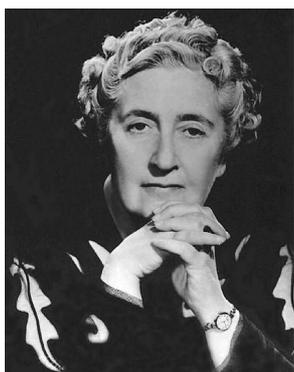
Exercise 4. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Define true or false statements:

1. Agatha Christie was born on September 15th, 1890, in Torquay, Devon.
2. She was the only child in the family of wealthy American settlers.
3. Her husband left her, as he was in love with another woman.
4. Her second husband, Max Mallowan, was much older than her.
5. In 1956 Agatha Christie was awarded the Order of the British Empire for her achievements in the field of literature.
6. In 1920 her first novel *Unfinished Portrait* was published.

Agatha Christie



Agatha Christie (full name *Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie*) was a prominent English crime novelist and short story writer. She was born on September 15th, 1890, in Torquay, Devon. She was the youngest child in the family of wealthy American settlers. She got excellent home education.

In 1914, during Christmas time, Agatha married Colonel Archibald Christie, whom she admired for several years. They had a daughter Rosalind. This was the time when she seriously took up writing. In 1920 her first novel *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* was published. For the first time readers met a fictional character Hercule Poirot, who consequently appeared in many other Christie's books. In 1926 her husband left her as he was in love with another woman. After this case she disappeared from the house and nobody could find her. This caused a loud public outcry as the writer already had lots of fans. She was finally found two weeks later and diagnosed with amnesia. In 1928 Archibald and Agatha got divorced. Later, in her semi-autobiographical novel *Unfinished Portrait* she described the details of her disappearance.

In 1930 she met her second husband Max Mallowan who was much younger than her. He was an archeologist, so they spent lots of time in Iraq and Syria. This expedition was later described in many of her stories. In 1956 the talented writer was awarded the Order of the British Empire for her achievements in the field of literature. She died on January 12th, 1976, after a short cold.

Exercise 5. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Define true or false statements:

1. David Beckham played for various clubs, including ‘Manchester United’, ‘Real Madrid’, ‘Milan’.
2. In 2011, he became the highest-paid footballer in the world.
3. Beckham was born in Manchester.
4. David Beckham has two brothers.
5. His assigned number ‘13’ became a legend.
6. A couple of David Beckham and Victoria Adams has been married since 1999 and have four children.

David Beckham



David Beckham is a well-known English footballer, who is now retired. During his career he played for various clubs, including ‘Manchester United’, ‘Real Madrid’, ‘Milan’. In 2011, he became the highest-paid footballer in the world.

Beckham was born on May 2nd, 1975, in London. His mother was a hairdresser and his father worked as a kitchen fitter. As a child, he regularly attended a church with his parents and two sisters. His parents were fans of ‘Manchester United’ and often went to Old Trafford stadium to see the team’s home matches. David inherited this love for football from the very childhood.

In 2000, he was appointed as a captain of the English national team. In 2002, he began playing for ‘Real’ - a Madrid football team. His career in Spain quickly went uphill. In the seasons of 2006-2007 he became the champion of Spain, and he won the Super Cup in 2003. His assigned number ‘23’ became a legend. The ‘Real’ club has sold millions of T-shirts with this number.

In December of 2012, he played his last match. The personal life of the footballer is connected with a well-known singer Victoria Adams, who was one of the ‘Spice Girls’ stars. A couple has been married since 1999 and have four children.

Exercise 6. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Define true or false statements:

1. Barack Obama was born in Honolulu, on the 4th of August, 1961.
2. His mother was a Kenyan student on scholarship.
3. When Barack was twenty two, his parents divorced.
4. His first book *Dreams from My Father* brought him fame and acknowledgement.
5. He is married to Michelle Robinson and has two daughters.
6. In January of 2004, he was sworn in as the 44th President of the USA.

Barack Obama



Barack Obama Jr. is the 44th President of the USA. He used to be a Senator of Illinois state. He was born in Honolulu, on the 4th of August, 1961. His comes from a multicultural background. His mother was a white-born woman from Kansas, while his father was a Kenyan student on scholarship. When Barack was only two, his parents divorced.

In 1979 he graduated from a prestigious private school Punahou. After the high school he studied at Occidental College in Los Angeles, but he soon transferred to Columbia University. Barack studied political science and international relations there.

In 1993 he graduated from Harvard Law School and started working for one law firm which specialized in civil rights legislation. Apart from that, he's been teaching the course of constitutional law for the University of Chicago. Soon, he wrote and published his first book *Dreams from My Father*, which brought him fame and acknowledgement.

While teaching at university, he met his future wife - Michelle Robinson. In 1996 Barack won the election to the Senate of Illinois and that's when his political career began to flourish. By 2004 he's been already a member of the U.S. Senate. Four years later he ran for President, and despite having little political experience, he won. In January of 2009, he was sworn in as the 44th President of the USA. The same year he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to strengthen international diplomacy. He was reelected to a second term presidency in November of 2012, defeating the Republican candidate Mitt Romney. Obama's two hobbies are basketball and poker. Since 1992 he has been married and has two daughters.

VI. TEST

Do the test.

1. I ___ a large family.

- a) has
- b) am
- c) is
- d) are
- e) have

2. ___ you any sisters or brothers?

- a) has
- b) am
- c) is
- d) are
- e) have

3. He ____ a mother-in-law.

- a) hasn't
- b) haven't
- c) hasn't no
- d) not have
- e) have no

4. My relatives ____ two nephews and a niece.

- a) have
- b) has
- c) to have
- d) is
- e) to be

5. My sister's son is my ____.

- a) nephew
- b) niece
- c) aunt
- d) uncle
- e) brother

6. My ____ is my niece.

- a) mother's sister
- b) sister's son
- c) brother's daughter
- d) father's mother
- e) uncle's daughter

7. My mother's father is my ____.

- a) father
- b) brother
- c) cousin
- d) grandfather
- e) uncle

8. My father's parents are my ____.

- a) parents
- b) sisters
- c) grandparents
- d) brothers
- e) relative

9. My mother's sister is my ____.

- a) aunt
- b) uncle

- c) niece
- d) nephew
- e) daughter

10. There are many large ____ in our country.

- a) family
- b) families
- c) familys
- d) heros
- e) woman

11. We are ____.

- a) policemen
- b) policeman
- c) policemens
- d) policemans
- e) policemen's

12. I have two ____.

- a) child
- b) children
- c) childs
- d) childrens
- e) childes

13. How old is ____ brother?

- a) your
- b) they
- c) he
- d) she
- e) you

14. Are you ____? No, I am single.

- a) husband
- b) married
- c) family
- d) children
- e) from

15. Is your family ____ ?

- a) father
- b) large
- c) elder
- d) children
- e) married

16. What is your ___ name?

- a) father
- b) sister's
- c) brother'
- d) mother'
- e) sons'

17. Translate into English: У меня большая семья. Менің отбасым үлкен.

- a) I have a large family.
- b) He has a large house.
- c) Her family is big.
- d) I am married.
- e) My family is friendly.

18. Translate into English: Мою жену зовут Сауле. Менің жұбайымның аты Сауле.

- a) My sister's name is Saule.
- b) His daughter's name is Saule.
- c) My wife's name is Saule.
- d) Saule is his wife.
- e) My brother's wife is Saule.

19. Translate into English: Мой младший брат не женат. Менің кіші інім үйленбеген.

- a) My elder brother is divorced.
- b) His younger sister is single.
- c) My younger brother is not married.
- d) My cousin is single.
- e) I have a younger brother.

20. My family is very ____.

- a) friends
- b) friendly
- c) children
- d) from
- e) surname

VII. QUIZ

Task 1. Form the plural form of the nouns:

A family, a father, a woman, a policeman, a class, a boy, a wife, a child, a friend, a mouse, a city, a bus, a hero, a man, a relative, a mother, a niece, a goose, a grass, a potato.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps with the articles where it is necessary.

1. This is ___ bag. It is my ___ book.
2. Is this your ___ sister? – No, it isn't my ___ sister.
3. Give me ___ teacup, please.
4. They have two ___ daughters and ___ son.
5. I have ___ elder brother. My ___ brother is ___ engineer.
6. Her ___ husband is ___ prison officer.
7. This is ___ school. ___ school is old.
8. Give us ___ coffee and ___ cake. ___ coffee is hot, ___ cake is tasty.
9. Do you like ___ mineral water?
10. My father is not at ___ home, he is at ___ work, he is ___ judge.

Task 3. Finish the sentences.

1. My mother's father is my _____.
2. Your sister's son is your _____.
3. His uncle is his father's _____.
4. My father's parents are my _____.
5. Her brother's daughter is her _____.
6. Our parents' son is our _____.
7. My aunt is my mother's _____.
8. My father's mother is my _____.
9. His mother's sister is his _____.
10. My uncle's daughter is my _____.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the corresponding forms of the verbs *to be* (*am, is, are*) and *to have* (*have, has*).

- a) I ___ from Astana.
- b) My friend ___ a student.
- c) His wife ___ a teacher at school.
- d) Her parents ___ farmers.
- e) ___ you married?
- f) They ___ two schoolchildren.
- g) She ___ fond of dancing.
- h) I ___ a large family.
- i) ___ you a sister?
- j) Her husband ___ a car.
- k) ___ your sister a daughter?
- l) We ___ no time.

Task 5. Make up your own sentences with the following word-expressions:

To be fond of, to be retired, to work as, to take care of, to be friendly, to drive a car.

Task 6. Complete the dialogue.

Dialogue.

- _____
- I am Ruslan and I'm from Kazakhstan.
- _____
- I'm a police officer.
- _____
- I am twenty six.
- _____
- Yes, I am married.
- _____
- I have a son and a daughter.
- _____
- My parents are farmers. They live in a village.
- _____
- My father is fifty-six, mother is fifty-one.
- _____
- Of course, we are very friendly.

Task 7. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Write the translation of the underlined words.

c) Define true or false statements:

1. Diana Frances Spencer was the first wife of William, Prince of Wales.
2. She was born in Scotland.
3. Her eldest son Prince William of Wales was born on 21 June, 1982.
4. Princess Diana and Prince Charles were married in 1996.
5. In 1987, she became the first Royal person to shake hand with AIDS patients.
6. The Princess died in a car accident on 31 August, 1997.

Diana (01.07.1961 - 31.08.1997) - Princess of Wales

Diana (Diana Frances Spencer) was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales. Lady Diana also known by her nickname 'The People's Princess' was one of the most charismatic personalities of the British Royal family.

She was born on 1 July, 1961 in Sandringham, Norfolk, England. Lady Diana was just twenty years old when she married Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, in 1981. The Prince and Princess of Wales had two children, Prince William of Wales on 21 June, 1982 and Prince Henry of Wales (commonly called Prince Harry) on 15 September, 1984.

Her aristocratic beauty and her Royal status made her one of the most photographed women in the world.

But the high profile marriage did not last long. Princess Diana and Prince Charles separated in 1992 and were divorced in 1996. After her



divorce, Princess Diana devoted her time to charitable and humanitarian work. She did some remarkable work for underprivileged children, AIDS victims and drug abuse victims. In 1987, she became the first Royal person to shake hand with AIDS patients. She was the Vice President of the British Red Cross Society and served as a member of International Red Cross advisory board. She was also the patron of British Deaf Association.

However, the tragic and sudden death of Princess Diana in a car accident shook the entire world. The Princess died on 31 August, 1997.

UNIT 4.

Appearance

VOCABULARY

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
Parts of the body	[pa:ts əfðə bodi]	Дене бөлшектері	Части тела
head	[hed]	бас	голова
hair	[heə]	шаш	волосы
face	[feis]	бет	лицо
forehead	[ˈforid]	маңдай	лоб
ear	[iə]	кұлақ	ухо
eye	[ai]	көз	глаз
eyebrow	[ˈaibrau]	қас	бровь
nose	[nouz]	мұрын	нос
lips	[lips]	ерін	губы
chin	[tʃin]	иек	подбородок
cheek	[tʃi:k]	жақ	щека
neck	[nek]	мойын	шея
shoulder	[ʃouldə]	иық	плечо
arm	[a:m]	қол	рука
hand	[hænd]	білек	кисть
finger	[ˈfɪŋgə]	саусақ	палец
leg	[leg]	аяқ	нога
foot	[fut]	табан	стопа
right	[rait]	оң	правый
left	[left]	сол	левый
big	[big]	үлкен	большой
small	[smo:l]	кішкентай	маленький
Body type	[bodi'taip]	дене бітімі	телосложение
solidly-built	[ˈsolidli bilt]	ірі денелі	крепкое
stout	[staut]	жуан	полный, тучный
thin	[θin]	арық	худой
thick	[θik]	қалың	толстый
slender	[ˈslendə]	мүсінді	стройный
broad-shouldered	[ˈbro:d ʃouldid]	кең иықты	широкоплечий
beautiful	[ˈbju:tiful]	әсем, сұлу	красивый
Height	[hait]	бой	рост
tall	[to:l]	ұзын	высокий
short	[ʃo:t]	төмен, кішкентай	низкий
medium	[ˈmi:diəm]	орта	средний

Hair	[heə]	шаш	волосы
short	[ʃo:t]	қысқа	короткие
long	[lɒŋ]	ұзын	длинные
fair	[feə]	ашық	светлые
dark	[da:k]	қаралау	темные
chestnut	[ˈtʃesnʌt]	сарғылт	каштановые
grey	[grei]	ақ	седые
curly	[kɜ:li]	бұйра	кудрявые
straight	[streit]	түзу	прямые
bobbed	[bobd]	қысқа қиылған	коротко постриженные
bald	[bold]	тақыр	лысый
Eyes	[ais]	көз	глаза
blue	[blu:]	көк	голубые
hazel	[heizl]	қоңыр	карие
green	[gri:n]	жасыл	зеленые
Eyebrows	[ˈaibrauz]	қас	брови
thick	[θik]	қалын	густые
thin	[θin]	жіңішке	тонкие
Nose	[nouz]	мұрын	нос
straight	[streit]	түзу	прямой
aquiline	[ˈækwi,lain]	бүркіт	орлиный
snub	[snʌb]	пұшық	вздёрнутый
Lips	[lips]	ерін	губы
thin	[θin]	жіңішке	тонкие
plump	[plʌmp]	толықша	пухлые
Cheeks	[tʃi:ks]	жақ, бет	щеки
plump	[plʌmp]	томпақ	пухлые
pale	[peil]	түссіз	бледные
rosy	[ˈrouzi]	қызғылт	розовые
Chin	[tʃin]	иек	подбородок
double	[dʌbl]	қос иек	двойной
massive	[ˈmæsiv]	үлкен	массивный
protruding	[prəˈtru:diŋ]	алға шығып кеткен	выступающий
Face	[feis]	бет	лицо
round	[raund]	дөңгелек	круглое
oval	[ˈouvəl]	сопақша	овальное
Clothes	[klouðz]	киім	одежда
shirt	[ʃə:t]	көйлек	рубашка
trousers	[ˈtrauzəz]	шалбар	брюки
blouse	[blauz]	жұқа кеудеше	блузка
skirt	[skə:t]	юбка	юбка

dress	[dres]	көйлек	платье
socks	[soks]	шұлық	носки
coat	[kəut]	пальто	пальто
jacket	[ˈdʒækɪt]	куртка, пиджак, жакет	куртка, пиджак, жакет
uniform	[ˈju:nifo:m]	форма	форма
suit	[sju:t]	костюм	костюм
track suit	[ˈtræk sju:t]	шұғылданатын костюм	тренировочный костюм
T-shirt	[ti:ʃə:t]	футболка	футболка
hat	[hæt]	шляпа	шляпа, шапка
cap	[kæp]	кепка	кепка, фуражка
gloves	[glʌvs]	перчатки	перчатки
shoes	[ʃu:z]	туфли	туфли
boots	[buts]	бәтеңке	ботинки
high-boots	[hai buts]	етік	сапоги
Distinguishing marks	[disˈtɪŋwɪʃɪŋ ma:ks]	ерекше белгілері	особые приметы
beard	[biəd]	сақал	борода
moustache	[məʊsˈtɑ:ʃ]	мұрт	усы
mole	[mouli]	мең	родинка
tattoo	[təˈtu:]	татуировка	татуировка
scar	[ska:]	тыртық	шрам

I. LEXICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Draw a picture of a man and sign parts of the body.

Exercise 2. Give the opposite of the given words.

Big, left, tall, slender, straight, pale, thick, dark, long.

Exercise 3. Study colours in English, make word expressions by the model:

Model: white teeth, a green dress.



Exercise 4. Label the pictures using the Vocabulary.

 a) _____	 b) _____	 c) _____	 d) _____
 e) _____	 f) _____	 g) _____	 h) _____
 i) _____	 j) _____	 k) _____	 l) _____

Exercise 5. Compose with the following words as many word-expressions as you can.

slender protruding curly thick aquiline rosy plump small double chestnut massive big	ears nose eyes shoulders cheeks lips eyebrows body face chin hair
---	---

Exercise 6. Arrange the following expressions in antonymic pairs.

1. thin eyebrows	a) a short neck
2. a snub nose	b) a stout woman
3. fair hair	c) thick eyebrows
4. the left shoulder	d) the left hand
5. curly hair	e) a straight nose
6. rosy cheeks	f) dark hair
7. big eyes	g) small eyes
8. a slender woman	h) straight hair
9. a long neck	i) pale cheeks
10. the right hand	j) the right shoulder

Exercise 7. Translate the expressions into Kazakh / Russian.

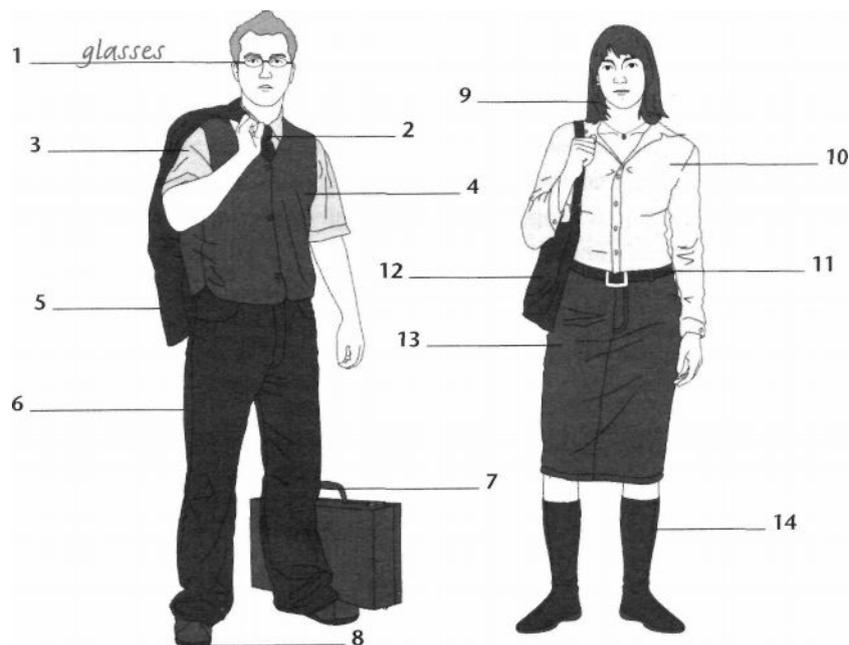
Curly hair, a broad-shouldered man, a snub nose, a slender girl, a protruding chin, thick eyebrows, white teeth, straight hair, plump cheeks, a mole on the forehead, hazel eyes, a grey beard, a round face, dark moustache, a double chin, an aquiline nose, plump lips, a tattoo on the shoulder.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

Ұзын бойлы толық әйел, ірі денелі ер адам, үлкен иек, ұзын қоңырлау шаш, қыр мұрын, үлкен көзді, ақ құба жүзді, қасы жіңішке, маңдайындағы тыртық, жағы томпақ, мұрты қалың.

Высокая полная женщина, мужчина крепкого телосложения, массивный подбородок, длинные каштановые волосы, прямой нос, большие глаза, бледное лицо, тонкие брови, шрам на лбу, пухлые щеки, густые усы.

Exercise 9. Label the picture using the vocabulary.



Exercise 10. Translate into Kazakh / Russian.

1. My sister's hair is not long but thick and curly.
2. John has a snub nose and dark hazel eyes.
3. His cheeks are plump but very pale.
4. The prisoner is short, broad-shouldered and bald.
5. My niece is a beautiful girl with long fair hair and blue eyes.
6. His dark eyes are small.
7. She is a slender woman with wavy dark hair and green eyes.
8. The escaped prisoner is tall, solidly-build with a scar on the chin.
9. The lost girl has a large mole on her left cheek.
10. He is a man of medium height with big hands and feet.
11. She looks like her mother: she has the same eyes and hair.

Exercise 11. Translate into Kazakh / Russian.

a) The escaped prisoner is a tall man. He has bobbed dark hair. He has an aquiline nose and a protruding chin. His eyes are hazel. He has a scar above the right eyebrow. He was wearing a black jacket, black trousers and black boots.

b) The lost girl is short and thin. Her hair is black and straight, her eyebrows are thin. She has large green eyes and a snub nose. Her cheeks are plump and rosy. She has a mole on the chin. She had a blue shirt and black skirt on.

c) The criminal is of medium height. He is bald. His eyes are hazel. He has a straight nose, a square massive chin. There is a scar on his forehead, a tattoo on the right hand. He had a dark track suit, sneakers and a black hat on.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

a) Қашып кеткен қылмыскер орта бойлы, арық. Қара шашты, тіке. Көзі терең орналасқан қоңыр. Үлкен қыр мұрнды, иегі үшкірленіп келген. Ерекше белгілері: иегінде тыртығы бар. Оның үстінде ақ жиде, қара шалбар бар.

Сбежавший преступник небольшого роста, худой. Волосы темные, прямые. Глаза карие. Нос прямой, подбородок выступающий. Особая примета: шрам на подбородке. На нем была белая рубашка, черные брюки

b) Күдікті орта бойлы, дене бітімі мығым. Оның иегі үлкен, көзі қаралау, үлкен бүркіт мұрынды. Оның үстінде көк спорттық костюмі бар.

Подозреваемый среднего роста, крепкого телосложения. У него массивный подбородок, темные глаза, большой орлиный нос. На нем был синий спортивный костюм.

c) Жоғалған әйел 27 жаста, орта бойлы, сұңғақ бойлы. Оның беті сопақша келген, ұзын толқынды шаш, көгілдір көзді, қыр мұрынды. Оның үстінде сұр пәлте, сұр жакет, қоңыр юбка, қара етігі бар.

Пропавшая женщина 27 лет, небольшого роста, стройная. У нее овальное лицо, длинные волнистые волосы, голубые глаза, прямой нос. На ней было серое пальто, серый жакет, коричневая юбка, черные сапоги.

d) Қылмыскер ұзын бойлы, дене бітімі орташа. Шашы қысқа, бұйра. Беті дөңгеленіп келген, иегі шығыңқы, пұшық. Көзі қоңыр, қасы қалың. Ерекше белгілері: оң қолында татуировкасы бар.

Преступник высокого роста, среднего телосложения. Волосы короткие, кудрявые. Лицо круглое, подбородок массивный, нос вздернутый. Глаза карие, брови мохнатые. Особая примета: татуировка на правой руке.

Exercise 13. Read and translate police notices.

a) Wanted a dangerous criminal John White, born on 17.05.1972, charged for committing a murder, who on the 22nd of September escaped from the prison. Description: height 170 cm, stout, broad-shouldered, has fair bobbed hair, blue eyes, an oval face, plump cheeks, thin lips, thick eyebrows. Distinguishing marks: a tattoo on the left hand. Clothing: he was wearing a black leather jacket, blue jeans, a blue pullover, black boots. If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the police.

b) Police are searching the lost Emily Gordon, born on 3.06.2005. Nationality: English. Description: long red hair, blue eyes, a snub nose. Distinguishing marks: a mole above the right eyebrow. Clothing: she was wearing blue school uniform, black shoes. If you have any information about the lost, please, contact the police.

Exercise 14. Fill in the gaps in the sentences using the words from the box.

a)

straight, shoulder, tattoo, bobbed, description, eyes, dangerous, searching, chin
--

Wanted a ___ criminal who escaped from the prison. ___: tall, solidly built, broad-shouldered, dark and ___ hair, hazel ___, a ___ nose. Distinguishing marks: a ___ on the right ___ as a spider, a scar on the ___. If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the police.

b)

thin, blue, distinguishing, curly, snub, mole, lost, shirt, shoes
--

Police are searching a ___ boy of seven years old. He is short, ___. Description: fair ___ hair, ___ eyes, a ___ nose, small ears. He was wearing a red ___, black trousers, black ___. A ___ mark: a small ___ on the right temple. Anyone knowing anything about the lost, please, call the police.

Exercise 15. Study the Interpol notices:

<p>a)</p> 	<p> LULO, EDUART WANTED BY THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF ALBANIA FOR PROSECUTION / TO SERVE A SENTENCE Identity particulars Present family name : LULO Forename : EDUART Sex : Male Date of birth: 23/04/1985 Place of birth: PERMET, Albania Nationality: Albania Description: black curly hair, hazel eyes, protruding chin Distinguishing marks: big mole on the right shoulder Charges: Escape of the convicted from the place of detention If you have any information please contact Your national or local police General Secretariat of INTERPOL</p>
<p>b)</p> 	<p> WANG, XIAODONG WANTED BY THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES OF CHINA FOR PROSECUTION / TO SERVE A SENTENCE Identity particulars Present family name: WANG Forename: XIAODONG Sex : Male Date of birth: 26/02/1972 Place of birth: JINHUA CITY, ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, China Language spoken: Chinese Nationality: China Description: black bobbed hair, hazel eyes, plump cheeks Distinguishing marks: scar on the chin Charges: Fraud If you have any information please contact Your national or local police General Secretariat of INTERPOL</p>
<p>c)</p> 	<p> ALI, SAUIN Present family name: ALI Forename: SAUIN Sex: Female Date of birth: 20/09/2001 Nationality: Sweden Description: long black hair, thick eyebrows, hazel eyes Distinguishing marks: mole on the left cheek Date of disappearance: 31/12/2012 when 11 years old Place of disappearance: Borlänge, Sweden If you have any information please contact</p>

II. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

TABLE 1. Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs

Positive– Жай шырай Положительная		Comparative - Салыстырмалы шырай Сравнительная	Superlative- Күшейтпелі шырай Превосходная
-у, -er, -ow, -ble жұрнағына аяқталған бір буынды және екі буынды сын есімдер / Односложные и некоторые двусложные слова с окончанием –у, -er, -ow, -ble	hot large hard easy late fast soon early	... + -er	... + -est
		hotter larger harder easier later faster sooner earlier	the hottest the largest the hardest the easiest the latest the fastest the soonest the earliest
Екі не одан да көп буынды сын есімдер; –ly жұрнағына аяқталған үстеулер / Двусложные и многосложные слова. Наречия, оканчивающиеся на – ly	beautiful interesting beautifully happily	more(less) +...	the most (least)+...
		more (less) beautiful more (less) interesting more (less) beautifully more (less) happily	the most (least) beautiful the most (least) interesting the most (least) beautifully the most (least) happily
Кейбір үстеулердің және сын есімдердің салыстырмалы, күшейтпелі шырайлары басқа сөздің түбірі арқылы жасалады / Прилагательные и наречия, образующие степени сравнения от разных основ	good, well bad, badly little much, many far	better worse less more farther, further	the best the worst the least the most the farthest, furthest

Exercise 1. Define the degree of comparison of the following adjectives.

The most beautiful; worse; nicer; more popular; the least; more difficult; smaller; less interesting; the best; fresher; the most favorable; colder; stout; the happiest.

Exercise 2. Form the degrees of comparison.

Nice, young, new, old, careful, modern, popular, dangerous, expensive, little, bad, good, much/many, large, important, happy, strong, thin, broad, high, tall, short, attractive, difficult, big, beautiful, dark, hot.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the comparative form of adjectives and translate the sentences.

1. April is (warm) than January.
2. This dress is (beautiful) than the old one.
3. Cars are (expensive) than motorcycles.
4. Tim is (tall) than Peter.
5. You are (strong) than your brother.
6. Sally is (attractive) than Kate
7. November is (cold) than September.
8. My brother is (short) than my sister.
9. Summer is (hot) than winter.
10. Kazakh language is (difficult) than English.
11. Ann is (slender) than me.
12. This book is (good) than that one.
13. My mobile is (cheap) than yours.
14. Pam's hair is (long) than yours.
15. Tom is two years (young) than Paul.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets using the superlative form of adjectives and translate the sentences.

1. July is one of the (hot) months of the year.
2. My bike is the (cheap).
3. This is the (high) tree in this park.
4. Peter is the (good) runner at school.
5. Mona is the (clever) student in our group.
6. This task is the (difficult) in the test.
7. The traffic on this road is the (dangerous).
8. It is the (heavy) box here.
9. My granny is the (old) in our family.
10. This car is the (expensive) here.
11. Diana is the (short) of the three girls.
12. This is the (good) translation.
13. It is the (popular) film now.
14. I think it is the (cold) day today.
15. It is the (big) size of the dress.

Exercise 5. Open the brackets using the comparative or superlative form of adjectives and translate the sentences.

1. August is one the (hot) months of the year.
2. It is the (old) tree in this park.
3. My grandfather is two years (old) than my grandmother.
4. This text is the (difficult) text in the book.
5. When is the (long) day of the year?
6. Her hair is (long) than mine.
7. Whose translation is the (good)?
8. Bill reads (good) than Ben.
9. Which is the (difficult) subject for you?
10. Your car is (cheap) than mine.
11. Bob is (short) than Nick.
12. Sam is the (tall) boy in our group.
13. My brother is (tall) than my sister
14. Monday is the (bad) day of the week.
15. Where is the (near) bus stop?
16. It is the (large) shop in the town.

Exercise 6. Geography quiz. Check if you and your groupmates know geography well. Answer these questions:

1. What is the highest mountain in the world? In Kazakhstan?
2. What is the longest river: the Nile, the Amazon or the Mississippi?
3. What is the deepest lake?
4. What is the biggest continent?
5. What is the smallest continent?
6. What is the coldest ocean?
7. What is the most populated country?

TABLE 2. Comparative constructions

<i>than</i>	Mike is taller than you. This exercise is more difficult than the first one.
<i>as ... as</i>	This book is as interesting as that one.
<i>not so ... as</i>	This book is not so interesting as that one.

Exercise 7. Make up sentences with the comparative construction *asas* by the model:

Model: This book, the other one, interesting. – This book is as interesting as the other one.

1. Jane, Ann, charming.
2. Michael, his brother, strong.
3. Our car, their car, good.
4. This report, that report, interesting.
5. The sitting room, the dining room, large.
6. The ice-cream, the cake, delicious.
7. His stories, his jokes, funny.
8. Korean, Chinese, difficult.
9. My house, your house, comfortable.
10. The hotel in King Street, the hotel in Regent Street, fashionable.

Exercise 8. Make up sentences with the comparative construction *not so ...as* by the model:

Model: *India is large. And Poland? – Poland is not so large as India.*

1. The Mississippi is long. And the Volga?
2. The Pacific Ocean is deep. And what about the Indian Ocean?
3. The Black Sea is warm. And the Baltic Sea?
4. Asia is large. And Australia?
5. Turkestan is old. And what about Taraz?
6. The bus is fast. And the train?
7. His voice is brilliant. And what about Caruso's?
8. His article is long. And what about her article?
9. Kate speaks Spanish well. And her sister?

Exercise 9. Make up sentences with comparative constructions *as ...as*, *not so...as*, *more...than*, *less...than*:

1. Towns are (noisy) villages.
2. This year things are (good) last year.
3. This wonderful hotel is (expensive) the Ritz.
4. Susan is (pretty) a flower in May.
5. English is (easy) Chinese.
6. Russian is (difficult) Spanish.
7. Health is (important) money.
8. Now the situation is (bad) last month.
9. Is London (old) Moscow?
10. He isn't (clever) you think.
11. The new clerk is (competent) the others.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ақпан жылдың ең суық айы. / Февраль – самый холодный месяц в году.
2. Жазда күн ұзарып, түн қысқарады. / Летом дни длиннее, а ночи короче.
3. Бұл ең қиын жұмыс. / Это самая трудная работа.
4. Менің әкем анамнан үлкен. / Мой отец старше моей мамы.
5. Ол ағылшынша менен де жақсы сөйлейді. / Он говорит по-английски лучше, чем я.
6. Роналду әлемдегі ең атақты футболшы. / Роналду – один из самых популярных футболистов в мире.
7. Сенің бойың әкендей ұзын емес. / Ты не такой высокий, как папа.

III. READING

Exercise 1. Read and translate these Police Crime Alert Notices. Write the translation of the underlined words.

TEXT 1

Police Crime Alert Notice

Issued: December 21, 2011

On Tuesday, December 20, 2011 at approximately 11:35 p.m., a student reported to the Police Department that he was robbed, as he walked in the area of 240 Albany Street.

The victim describes the suspect as follows: male, unknown race; approximately 5'10" tall; thin to medium build, wearing a dark hat, black ski mask and dark shirt both with skeleton patterns on them.

If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the Police.

TEXT 2

Police Crime Alert Notice

Issued: October 27, 2011

On Thursday, October 27, 2011 at approximately 5:50 p.m., a male student reported to the Police Department that an unknown male robbed him of his cell phone and laptop computer.

The victim describes the suspect as follows: male, black, dark complexion, approximately 18 – 25 years of age, young slender face, 6'1" – 6'2" tall, clean shaven, and tightly cropped hair, wearing a black or dark purple hoodie rain jacket, and carrying a black backpack.

If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the Police.

TEXT 3

Police Crime Alert Warning

Issued: October 15, 2010

On Friday, October 15, 2010 at 12:40 a.m., a female reported to the Cambridge Police Department that she was indecently assaulted in the area of 110 – 119 Pacific Street.

The victim describes the suspect as follows: male, possibly white, in late 20's, 5'10" – 5'11"; medium build, long curly brown hair, wearing a white tank top, a green baseball hat, naked from the waist down, and not wearing any shoes.

If anyone has any information regarding this incident, please, contact the Police Department.

TEXT 4

Police Crime Alert Notice

Issued: October 20, 2010

At approximately 4:30 p.m., an employee of the restaurant Anna's Taqueria was stabbed in the restaurant 'Stella'. Police from several agencies have responded to the assault, and the victim has been transported to a hospital.

Police are seeking a suspect described as a Hispanic male, age 20-30, 5'8'' to 5'9'' clean shaven; large eyes; thin build; thin face; short hair; wearing a red and black baseball cap with the letter C and wearing light blue jeans.

If you see a person fitting this description, contact the Police.

TEXT 5

Police Crime Alert Notice

Issued: October 23, 2010

On Friday, October 22, 2010 at approximately 7:49 p.m., a male graduate student reported to the Cambridge Police Department that he was robbed by two unknown males as he walked along Broadway in the area of Norfolk St. in Cambridge.

The description of the suspects by the victims is as follows: 1) male, black, 19 - 22 years of age; chubby; wearing a white hoodie or shirt; 2) male, black, 19 - 22 years of age; thin; wearing a black hoodie.

If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the Police.

TEXT 6

Police Crime Alert Notice

Issued: October 27, 2010

On Tuesday, October 26, 2010 at approximately 10:05 p.m., a male reported to the Cambridge Police Department that he was robbed by two unknown males, as he walked along Main Street.

The description of the suspects by the victims are as follows: 1) male, black, heavy set; wearing a blue shirt that was unbuttoned and white undershirt, baggy jeans and a ball cap; 2) male, black, thin, no clothing description. No weapons were shown.

If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the Police.

TEXT 7

Police Crime Alert Notice

Issued: December 5, 2010

On Friday, December 3, 2010, at approximately 6:25 p.m., a female reported to the Police Department that an unknown male attempted to rob her of her I-phone.

The victim describes the suspect as follows: male, white, approximately 16 years of age, stocky build with a round face, he was wearing a dark colored hooded sweatshirt with a lighter colored horizontal strip shirt underneath.

If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the Police.

TEXT 8

Police Crime Alert Notice

Issued: March 12, 2012

On Saturday, March 10, 2012 at approximately 3:55 p.m., a report was made to the Police Department that a woman was robbed as she walked in the area of Lansdowne and Pacific Streets.

The victim, and a witness, describes the suspect as follows: male, white; approximately 6'03" tall; heavy set, unshaven and brown hair, wearing a bright red sweatshirt, red baseball cap with blue lettering.

If you have any information that might be helpful in this investigation, contact the Police.

IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Read and translate the dialogue

(P.O. – police officer, W. – witness)

P.O.: Sir (madam), can you testify?

W.: Yes, I can. I'm a witness.

P.O.: Will you show your identity papers?

W.: Here they are.

P.O.: Have you ever seen the criminal before?

W.: No.

P.O.: What does he look like?

W.: He is old (young), short (tall) and fat (thin).

P.O.: What was he wearing?

W.: He was wearing a coat.

P.O.: What colour is his coat?

W.: His coat is grey.

P.O.: Has he any distinguishing marks?

W.: Yes, he has moustache.

P.O.: Thank you for the information. Sign here, please.

W.: Not at all.



Exercise 2. Complete the dialogue. Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogue.

P.O.: Can you describe the offender?

W.: _____

P.O.: How tall is he?

W.: _____

P.O.: Can you describe his build?

W.: _____

P.O.: What colour is his hair?

W.: _____

P.O.: What colour are his eyes?

W.: _____

P.O.: What was he wearing?

W.: _____

P.O.: Has he any distinguishing marks?

W.: _____

P.O.: How old is he approximately?

W.: _____

P.O.: What else do you remember?

W.: _____

P.O.: Thank you for the information.

W.: _____

(He is about 25 years old. / Yes, I can. / I think, he is about 175 cm tall. / Black. / He is of medium build. / Blue jeans, white shirt and black shoes. / He has brown eyes. / Yes, he has a scar on his left cheek. / Not at all. / His face is square and he has thick eyebrows).

Exercise 3. Complete the dialogue. Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogue.

P.O.: _____

W.: Yes, I can.

P.O.: _____

W.: I think, his height is about 180 cm.

P.O.: _____

W.: He is of stout build.

P.O.: _____

W.: He has short brown hair.

P.O.: _____

W.: He has small grey eyes.

P.O.: _____

W.: He was wearing blue jeans, green shirt and black military style boots.

P.O.: _____

W.: He has a mole under his left eye. He also wears glasses.

P.O.: _____

W.: I think he is about 30 years old.

P.O.: _____

W.: His nose was straight. He has oval, clean-shaven face. He has regular features.

P.O.: _____

W.: Not at all.

(How tall is he? / What colour is his hair? / Can you describe the offender? / Can you describe his build? / Has he any distinctive marks? / What colour are his eyes? / What was he dressed in? / How old is he approximately? / Thank you for the information. / What else do you remember?).

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences from Kazakh / Russian into English. Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogues.

Dialogue 1.

P.O.: Can you describe the suspect?

W.: Иә, білемін. / Да, могу.

P.O.: How tall is he?

W.: Ол орта бойлы. / Он среднего роста.

P.O.: Can you describe his build?

W.: Дене бітімі ірі, кең иықты. / Плотного телосложения, широкоплечий.

P.O.: What colour is his hair?

W.: Ашық. / Светлые.

P.O.: What colour are his eyes?

W.: Ол көгілдір көзді. / У него голубые глаза.

P.O.: What was he wearing?

W.: Ол сұр костюм, қара көйлек және қара аяқ киім киген. / Он был одет в серый костюм, черную рубашку и черные ботинки.

P.O.: Has he any distinguishing marks?

W.: Жоқ, бірақ ол көзілдірік киіп жүретін. / Нет, но он носит очки.

P.O.: How old is he approximately?

W.: Менің ойымша, шамамен 30-да. / Думаю, около 30.

P.O.: What else do you remember?

W.: Ол сопақ жүзді, ерні жіңішке. / У него овальное лицо и тонкие губы.

P.O.: Thank you for the information.

W.: Өтінемін. / Пожалуйста.

Dialogue 2.

P.O.: Күдіктіні сипаттап бере аласыз ба? Вы можете описать подозреваемого?

W.: Yes, I can.

P.O.: Оның бойы қандай? / Какого он роста?

W.: He is rather tall. I think his height is about 180 cm.

P.O.: Оның дене пішіні қандай? / Какого он телосложения?

W.: He is solidly built.

P.O.: Оның шашының түсі қандай? / Какого цвета у него волосы?

W.: He has short grey hair.

P.O.: Оның көзінің түсі қандай? / Какого цвета у него глаза?

W.: Blue.

P.O.: Ол қандай киімде болды? / Во что он был одет?

W.: He was wearing black trousers and a brown sweater.

P.O.: Сіз оның тағы да қандай ерекше белгілерін есте сақтай алдыңыз? / Запомнили ли Вы еще какие-нибудь особые приметы?

W.: He has not distinguishing marks.

P.O.: Оның жасы шамамен нешеде? / Сколько ему приблизительно лет?

W.: I think he is about 55 years old.

P.O.: Тағы да не есіңізде қалды? / Что еще Вы помните?

W.: He had thin eyebrows and small ears. His nose was straight.

P.O.: Ақпарат бергеніңіз үшін, рахмет. / Спасибо за информацию.

W.: Not at all.

Exercise 5. Work in pairs. One of you is a police officer, the other is a witness describing the suspect. Ask and answer the questions, using the following information.

a) a man about 30 years old, 175 cm tall, stout, short dark hair, green eyes, a dark grey suit and a blue shirt, there is a small scar on his chin and he has a beard, a straight nose and a round face.

b) a woman about 25 years old, 170 cm, tall, slender, long blond hair, grey eyes, jeans, a white t-shirt and a leather brown jacket, she has a mole under her left eye.

c) a man in his late thirties, of medium height, well-built, broad-shouldered, dark hair, blue eyes, grey jeans, a green shirt, a black jacket, he has a mole on his left cheek and wears glasses, an oval face, an aquiline nose.

V. SELF-WORK

Exercise 1. Read and translate into Kazakh / Russian.

Armed Robbery



The public's assistance is requested in identifying the person or persons responsible for an armed robbery on the southwest corner of the Gapeyeva St. and Mukanova St. intersection.

This crime occurred at 9.30 a.m. on November 14, 2010.

At about 9.30 a.m. the victim, a young visitor to the city, was walking along Gapeyeva Street. At the southwest corner of Gapeyeva St. and Mukanova St., the suspect jumped in front of the victim, pulled a knife from his jacket and said, 'Give me your purse or you are stuck!' The victim handed it over and the suspect fled the scene of the crime.

The suspect is described as a white male, 20-25 years old, medium build, moustache, blue eyes, short brown hair, a pointed nose. He was wearing a red baseball cap with a Montreal Canadians logo, a dark blue jacket, green jeans and white sneakers.

This man is armed and therefore dangerous. If you can identify the man in the photofit picture, or have any information on this crime or any crime, contact the local Police Department and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

Exercise 2. Find in the text above the English equivalents for the following words and expressions.

Күдікті, жәбірленуші, қарулы тонау, фоторобот, ақшалай сыйлық, қылмыскерді тану, қылмыс орнынан қашып кету.

Подозреваемый, потерпевший, разбой, фоторобот, денежное вознаграждение, опознание преступника, скрыться с места преступления.

VI. TEST

Do the test.

1. Choose a synonym to 'thin':

- a) stout
- b) tall
- c) right
- d) slender
- e) broad-shouldered

2. Choose an antonym to 'right':

- a) long
- b) straight
- c) left
- d) rosy
- e) snub

3. Choose the opposite to 'curly hair':

- a) long hair
- b) straight hair
- c) left hair
- d) rosy hair
- e) snub hair

4. A part of the body which can be short or long, straight or wavy.

- a) cheeks
- b) legs
- c) hair
- d) eyes
- e) a nose

5. A part of the body which can be hazel, green, small, big.

- a) cheeks

- b) legs
- c) ears
- d) eyes
- e) a nose

6. A part of the body which can be double, massive, protruding or round.

- a) cheeks
- b) legs
- c) ears
- d) a chin
- e) a nose

7. A part of the body which can be straight, snub or aquiline.

- a) cheeks
- b) legs
- c) ears
- d) eyes
- e) a nose

8. The girl's _____ is chestnut.

- a) face
- b) eyes
- c) legs'
- d) hair
- e) nose'

9. My sister's _____ is plump.

- a) face
- b) eyes
- c) legs'
- d) hair
- e) nose'

10. The man is _____.

- a) curly, straight and dark
- b) tall, broad-shouldered and stout
- c) protruding
- d) high and square
- e) green

11. Their uncle is a short man with _____ shoulders.

- a) wavy
- b) freckled
- c) deep – set
- d) close – set

e) broad

12. Your two daughters have fair curly ___ and hazel ____.

- a) hair / eyes
- b) hair / cheeks
- c) hands / nose
- d) legs / eyebrows
- e) shoulders / eyes

13. He is a handsome young man with rich dark ____ and blue ____.

- a) moustache / ears
- b) hands / hair
- c) boots / forehead
- d) legs/ ears
- e) hair /eyes

14. He has a ___ on the forehead.

- a) foot
- b) chin
- c) hand
- d) leg
- e) scar

15. My brother is _____ than my sister.

- a) more taller
- b) more tall
- c) the tallest
- d) taller
- e) tall

16. My dress is beautiful, but your dress is ____.

- a) more beautiful
- b) beautifully
- c) beautifuller
- d) beautifullest
- e) the most beauty

17. Kazakh is _____ than Spanish.

- a) difficult
- b) most difficult
- c) more difficult
- d) difficulter
- e) difficultest

18. The _____ is described by the victim as a white male, 20-25 years old.

- a) suspect

- b) police
- c) woman
- d) girl
- e) face

19. What colour are his eyes? - _____.

- a) protruding
- b) tall
- c) hazel
- d) small
- e) budging

20. _____? - He was wearing black trousers and a brown sweater.

- a) What was he wearing?
- b) Has he any distinguishing marks?
- c) What colour are his eyes?
- d) How tall is he?
- e) How old is he approximately?

UNIT 5.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

VOCABULARY

Part A

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
country	[ˈkʌntri]	ел	страна
state	[steit]	мемлекет	государство
capital	[ˈkæpitl]	астана	столица
population	[ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən]	халық	население
area	[ˈeəriə]	алаң	площадь
city/town	[siti]/[taun]	қала	город
continent	[ˈkɒntinənt]	континент	континент
island/isle	[ˈaɪlənd]/[aɪl]	арал	остров
ocean	[əʊn]	мұхит	океан
sea	[si:]	теңіз	море
river	[ˈrivə]	өзен	река
lake	[leɪk]	көл	озеро
channel	[ˈtʃænl]	канал	канал
strait	[streɪt]	бұғаз	пролив
north/northern	[nɔ:θ]/[ˈnɔ:ðən]	солтүстік	север/северный
south/southern	[sauθ]/[ˈsa:ðən]	оңтүстік	юг/южный
east/eastern	[i:st]/[ˈi:stən]	шығыс	восток/восточный
west/western	[west]/[ˈwestən]	батыс	запад/западный
to be situated	[ˌsitjuˈeɪtɪd]	орналасу, алып жату	располагаться
to occupy	[ˈɒkjʊpaɪ]	алып жату	занимать
to consist of	[kənˈsɪst]	құрылу	состоять из
to be surrounded by	[səˈraʊndɪd]	қоршалған	быть окруженным
to be washed by	[ˈwɒʃt baɪ]	ұласу, шайылу	омываться
to be separated (from, by)	[ˌsepəˈreɪtɪd]	бөліну	разделяться
relief	[riˈli:f]	рельеф	рельеф
mountain	[ˈmaʊntɪn]	тау	гора
plain	[pleɪn]	жазық, жазықжер	равнина
forest	[ˈfɒrɪst]	орман	лес
climate	[ˈklaɪmɪt]	климат	климат
mild	[maɪld]	жұмсақ	мягкий

constitutional monarchy	[,konstitʃu:ʃənl ˈmɒnəki]	конституциялық монархия	конституционная монархия
queen	[ˈkwi:n]	патшаәйелі	королева
government	[ˈgʌvənmənt]	үкімет	правительство

Part B

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
Great Britain	[,greit ˈbrɪtn]	Ұлыбритания	Великобритания
the United Kingdom (the UK)	[ði juˈnaɪtɪd ,kɪŋdəm] [ði juˈkeɪ]	Біріккен патшалық	Соединенное королевство
the British Isles	[ðə ˈbrɪtɪʃ aɪləz]	Британ аралдары	Британские острова
the Atlantic Ocean	[ði ætˈlæntɪk əʊʃn]	Атлант мұхиты	Атлантический океан
the North Sea	[ðəˈno:θ si:]	Солтүстік теңізі	Северное море
the Irish Sea	[ði ˈaɪrɪʃ si:]	Ирлан теңізі	Ирландское море
the English Channel	[ði ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ ˈtʃænl]	Ағылшын каналы (Ла-Манш)	Английский канал (Ла-Манш)
the Strait of Dover	[ðə,streɪtəv ˈdəʊvə]	Дувр бұғазы (Па-де-Кале)	Дуврский пролив (Па-де-Кале)
England	[ˈɪŋɡlənd]	Англия	Англия
Scotland	[ˈskɒtlənd]	Шотландия	Шотландия
Northern Ireland	[,nɔ:ðən ˈaɪələnd]	Солтүстік Ирландия	Северная Ирландия
Wales	[weɪlz]	Уэльс	Уэльс
London	[ˈlʌndən]	Лондон	Лондон
Edinburgh	[ˈedɪnbərə]	Эдинбург	Эдинбург
Belfast	[ˈbelfəst]	Белфаст	Белфаст
Cardiff	[ˈkɑ:dɪf]	Кардиф	Кардиф
Birmingham	[ˈbɜ:mɪŋəm]	Бирмингем	Бирмингем
Liverpool	[ˈlɪvəpu:l]	Ливерпуль	Ливерпуль
the Severn	[ði ˈsevn]	Северн	Северн
the Thames	[ði ˈtemz]	Темза	Темза
Ben Nevis	[ben ˈneɪvɪs]	Бен Невис	Бен Невис

I. LEXICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1.

a) Give the Kazakh / Russian for:

A large country, the capital of the country, the population of the country, the area of the country, the largest continent, the Atlantic Ocean, a warm sea, a long river, a deep lake, in the north of the country, in the south of the state, in the east of the continent, in the west of the city, to be situated in the mountains, to consist of four parts, to be surrounded by water, to be washed by the North Sea, to be separated from the continent, high mountains, mild climate, constitutional monarchy.

b) Give the English for:

Арал, халық, астана, мұхит, батыс шығыс, оңтүстік, солтүстік, тау, конституциялық монархия, Ұлыбритания, Біріккен патшалық, Солтүстік Ирландия, Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс, Атлант мұхиты, Солтүстік теңізі, Ирланд теңізі, Северн, Темза.

Остров, население, столица, океан, западный, восточный, южный, северный, гора, конституционная монархия, Великобритания, Соединенное королевство, Северная Ирландия, Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс, Атлантический океан, Северное море, Ирландское море, Северн, Темза.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps in the sentences. Use the words from the box.

population Queen state island country capital mountain oceans monarchy lake
--

1. A piece of land surrounded by water is an _____.
2. The _____ of Great Britain is London.
3. Russia is the largest _____ in the world.
4. Kazakhstan is an independent _____.
5. The _____ of China is 1.35 billion people.
6. Han Tengri is the highest _____ in Kazakhstan.
7. There are four _____ in the world: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Arctic and the Indian.
8. The deepest _____ is the Baikal.
9. The UK is a constitutional _____.
10. _____ Elizabeth II is the head of the UK.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is the largest ocean in the world?
2. The Mississippi is the longest river in the world, isn't it?
3. Is the USA situated in the North or South America?
4. What is the capital of Great Britain?
5. How many states are there in the USA?
6. What is the highest mountain in the world?

7. Is Australia a continent or an island?
8. What is the largest country in the world?
9. What river does London stand on?
10. What country has the largest population in the world?

Exercise 4.

a) Study the table.

Country	Area	Population
Kazakhstan	2,717,000 sq.km	17 millionpeople
Russia	17,075,000 sq.km	146 million people
The USA	9, 363,000sq.km	323 million people
Great Britain	244,100 sq.km	65 million people
Canada	9,976,000 sq.km	35.5 million people
Japan	370,000 sq.km	107 million people
China	9,597,000 sq.km	1.350billion people
Egypt	1,001,000 sq.km	85 million people
Brazil	8,512,000 sq.km	205 million people
Australia	7,682,292 sq.km	23.5 million people

b) Answer the questions:

- What continent is each country from the table situated on?
- What country is the largest (the smallest) by its area?
- What countries are larger (smaller) than Kazakhstan?
- What country has the largest (the smallest) population?
- What are the capitals of the countries?

c) Say some sentences about any country by the plan:

Geographical position.

Area.

Population.

Capital.

Exercise 5. a) Guess what countries are described.

- This country is situated in Asia. It borders on Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and India. There are such mountains as the Himalayas and the Tibet. The largest river is the Hwang Ho. The country has the second largest territory and the largest population in the world. What's the country and its capital?

- The country is situated on the North America continent. It borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west. The population is 280 million people. Guess the country.

b) Make your own description of any country and let others guess it.

Exercise 6. Look at the map of the United Kingdom and find the place-names of Vocabulary Part II.



Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into Kazakh / Russian.

1. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles.
2. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the west, by the North Sea in the east.
3. Great Britain is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea.
4. The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.
5. The capital of England is London.
6. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh.
7. Cardiff is the capital of Wales.
8. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

9. London stands on the Thames River.
 10. The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain.
 11. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain on the territory of the UK.

II. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

TABLE 1. ACTIVE VOICE

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
	Usually, generally, always, every day, sometimes, on Sundays, seldom, often	Now, at present, at the moment, Listen! Look!	Today, this week, this month, this year, lately, just, since, ever, never, already, yet, recently	For an hour, for a long time, since yesterday, since 5 o'clock, how long, since when
Present	I ask. He asks. We ask. You ask. They ask.	I am asking. He is asking. We are asking. You are asking. They are asking.	I have asked. He has asked. We have asked. You have asked. They have asked.	I have been asking. He has been asking. We have been asking. You have been asking. They have been asking.
	Do I ask? Does he ask?	Is he asking? Are they asking?	Has he asked? Have you asked?	Has he been asking? Have you been asking?
	I do not ask. He does not ask.	He is not asking. They are not asking.	I have not asked. They have not asked.	I have not been asking. They have not been asking.
	Yesterday, last week, an hour ago, on Monday, in 1979, during the war	All day long, all day yesterday, all the time, the whole evening, from 4 till 8, at 5 o'clock, during the war	By 5 o'clock, by Saturday, by the 15th of December, by the end of the year, by that time	For two hours, for three months, for a long time
Past	I asked. He asked.	I was asking. He was asking.	I had asked. He had asked.	I had been asking. He had been asking.

	You asked. We asked. They asked.	You were asking. We were asking. They were asking.	You had asked. We had asked. They had asked.	You had been asking. We had been asking. They had been asking.
	Did I ask?	Was he asking?	Had you asked?	Had you been asking?
	I did not ask.	He was not asking.	He had not asked.	He had not been asking
	All day long, all day tomorrow, all the time, the whole evening, from 5 till 6	At 5 o'clock, at noon, at that moment, at midnight, all day long, all day tomorrow, all the time, the whole evening, from 5 till 6	By 5 o'clock, by Saturday, by the 15th of December, by the end of the year, by that time	When you come I shall have been working for 2 hours
Future	I shall/will ask. He will ask. We shall/will ask. You will ask. They will ask.	I shall/will be asking. He will be asking. We shall/will be asking. You will be asking. They will be asking.	I shall/will have asked. He will have asked. We shall/will have asked. You will have asked. They will have asked.	I shall/will have been asking. He will have been asking. We shall/will have been asking. You will have been asking. They will have been asking.
	Will he ask?	Will she be asking?	Will you have asked?	Will they have been asking?
	He will not ask.	She will not be asking.	You will not have asked.	They will not have been asking.

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Simple.

1. The UK (to occupy) the British Isles.
2. The UK (to consist) of four main parts: Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland.
3. 65 million people (to live) in Great Britain.
4. London (to stand) on the river Thames which (to flow) into the North Sea.
5. In London as everywhere in Great Britain the traffic (to keep) to the left.
6. The bell (to weigh) 13 tons.

7. On New Year's night people (to come) to the Clock Tower to see the New Year in.
8. The leek (to break) into blossom on St. David's Day.
9. People from all over the world (to come) to see Shakespeare's birthplace.
10. Wales (to have) got two national symbols.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions by the model:

Model: What does a driver do? – He drives.

What do drivers do? – They drive.

1. What does a singer do?
2. What does a runner do?
3. What do students do?
4. What does a dancer do?
5. What do cooks do?
6. What do dancers do?
7. What does a painter do?
8. What do teachers do?
9. What does a builder do?
10. What do writers do?

Exercise 3. Change the sentences by the model:

Model: I write to parents. – He writes to parents.

They grow potatoes. – She grows potatoes.

1. I think, I am ill.
2. They often visit their Granny.
3. We live in Leeds.
4. You usually speak too quickly.
5. Do you like boiled potatoes?
6. The boys box in the gymnasium on Fridays.
7. His dogs always attack the neighbours.
8. Heavy trucks make a lot of noise.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the verb of Present Simple in negative form.

*Model: She plays the piano, but she _____ it very well. – She plays the piano, but she **doesn't play** it well.*

1. That shop sells office furniture, but it _____ computers.
2. Scott smokes a lot, but he _____ before breakfast.
3. We know Robert, but we _____ his father.
4. His father gives him pocket-money, but he _____ him much.
5. I feel tired, but I _____ feel unwell.
6. English people eat a lot of potatoes, but they _____ much rice.

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

Model: Bob plays chess (How often?) – How often does Bob play chess?

1. Felix watches birds every morning (How often?)
2. I write to my parents twice a week (How often?)
3. I have dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening (What time / usually?)

4. She works at a hospital (Where?)
5. She goes to the Zoo (Who?)
6. People do stupid things (Why?)
7. The motor breaks down (What?)

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the corresponding verb in Present Simple.

1. Her new job is very interesting. She (to meet) _____ a lot of people.
2. What temperature _____ water (to boil) _____ at?
3. This coat is very expensive! It (to cost) _____ a lot of money.
4. The City Museum (to close) _____ at 5 o'clock every evening.
5. What _____ this exotic animal (to eat) _____?
6. Barbara is a lecturer. She (to teach) _____ Physics in Oxford University.
7. How many times a week _____ you (to wash) _____ your hair?
8. She usually (to have) _____ breakfast at 8 a.m.
9. How many languages _____ they (to speak) _____?
10. On Sunday I usually (to get up) _____ very late as I don't have to go to work.
11. Every Saturday he (to go) _____ to the stadium and (to play) _____ football.
12. _____ they (to live) _____ in the centre of the city?
13. In summer the children (to eat) _____ a lot of fruit.
14. He is a good driver. He (to drive) _____ very well.
15. It often (to rain) _____ here in autumn.

Exercise 7. Write 3 forms of the irregular verbs and their translation (see the APPENDIX).

Come, find, grow, become, build, be, lose, buy, tell, fall, break, see, forget, have, say, keep, know, write, do, go.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Simple.

1. The Tower once (to serve) _____ as a royal residence and later as a prison.
2. When Julius Caesar (to come) to Britain in the year 55 B.C., he (to find) _____ a small settlement on the bank of the Thames.
3. As years (to pass) _____ by, the small settlement (to grow) _____ into a large town and in 1066 (to become) _____ the capital of the country.
4. The English people (to build) _____ the tower and clock in 1858.
5. The man in charge of building the clock tower (to be) _____ Sir Benjamin Hall. This man (to be) _____ very tall and the workers and his friends (to call) _____ him Big Ben so they (to call) _____ the bell Big Ben too.
6. The architect Charles Barry (to design) _____ the present buildings of the Houses of Parliament in the Gothic Revival style.
7. Admiral Nelson's fleet (to defeat) _____ the French and Spanish navies.

8. The rival between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists(to end) _____ when King Henry VII, the Lancastrian, (to marry) _____ Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of the Yorkist.

Exercise 9. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Model: Did Sheila sing at the party? (beautifully) – Yes, she sang beautifully.

1. Did you find your house? (easily)
2. Did Peter speak Spanish? (fluently)
3. Did Mike drive the car? (carefully)
4. Did she do the work alone? (quickly)
5. Did it rain yesterday? (hard)
6. Did Betty learn the poem? (easily)
7. Did she send the telegram? (immediately)
8. Did John play the violin? (very well)
9. Did you enjoy the party? (very much)
10. Did it snow on Sunday? (hard)

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in Past Simple.

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

1. Yesterday evening he _____ TV.
2. I _____ my teeth three times yesterday.
3. Bernard _____ 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
4. The concert last night _____ at 7.30 and _____ at 10 o'clock.
5. The accident _____ last Sunday afternoon.
6. When I was a child, I _____ to be a doctor.
7. Mozart _____ from 1756 to 1791.
8. We _____ our holiday last year. We _____ at a very good hotel.
9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it _____.
10. It was hot in the room, so I _____ the window.
11. The weather was good yesterday afternoon so we _____ tennis.
12. William Shakespeare _____ in 1616.

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Simple.

1. The doctor _____ (to tell) me to stay at home for several days.
2. John _____ (to buy) some flowers for her birthday.
3. Yesterday the performance _____ (to start) at 7.30 and _____ (to finish) at 10 o'clock.
4. She _____ (not to come) to the lesson. What _____ (to happen) to her?
5. On Tuesday Tom _____ (to fall) and _____ (to break) his arm.

6. When he _____ (to be) a child, he _____ (to want) to be a singer.
7. I _____ (not to see) anyone in the office.
8. The pupil _____ (to forget) to do his homework the day before yesterday.
9. I'm sorry I'm late, I _____ (to miss) the train.
10. Bill _____ (to lose) his keys last week.

Exercise 12. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the corresponding verb in Future Simple.

1. It (to take) _____ him an hour to get to school.
2. My friend (to become) _____ a doctor in two years.
3. She (to work) _____ in the library when she graduates from the Institute.
4. The grandfather (to take) _____ his umbrella if it rains.
5. Tom and Ann (to have) _____ a long conversation. They haven't seen each other for a long time.
6. I wonder what they (to talk) _____ about.
7. He (not to borrow) _____ any money from his friend. He got his salary yesterday.
8. They (to know) _____ the result in a week.
9. I (to remember) _____ this day all my life.
10. _____ you (to come) _____ again next year?

Exercise 13. Ask special questions to the sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

Model: I'll see Alec on Tuesday. (When?) – When will you see him?

1. Alice will be away for a month. (**How long?**)
2. I'll be back in half an hour. (**When?**)
3. We'll invite twenty people to the party. (**How many?**)
4. I'll be in Rome next week. (**Where?**)
5. I'll have my French classes 3 times a week. (**How often?**)
6. The professor will give two lectures. (**How many?**)
7. Victor won't come because he is busy. (**Why?**)
8. Mike will buy the tickets. (**Who?**)
9. She will study art. (**What?**)
10. They will pay him 3000 dollars. (**Whom?**)
11. I'll be in the library at 4 o'clock. (**Where?**)
12. She will marry John Smith. (**Who?**)

Exercise 14. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the corresponding verb in Present Continuous.

1. Hurry up! The train _____ (to come).
2. Ann, _____ you _____ (to work) at the week-end?
3. Look! Peter _____ (to swim) in the lake.

4. Please, be quiet. We _____ (to listen) to the radio.
5. It's so warm outside! Why _____ Ted _____ (to wear) a coat?
6. The child _____ (to sleep) now.
7. The family _____ (to sit) at the table and _____ (to have) dinner.
8. The girl _____ (to look) for her English textbooks.
9. The students _____ (to prepare) for their exams.
10. It _____ (to snow) hard.

Exercise 15. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous in the sentences.

1. I (wear) a suit now. I (not wear) jeans now.
2. My friend (not like) to play football.
3. My younger sister (eat) sweets every day, but my elder sister (not eat) sweets now.
4. Children (do) their homework in the afternoon. They (not go) for a walk in the evening.
5. My father (work) every day, but he (not work) on Sunday.
6. They (not play) in the street now. They (play) in the room now? No, they (play) in the garden.
7. He (help) his mother every day? He (not help) his mother every day.
8. She (work) in the shop now?

Exercise 16. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the corresponding verb in Past Continuous.

1. What _____ you (to do) _____ at 5 p.m.? - I (to clean) _____ the room.
2. At that moment my teacher (to speak) _____ over the telephone.
3. The mother asked her children not to make so much noise as the father (to work) _____ in the study.
4. Yesterday we (to ski) _____ in the forest the whole day.
5. When I came to the party all the guests (to dance) _____.
6. What _____ you (to discuss) _____ at the meeting yesterday?
7. While Jane (to wash up) _____, Ann (to make) _____ sandwiches.
8. I (to learn) _____ English grammar all day long yesterday.

Exercise 17. Use Future Simple or Future Continuous.

1. You (know) her. She (stand) at the news stand. She (wear) a scarlet rain coat.
2. I (tell) her everything and I (show) her the papers. I promise you she (not smile) this time.
3. There (not be) anyone in when we (come). The secretary (have) lunch.
4. It (rain) when we (get) there.
5. Go straight up the street. The car (wait) for you at the entrance to the department store.

Exercise 18. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the corresponding verb in Present Perfect.

1. I (to see) _____ you for ages. What (to happen) _____ to you?
2. Sally's car looks very old. How long _____ she (to have) _____ it?
3. Why _____ you (to do) _____ your homework? I told you it was necessary.
4. This organization (to help) _____ hundreds of disabled children.

5. _____ you(to be) _____ (ever) to India?
6. “Where’s Pamela?” –“She (to go) _____ (just) to the exhibition.”
7. If you (to see) _____ that film before, I advise you to see it.

Exercise 19. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the corresponding verb in Past Perfect.

1. They (to know) _____ each other for 3 years before they got married.
2. Her letter was a wonderful surprise. I (not to expect) _____ to get it.
3. The workers (to finish) _____ painting the floor when I arrived.
4. She said she (to see) _____ these animal before because she (to be) _____ (never) to the Zoo.
5. The Browns (to build) _____ their house by 2009.
6. They (to receive) _____ a letter by the time their son was born.
7. He told them he (to work) _____ at a plant before the army.
8. She (not to write) _____ the letter by 6 o’clock and the manager was angry.

Exercise 20. Give the correct form of the Future Perfect of the verb in brackets:

1. I (translate) this letter by 6 o’clock this afternoon.
2. I (make) this doll by her birthday.
3. He (not/learn) his lesson by tomorrow, if he has not yet begun to study it.
4. This work is so difficult, that I (not/complete) it in a year’s time.
5. After you finish reading this book, you (learn) over a thousand words.
6. By the end of the month the commission (come) to some decision.
7. If she returns after 1 July, I won’t see her since I already (go) to the South by the time.

Exercise 21. Put the verbs in brackets in the corresponding grammar tense. Translate the text.

The Tower of London

The Tower of London (*to be – Present Simple*) one of the oldest buildings in London. Its White Hall (*to be – Past Simple*) built by William the Conqueror in 1078. The Tower (*to serve – Past Simple*) many purposes: a fortress, a Royal Palace, a prison, a treasure, a mint, an arsenal, an observatory, a Royal Zoo.

In the early days in the history of England the English kings (*to live – Past Simple*) in the Tower. Then it (*to be – Past Simple*) a prison where people (*to die – Past Simple*), black ravens (*to have – Past Simple*) much food near the walls of the Tower in those days. The black ravens (*to live – Present Simple*) in the gardens of the Tower now. The English people (*to say- Present Simple*)



that the Crown of England (*to fall – Future Simple*) if the ravens (*to leave – Present Simple*) the Tower. The ravens of the Tower (*to be – Present Perfect*) under the Royal protection for many years.

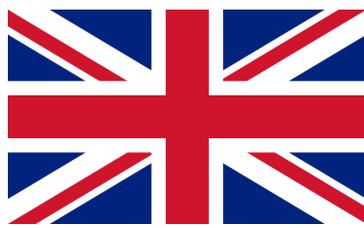
Now the Tower of London (*to be – Present Simple*) a museum and many people from other countries (*to come – Present Simple*) to see it. They (*to see – Present Simple*) the dark stone halls with small windows and thick doors. The walls of the Tower (*to be – Present Simple*) five meters thick. The Tower (*to house – Present Simple*) the unique collection of arms and armour, instruments of torture. It (*to keep – Present Perfect Continuous*) the Crown Jewels for many years.

III. READING

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following text:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The official name Kingdom of Great Britain is situated in the northwest of Europe. It occupies the British Isles. Great Britain is surrounded by water. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover, from Ireland by the Irish Sea.



of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated in the northwest of Europe. The UK occupies the British Isles. Great Britain is surrounded by water. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover, from Ireland by the Irish Sea.

The UK consists of four parts: Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff is the capital of Wales, Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland, and London is the capital of England and the UK.

The largest cities are Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool and Sheffield. The territory of the UK is 244,100 square kilometers. The population is 65 million people. The official language of the state is English.

The relief of the country is various. There are mountains, lakes, rivers, plains, forests in the UK. The longest river is the Severn, while the Thames is the deepest one. The highest mountain Ben Nevis is situated in Scotland. The climate of the state is mild.

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The head of the state is the Queen. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister.

The flag of the UK is called *the Union Jack* and made up of three crosses red and white on the blue background.

Exercise 2. Agree or disagree:

1. The UK occupies the British Isles.
2. Its population is over 70 million people.
3. The UK is made up of three parts: Scotland, Wales and England.
4. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.
5. Cardiff is the capital of Northern Ireland.

6. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain on the territory of the UK.
7. The flag of the UK is called *the Stars and Stripes*.
8. The longest river on the territory of Great Britain is the Thames.
9. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by the English Channel.
10. The head of the United Kingdom is the Queen.

Exercise 3. Using the vocabulary words translate the following sentences into English:

1. Ұлыбритания мен Солтүстік Ирландияның Біріккен патшалығы Еуразия континентінің солтүстік-батыс бөлігінде орналасқан./Соединённое королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии расположено на северо-западе от Евразийского континента.

2. Британдықаралдар 5000-нанастамкішкентай жәнеекіүлкен: Ұлыбритания және Ирландия аралдарынан тұрады. / Британские острова состоят из свыше 5000 маленьких и двух больших островов: Великобритания и Ирландии.

3. Ұлыбритания континенттен Ла-Манш және Па-де-Кале бұғаздарымен бөлінеді. / Великобритания отделяется от континента проливами Ла-Манш и Па-де-Кале.

4. Біріккен патшалық жағалауы Атлант мұхитымен, Солтүстік және Ирланд теңіздерімен, Ла-Манш және Па-де-Кале бұғаздарымен шайылады./Побережье Соединённого королевства омывается водами Атлантического океана, Северного и Ирландского морей, проливом Ла-Манш и Па-де-Кале.

5. Ұлыбританияның рельефі әртүрлі: қыраттар, таулар және жазық жерлер, бар. / Рельеф Великобритании разнообразный: имеются возвышенности, горы и равнины.

6. Біріккен патшалықта 65 миллионнан астам адам тұрады. /В Соединённом королевстве проживают более 65 миллионов людей.

7. Елдің ресми тілі – ағылшын тілі. / Официальным языком страны является английский язык.

8. Біріккен патшалықтағы басқару формасы конституциялық монархия болып табылады. / Форма правления в Соединённом королевстве – конституционная монархия.

9. Елдің басшысы – Королева, мемлекет басшысы – Премьер-министр. / Главой государства является Королева, а главой правительства – Премьер-Министр.

10. Темза өзенінде тұрған Лондон – Англияның астанасы. / Столицей Англии является Лондон, который стоит на реке Темза.

Exercise 4. Read about 10 best places to visit in England. Write the translation of the underlined words.

10 Best Places to Visit in England

(by www.touropia.com)

England is a great place to visit, whether travelers are making their first or umpteenth trip abroad. That's partly because the language barrier isn't there for English speakers, though one can hear languages from throughout the world spoken here. First-time visitors may just want to hit the highlights, such as Westminster Abbey or shopping at Knightsbridge in London and perhaps visit a university town or Stonehenge. Return visitors might opt for hiking on the moors, investigating the nooks and crannies of picturesque villages, or digging into their English heritage. The best places to visit in England truly offer something for everyone.

1. London



No superlative is too great when it comes to describing London, the capital of England and the UK. This bustling city is history personified from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace – be sure to watch the Changing of the Guards. Shopping, from Knightsbridge to Carnaby Street, is a must as is riding a red double-decker bus and the ‘tube’, or subway where one is constantly reminded to ‘mind the gap’. London is also famous for live theatre; be sure to stop in at local pub for a pint after a performance.

2. Stonehenge & Avebury



One of the most popular places to visit in England, Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument found in Wiltshire. From about 2500BC, Neolithic and Bronze Age man started to bring gigantic stones from Wales and the Marlborough Downs. It was not until 1600BC that Stonehenge came to be completed. A trip to Stonehenge is best combined with a trip to prehistoric Avebury to the north, which has an even bigger stone circle, with fewer restrictions, and far fewer tourists.

3. York



York is a walled city with a rich heritage located where the River Foss meets the River Ouse. Plenty of exciting sights compete for visitors' attention as they stroll along the city's cobblestone streets. One of the city's landmarks is York Minster. This commanding stone

cathedral is filled with remarkable works of art. The medieval Clifford's Tower, which was built by William the Conqueror and rebuilt by Henry III in the 13th century, is a great vantage point for panoramic views around the city.

4. Oxford



Oxford dates back to Saxon England when it was known as Oxenaford or a place where oxen crossed a river. Today it is known as home to the oldest university in the English-speaking world, Oxford University, which dates back to the 12th century. This southeastern England town, the county seat for Oxfordshire, also boasts the remains of Norman castles, and the Christ Church Cathedral, a college chapel and cathedral rolled into one building. Because students come from all over the world to study here, Oxford is an ethnically diverse city.

5. Jurassic Coast



Jurassic Coast is a section in southern England that runs roughly from Bournemouth to Exmouth. The rocks date back 185 million years to when the continents were crunching up against each other and then drifting apart. Museums along the way explain each region; Charmouth is the best place to find fossils. Fossil hunters, and all visitors, should take time to walk the beaches or visit the small charming towns along the way. Take care when walking near cliffs since rocks can fall at any time.

6. Cambridge



Cambridge is an historic city about 80 km (50 miles) north of London that is home to the University of Cambridge, one of the top universities in the world. It was founded in 1209; its students make up almost 20 percent of the city's 123,000 population. After touring the university, travelers may want to take a boat ride on the River Cam, visit the Fitzwilliam Museum with its huge collection of antiquities, or walk across the Mathematical Bridge that some claim is better than bridges in Venice.

7. Bath



Bath got its name because that's what it was when it was founded by the Romans in 60 A.D., who built baths here because of the hot springs. It reached its popularity peak in the Georgian years when the wealthy flocked here for spas. Besides being famous for its waters, the city also is an

excellent example of Georgian architecture. The city has an active cultural scene today, with live theatre and fine dining. This southwestern English city makes a good base from which to visit the monolithic Stonehenge.

8. St. Ives



Located on the coast, St. Ives may be a former fishing town but it still has the only port in southeastern England's Cornwall. Today this picturesque town of almost 12,000 is such a popular holiday resort it was named the Best UK Seaside Town in 2010 and 2011. Comfortable walking shoes are a must to get up the hilly, narrow cobblestone streets that are lined with quaint buildings housing boutiques and art galleries.

9. Lake District



The Lake District in northwest England's Cumbria is home to the country's largest national park. The mountainous region is known for hikes and mountain climbing. It's a popular tourist destination, attracting more than 15million visitors annually. The park has the highest mounting in England, Scafell Peak, and the longest lake, Windermere. Others may prefer more gentle walks through the valleys while they contemplate the works of William Wordsworth, a famous 19th century poet, or riding a steam train through the scenic are.

10. Brighton



Brighton, on the Sussex coast, has been a popular beach resort since the mid-19th century. Much of its popularity is due to the proximity to London, making it popular with day trippers. The beachfront is lined with graceful old Victorian homes that today provide tourist accommodations. Visitors will want to walk out on the famous Palace Pier or admire the traditional English gardens. The city has a vibrant night life, and is home to many entertainers and athletes.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text.

London

London, the capital of Great Britain, is one of the oldest British cities. It stands on the river Thames which flows into the North Sea. For centuries entry to London from the sea was guarded by the Tower fortress. The Tower was built 9 centuries ago. It once served as a royal residence and later as a prison. Now it is a museum.

When Julius Caesar 55 B.C., he found a small settlement on the bank of the Thames. As years passed the settlement grew into a large town and in 1066 became the capital of the country. Now London is one of the largest cities in the world with the population of more than 8 million people.



came to Britain in the year passed by, the small town and in 1066 became Now London is one of the with the population of more

The historical centre of the UK London. The City is London's offices, trusts are centered here. The narrow streets and the traffic is very slow. One of the most interesting monuments in the City is St. Paul's Cathedral. Inside there is a great number of monuments to Admirals Nelson and Wellington among other great Englishmen.



capital is the City of business district. Banks, streets in the City are One of the most interesting Cathedral. Inside there is a generals and admirals. Wellington are buried there

The West End is the richest of London. It is a district of rich palaces, gardens and parks, theatres, concert halls and restaurants. There is Buckingham Palace which is the Queen's residence, Westminster Abbey where coronations of all the British monarchs take place and the Houses of Parliament with famous clock Big Ben.

and the most beautiful part shops, fine houses, and

The best-known streets in London are Whitehall with important Government offices, Downing Street where house number 10 is London residence of the Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets, Fleet Street where most newspapers have their offices, Harley Street where the highest-paid doctors live and some others.

The East End is the the district of factories and is here.



industrial part of London, docks. The port of London

There is a lot of London: buses, motor-cars buses are the famous red two decks for passengers. In Great Britain the traffic keeps to the left.

traffic in the streets of and taxis. Most of London double-deckers that have London as everywhere in

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps in the sentences.

1. London is the capital of _____.
2. London stands on the bank of the river _____.
3. The fortress Tower served as a _____.
4. London _____ is more than 8 mln people.
5. The City is London's _____.
6. Buckingham Palace is the Queen's _____ in London.
7. The coronations of all the British monarchs take place in _____.
8. Downing Street, 10 is London residence of _____.
9. Most of London's _____ are in Fleet Street.
10. _____ are famous London buses.

Exercise 7. Read the texts about the most interesting places of London and translate them:

10 Top Tourist Attractions in London (bywww.touropia.com)

London is one of the largest cities in the world with a population of 8 million people. It is a leading global city of culture, fashion, finance, politics and trade and remains one of the most visited cities by international tourists in the world. The city contains many famous landmarks and getting around is easy. The famous London Underground, also known as the Tube, is one of the most extensive subway networks in the world. Read an overview of the top tourist attractions in London.

1. Big Ben



The 150 year old Big Ben Clock Tower is one of the top tourist attractions in London. The name Big Ben actually refers not to the clock tower itself, but to the 13 ton bell housed within the tower and takes its name from the man who first ordered the bell, Sir Benjamin Hall. The present-day Big Ben bell was constructed in 1858 after a first bell of 16 tons cracked irreparably two years prior. The clock has become a popular attraction and has appeared in many films. In the movie *Mars Attacks!* for example the Big Ben is destroyed by a UFO attack.

2. Tower of London and Tower Bridge



Now home to the British Crown Jewels, the Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror in 1078. It served as a prison from 1100 to the mid twentieth century. This has led to the phrase ‘sent to the Tower’, meaning imprisoned. Famous prisoners include Sir Thomas More, King Henry VI, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard (wives of King Henry VIII) and Rudolph Hess. Today the Tower of London is one of the most popular London tourist attractions.

Tower Bridge over the River Thames is close to the Tower of London, which gives it its name and has become an iconic symbol of London.



3. British Museum



Established in 1753, the British Museum in London is a museum of human history and culture. Its collections, which number more than seven million objects, are amongst the largest and most comprehensive in the world and originate from all continents, illustrating and documenting the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present. Objects include the

Rosetta Stone, the key to the deciphering of hieroglyphs, and the largest collection of mummies outside of Egypt.

4. Buckingham Palace



Buckingham Palace is the main residence of Queen Elizabeth II although it is owned by the British state and is not the monarch's personal property. The Forecourt of Buckingham Palace is used for Changing of the Guard, a major ceremony and tourist attraction. Between May and July the guard changes each morning and on alternate days the rest of the year. Since 1993, the

palace's state rooms have been open to the public during August and September.

5. Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square is a large city square commemorating Lord Horatio Nelson's victory against Napoleon's navy at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The central monument within the square is a single tall column on which the figure of Nelson stands gazing over London. His monument is surrounded by four colossal lions and a series of large fountains. Much more than just an open plaza, Trafalgar Square is one of the most famous city squares in the world and has become a social and political location for tourists and Londoners alike.



6. St. Paul's Cathedral



Built in the 17th century, St. Paul's Cathedral is one of London's most famous and most recognizable sights. The Cathedral was heroically saved by firefighters when it was bombed during the Second World War. Its impressive dome was inspired by St. Peter's Basilica in Rome and rises 118 meters (365 ft)

to the cross at its summit. It was the tallest building in London from 1710 to 1962, and its dome is also among the highest in the world.

7. Palace of Westminster



The Palace of Westminster (more widely known as the Houses of Parliament) is the seat of Parliament in the United Kingdom. The present building largely dates from the 19th century when it was rebuilt following a fire in a splendid example of Victorian neo-Gothic architecture. The House of Commons (elected Members of Parliament) is located to the north of the building and is decorated with green leather upholstery, and the House of Lords is located to the south and decorated with red leather upholstery.

8. Westminster Abbey



Westminster Abbey is a large, mainly Gothic, church located just to the west of the Palace of Westminster. It is one of the most notable religious buildings in the United Kingdom and is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English and, later, British monarchs. Most of the present building dates from 1245 to 1272 when Henry III decided to rebuild an old abbey in the Gothic style. The building was later significantly expanded: the Chapel of Henry VII was added between 1503 and 1512, while the two West Front Towers date from 1745.

9. London Eye

Situated on the banks of the River Thames, the London Eye is an enormous, 135 meter (443 ft) high observation wheel carrying 32 exterior glass-walled capsules. It offers fantastic views over central London. The wheel does not usually stop to take on passengers as the rotation rate is slow enough to allow passengers to walk on and off the moving capsules at ground level. It is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3.5 million people annually.



10. Wembley Stadium



Wembley Stadium is a football stadium in Wembley Park, London, England, opened in 2007 on the site of the original Wembley Stadium which was demolished in 2003. The stadium hosts major football matches including the FA Cup Final and home matches of the England national football team.

Wembley Stadium is an UEFA category four stadium. With 90,000 seats it is the second largest stadium in Europe and the largest stadium in the United Kingdom.

Exercise 8. Match the description to the picture.

<p>1. It was built in a new Gothic style after the fire in the mid of the 19th century. Today the building houses two chambers – the House of Lords and the House of Commons.</p>	 <p>a) _____</p>
<p>2. It was named after the famous battle on the Spanish land where admiral Nelson's fleet defeated the French and Spanish navies. The place is dominated by the 55th meter high Nelson's Column.</p>	 <p>b) _____</p>
<p>3. London's most important and admired building and the seat of the British monarchy.</p>	 <p>c) _____</p>

<p>4. One of the oldest buildings in London which served many purposes: a fortress, a Royal Palace, a prison, a treasure, a mint, an arsenal, an observatory, a Royal Zoo.</p>	 <p>d) _____</p>
<p>5. One of the towers of the Houses of Parliament which is world famous with its clock.</p>	 <p>e) _____</p>
<p>6. The biggest cathedral of the Church of England, the seat of the bishopric of London which was designed by Christopher Wren.</p>	 <p>f) _____</p>

Exercise 9. Choose the suitable proper name.

1. The City of London spreads along both sides of the river (Avon, Severn, Thames).
2. Downing Street, 10 has been the official home of the British (king, president, Prime Minister) for more than 250 years.
3. The Tower of London was constructed in the 11th century by (William the Conqueror, Henry the VIII, Queen Victoria).
4. (Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Street, Trafalgar Square) is dominated by the high column in honor of Admiral Nelson.
5. Many eminent persons are buried in (St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, Buckingham Palace) including John Wycliffe, Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Florence Nightingale, and Christopher Wren.
6. The coronations of all the British monarchs take place in (Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament).
7. In front of Buckingham Palace there is a memorial to (William the Conqueror, Queen Victoria, Admiral Nelson).

8. (Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral) was designed by Christopher Wren.

Exercise 10. Disagree with the statements. Correct them.

Model: The British Prime Minister lives in Buckingham Palace.

- No, I don't think that's correct. Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street. Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the English Royalty.

1. The Crown Jewels are kept in the Houses of Parliament.
2. The Tower of London is the Royal residence.
3. There is Nelson's Column in the Piccadilly Circus.
4. Fleet Street is the place where highly-paid doctors live.
5. Speaker's Corner is in the Trafalgar Square.

IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Read And translate the dialogues.

Could you tell me the way to ...? - Сіз маған айта алмайсыз ба ...қалай өтуге болады? / Не могли бы Вы сказать мне, как пройти к (в) ...?

Go down the street – Көшемен төмен жүріңіз. / Идите вниз по улице.

Go straight on – Тіке жүріңіз. / Идите прямо.

Turn right / left – Оңға / солға бұрылыңыз. / Поверните направо / налево.

Cross the road – Жолдан өтіңіз. / Перейдите дорогу.

Dialogue 1.

- Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the British Museum?

- Yes, of course. Go down the street and turn right.

- Is it far?

- No, it's only 5 minutes walk.

- Thank you very much.

- You are welcome.



Dialogue 2.

- Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the Buckingham Palace?

- Turn left and then go straight on and turn right.

- Thank you very much.

- You are welcome

Dialogue 3.

- Excuse me. Where is the Tower?

- Go straight on for 200 meters and turn left.

- Thank you very much.

- You are welcome.

Dialogue 4.

- Excuse me. Where is Trafalgar Square?
- Cross the road, turn left and go straight on.
- Is it far?
- No, it's only 10 minutes walk.
- Thank you very much.
- You are welcome.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps in the dialogues.

Dialogue 1.

- _____ .Could you tell me the way to _____ ?
- Yes, of course. _____ ?
- _____ ?
- No, it's only 5 minutes walk.
- _____ .
- You are welcome.

(Is it far, turn left and then go straight on and turn right, excuse me, the National Gallery, thank you very much).

Dialogue 2.

- Excuse me. _____ to St. Paul's Cathedral?
- _____ .
- Thank you very much.
- _____ .

(Go down the street and turn right, you are welcome, could you tell me the way).

Dialogue 3.

- Excuse me. _____ ?
- Go straight on for 200 meters and turn left.
- _____ .
- You are welcome.

(Thank you very much, where is the Westminster Abbey, go down Whitehall Street for about 300 meters and turn right).

Dialogue 4.

- Excuse me. _____ ?
- _____ .
- Is it far?
- No, _____ .
- Thank you very much.
- _____ .

(Where is Harley Street, you are welcome, turn left and go straight on, it's only 5 minutes walk).

Exercise 3. Make up your own dialogues by the models of Exercises 1-2.

V.SELF-WORK

Exercise 1. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

c) Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. The national symbol of Wales is the red rose.
2. St. David had to live on bread and wild leek for several years.
3. On St. David's Day the daffodil is worn in the cap badges of every soldier in every Welsh regiment.
4. The leek breaks into blossom on St. David's Day.
5. One of the many Welsh names for a daffodil is 'CenhinenBedr' which means 'Peter's leek'.

The National Symbol of Wales

Wales has got two national symbols. These are the daffodil and the leek. They are both connected to the Patron Saint of Wales.

According to the legend, during a battle against the Saxons, St. David advised his soldiers to wear leeks in their hats, so that they could easily be distinguished from their enemies.

Another link between the leek and St. David is the belief that he had to live on bread and wild leek for several years.

However, today each year on St. David's Day the leek is worn in the cap badges of every soldier in every Welsh regiment.

But outside the army, many other Welsh people have substituted the leek by the daffodil, perhaps because it looks more attractive and certainly smells a lot better.

The daffodil is also associated with St. David's Day, due to the fact that it breaks into blossom on that day. Interesting to note that one of the many Welsh names for a daffodil is 'CenhinenBedr' which means 'Peter's leek'.



Exercise 2. a) Read and translate the text.

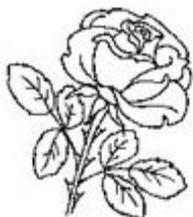
b) Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

c) Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. The red rose is the symbol of Ireland.
2. The Lancastrians and the Yorkists were struggling for the English throne.
3. The white rose was the emblem of the Lancastrians and the red rose was that of the Yorkists.

4. Their rival ended when King Henry VII, the Lancastrian, married Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of the Yorkist.
5. Since the Great War the red rose has become the national symbol of England.

The National Symbol of England



The red rose is the symbol of England. It comes from the history of the country.

This symbol goes back to the War of the Roses, which was the war within the country. In the 15th century two Houses were struggling for the English throne — the Lancastrians and the Yorkists.

Red rose was the emblem of the Lancastrians and the white rose was that of the Yorkists. Their rival ended when King Henry VII, the Lancastrian, married Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of the Yorkist. Since that time the red rose has become the national emblem of England.

Exercise 3. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

c) Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. The purple rose is Scotland's national symbol.
2. Ancient Greeks landed on the east coast of Scotland.
3. The Norsemen wanted to plunder the land of Scotland.
4. One of the Norsemen stepped on a thistle and screamed with pain.
5. The geese helped the Scots to win over the Norsemen.

The National Symbol of Scotland

For many centuries the purple thistle has been Scotland's national emblem.



There is a legend that explains why it became the Scottish emblem. According to that legend, ancient Scandinavians (the Norsemen) wanted to plunder the land of Scotland and settle there. So, they landed on the east coast of Scotland.

The Scots gathered their army to defend the land. They assembled behind the river Tay and made a camp to have a rest after a long march. The Scots were sleeping and did not expect the enemies.

When the Norsemen decided to attack the Scots, they took their shoes off not to make noise. But one of the Norsemen stepped on a thistle. That sudden and sharp pain made him scream. So, the Scots heard this 'alarm' and put the Norsemen to fight.

That is how the thistle became the emblem of Scotland.

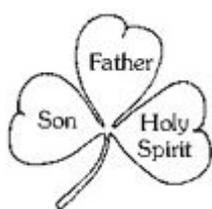
Exercise 4. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

c) Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. The shamrock is the symbol of England.
2. St. Patrick is the King of Ireland.
3. Saint Patrick used the shamrock, a kind of a white clover with three leaves, to explain the Holy Trinity.
4. The red hand is in the flag of the Northern Ireland.
5. The heir to the throne of Ireland cut his hand to win the competition for the country.

The National Symbol of Northern Ireland



The shamrock is the symbol of Northern Ireland. It is also connected to St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.

Saint Patrick is most famous for bringing Christianity to Ireland. The legend tells how he used the shamrock, a kind of a white clover with three leaves, to explain the Holy Trinity. Apparently, he used it to show how the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit could all exist as separate elements of the same entity.

The red hand is also a symbol of Northern Ireland. The Red Hand is in its flag. According to the myth, there was time when the heir to the throne of Ireland was undecided. And they decided to hold a boat-race and the winner (the first who would reach the shore of Ulster) would be the king. One competitor so much desired the country that when he saw that he was losing the race, he cut his hand threw it to the shore and won. The hand is most likely red because it was covered with blood.

Exercise 5. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

c) Answer the questions:

1. Why does Britain attract many visitors?
2. What places of interest can visitors see in the UK?
3. What do you know about Stonehenge?
4. What is Stratford-upon-Avon famous for?

Sightseeing in Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a country of strong attraction for tourists. The charm of it lies in its variety of scenery: the finest combination of sea, highland and valleys, lakes and rivers, fields and meadows.



The UK is the country with a long and exciting history and a rich cultural heritage. People from different corners of our planet go there to see Stonehenge, a relic of an ancient civilization, Loch Ness and its legendary

monster, the Royal residence and numerous castles. The cities and towns of Britain – London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge and many others – present a lot of interest to foreigners.

Stonehenge is the most monument in Britain. The who come to see it increases Stonehenge is located in the plain, England, and it won't there by car or coach from is not a single structure, but large stones that were built over a period of approximately 1,500 years. Today, it is widely believed that Neolithic peoples of the British Isles began constructing the monument about 5,000 years ago.



famous prehistoric number of visitors year after year. middle of Salisbury take you long to get London. Stonehenge the arrangement of

Stratford-upon-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, is now one of the most popular tourist centers. People from all over the world come to see Shakespeare's birthplace. There are a lot of relics in the town associated with Shakespeare and his immortal works: the Grammar School where he studied, the church where he was buried, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. The town is famous for its great Shakespeare festivals which are held annually from April to September.



Exercise 6. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

c) Answer the questions:

1. What are the houses on the British Parliament?
2. How many members are there in the House of Commons?
3. What period are MPs elected for?
4. Who are called 'front benches'?
5. Are the members of the House of Lords elected?
6. Who sits on the 'Woolsack'?

The British Parliament

The British Parliament is the oldest in the world. It consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head.

The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making. It consists of 650 Members of Parliament (called MPs for short). Each of them represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. MPs are elected at parliamentary elections held every 5 years and it is the Prime Minister who decides on the exact day of the election.



The House of Commons is over by the Speaker. MPs sit on two the hall, one side for the governing the other for the opposition. The rows of seats are occupied by the members of both parties (called benches'). The back benches belong rank-and-file MPs. Each session of the House of Commons lasts for 160-175 days. Parliament has intervals during his work. MPs are paid for their parliamentary work and have to attend the sittings.



presided sides of party and first 2 leading 'front to the

The House of Lords has more than 1000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work in the house. Members of this Upper House are not elected, they sit there because of their rank, the chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. And he sits on a special seat, called 'Woolsack' The members of the House of Lords debate the bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons.



Exercise 7. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

c) Answer the questions:

1. Why is Buckingham Palace like a small town?
2. Are there a lot of clocks?
3. How many dogs does the Queen have?
4. What newspaper does she read?
5. When does she meet the Prime Minister?

Life in Buckingham Palace



There are two addresses in London that the whole world knows. One is 10 Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives. The other is Buckingham Palace. This famous palace, first built in 1703, is in the very centre of London.

Buckingham Palace is like a small town, with a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sports clubs, a disco, a cinema, and a swimming pool. There are 600 rooms and three miles of red carpet. Two men work full-time to look after the 300 clocks. About 700 people work in the Palace.

When the Queen gets up in the morning, seven people look after her. One starts her bath, one prepares her clothes, and one feeds the Royal dogs. She has eight or nine dogs, and they sleep in their own bedroom near the Queen's bedroom. Two people bring her breakfast. She has coffee, toast and eggs. Every day for fifteen

minutes the piper plays Scottish music outside her room and the Queen reads the Times.

Every Tuesday evening, she meets the Prime Minister. They talk about world news and have a drink, perhaps a gin and tonic or a whisky.

When the Queen invites a lot of people for dinner, it takes three days to prepare the table and three days to do the washing-up. Everybody has five glasses: one for red wine, one for white wine, one for water, one for port and one for liqueur. During the first and second courses the Queen speaks to the person on her left and then she speaks to the person on her right for the rest of the meal. When the Queen finishes her food, everybody finishes, and it is the time for the next course.



V. TEST

Do the test.

1. The UK is situated on _____.

- a) the British Isles
- b) the Caribbean Isles
- c) the North America continent
- d) Australia
- e) Africa

2. The parts of the UK are _____.

- a) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- b) England, Scotland, Wales
- c) London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast
- d) the Thames, the Severn
- e) Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester

3. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by _____.

- a) the English Channel
- b) the Atlantic Ocean
- c) the Irish Sea
- d) the Strait of Dover
- e) the North Sea

4. London stands on the river ____ which flows into ____.

- a) Thames, the North Sea
- b) Severn, the Atlantic Ocean
- c) British Channel, the Arctic Ocean
- d) Volga, the Caspian Sea
- e) Trent, the Irish Sea

- 5. The highest mountain on the territory of the UK is ____.**
- a) Khan Tengri
 - b) Big Ben
 - c) Snowdon
 - d) Cordillera
 - e) Ben Nevis
- 6. The capital of England is ____.**
- a) London
 - b) Cardiff
 - c) Edinburgh
 - d) Dublin
 - e) Oxford
- 7. The capital of Wales is ____.**
- a) London
 - b) Cardiff
 - c) Edinburgh
 - d) Dublin
 - e) Oxford
- 8. The capital of Scotland is ____.**
- a) London
 - b) Cardiff
 - c) Edinburgh
 - d) Dublin
 - e) Oxford
- 9. The capital of Northern Ireland is ____.**
- a) London
 - b) Cardiff
 - c) Edinburgh
 - d) Dublin
 - e) Oxford
- 10. _____ served many purposes: a fortress, a Royal Palace, a prison, a treasure, a mint, an arsenal, an observatory, a Royal Zoo.**
- a) Big Ben
 - b) Buckingham Palace
 - c) St. Paul's Cathedral
 - d) London Museum
 - e) the Tower of London

11. _____ is dominated by the high column in honor of Admiral Nelson.

- a) Piccadilly Circus
- b) Oxford Street
- c) Trafalgar Square
- d) Buckingham Palace
- e) the Tower of London

12. _____ was designed by Christopher Wren.

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) the Houses of Parliament
- c) St. Paul's Cathedral
- d) the Tower
- e) London Museum

13. The tower of the Houses of Parliament world famous with its clock is _____.

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) the City of London
- c) Hyde Park
- d) Big Ben
- e) London Eye

14. The residence of the Royal Family in London is _____.

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) the Tower
- c) the British Museum
- d) Westminster Abbey
- e) Big Ben

15. Downing Street, 10 is London residence of _____.

- a) the Queen
- b) the King
- c) the Speaker
- d) the Lord Chancellor
- e) the Prime Minister

16. The national symbol of England is the ____.

- a) red hand
- b) helmet
- c) thistle
- d) rose
- e) daffodil

17. The flag of the UK is known as ____.

- a) the Union John
- b) the Union Jack
- c) the Union Andrew
- d) the Union Patrick
- e) the Union Tom

18. The head of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is _____.

- a) the Queen
- b) the Lord Chancellor
- c) the Mayor
- d) the President
- e) the Speaker

19. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a ____ monarchy.

- a) hereditary
- b) presidential
- c) constitutional
- d) legislative
- e) executive

20. Choose a wrong statement:

- a) The UK occupies the British Isles.
- b) The population of the UK is 65 million people.
- c) Edinburgh is the capital of Wales.
- d) Ben Nevis is the highest mountain on the territory of the UK.
- e) Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel.

VI. QUIZ

Task 1. Put the verbs into the corresponding tense.

1. The number of visitors who (to come) to see Stonehenge (to increase) this year (Present Simple, Future Simple).
2. In the 15th century two Houses (to struggle) for the English throne — the Lancastrians and the Yorkist (Past Continuous).
3. Since that time the red rose (to be) the national emblem of England (Present Perfect).
4. For many centuries the purple thistle (to be) Scotland's national emblem (Present Perfect).
5. Admiral Nelson (to lose) his life in the Trafalgar battle (Past Simple).
6. When the Norsemen (to decide) to attack the Scots, they (to take) their shoes off not to make noise (Past Simple).

7. The City of London (to spread) along both sides of the river Thames (Present Simple).
8. Downing Street, 10 (to be) the official home of the British Prime Minister for more than 250 years (Present Perfect).
9. The coronations of all the British monarchs (to take place) in Westminster Abbey (Present Simple).
10. Admiral Nelson's statue (to stand) on the top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square (Present Simple).

Task 2. Choose the right words and translate these sentences:

1. The UK occupies (the British Isles, the Solomon Isles).
2. Edinburgh is the capital of (Scotland, Wales).
3. The head of the UK is (the President, the Queen).
4. London stands on the River (Thames, Severn).
5. The UK flag is called (the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes).
6. The residence of the Queen is (the Tower, the Buckingham Palace).
7. One of the towers of the Houses of Parliament which is world famous with its clock is (Big Ben, the Tower).
8. The biggest cathedral of the Church of England which was designed by Christopher Wren is (Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral).
9. The Houses of Parliament is the seat of the UK (Parliament, Queen).
10. The coronations of all the British monarchs take place in (Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament).

Task 4. Correct the false statements.

1. The UK is made up of three parts: Scotland, Wales and England.
2. Downing Street, 10 is London residence of the Queen.
3. The Crown Jewels are kept in the Houses of Parliament.
4. The Tower of London is a Royal residence.
5. There is Nelson's Column in the Piccadilly Circus.
6. Fleet Street is the place where highly-paid doctors live.
7. Speaker's Corner is in the Trafalgar Square.
8. The red rose is the symbol of Ireland.
9. The geese helped the Scots to win over the Norsemen.
10. Stratford-upon-Avon is the Queen's birthplace.

Task 5. a) Read and translate the text.

b) Make a vocabulary to the text.

c) Answer the questions:

1. Why is British nation considered to be the most conservative in Europe?
2. When did Great Britain become a constitutional monarchy?
3. What are traditional parts in London?
4. Where do English people like to spend their free time?
5. What is traditional English meal?
6. What traditional holidays do Englishmen have?

Customs and traditions in Great Britain

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. There are many customs and some of them are very old. First of all it concerns United Kingdom political system. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. After the English Revolution Great Britain became headed by the King (now the Queen, Elizabeth the second). Traditionally the Queen acts only on the advice of her Ministers. She reigns, but she does not rule.

Englishmen have traditions not only in political, but in social life. For example, London, the capital of England, is traditionally divided into three parts: the West End, the East end, and the City. The City is a historical, financial and business center of London. The East End is the district inhabited by the workers, and the West End is a fashionable shopping and entertaining center. English people like to spend their free time in numerous pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends.



The English are traditional about their meals. They eat eggs and bacon with toasts for breakfast, pudding or apple pie for dessert. Every English family has five o'clock tea. A typical feature of an English house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house.

English people like domestic animals. Every family has a pet: a dog, a cat or a bird.

Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say 'Thank you', 'Sorry', 'Beg your pardon'.

Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St. Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

UNIT 6.

Crime and Punishment

VOCABULARY

Crimes

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
crime	[kraim]	қылмыс	преступление
criminal	[ˈkriminl]	қылмыскер	преступник
to commit a crime	[kəˈmit ə kraim]	қылмыс жасау	совершить преступление
kidnapping	[kidˈnæpiŋ]	адам ұрлау	похищение людей
killing	[ˈkiliŋ]	кісі өлтіру	убийство
manslaughter	[ˌmænˈslo:tə]	қастандықпен өлтірілмеген	непредумышленно е убийство
murder	[ˈmə:də]	қастықпен әдейі өлтіру	умышленное убийство
raping	[ˈreipiŋ]	зорлау	изнасилование
arson	[ˈa:sn]	өртеу	поджог
burglary	[ˈbə:gləri]	бұзу арқылы ұрлық	кража со взломом
fraud	[fro:d]	бұзықтық, алаяқтық	мошенничество
hijacking	[ˌhaiˈdʒækiŋ]	көлік ұрлау	угон транспорта
pickpocketing	[ˌpikˈpokitɪŋ]	қалта ұрлығы	карманная кража
robbery	[ˈrɒbəri]	тонау	ограбление
shakedown	[ˈʃeikdaun]	ақша бопсалау	вымогательство денег
shoplifting	[ˌʃɒpˈliftɪŋ]	дүкендегі ұрлық	кража в магазине
racket	[ˈrækit]	қорқытып алушылық, күн ерездік	рэкёт, вымогательство
stealing/ theft	[ˈsti:liŋ] / [θeft]	ұрлық	кража
hooliganism	[ˈhu:lɪgənɪzm]	бұзақылық	хулиганство
terrorism	[ˈterərɪzm]	терроризм	терроризм
forgery	[ˈfo:dʒəri]	жалған	подделка
smuggling	[ˈsmʌgliŋ]	контрабанда	контрабанда
to break the law	[breik ðə lo:]	заң бұзу	нарушать закон
to obey the law	[əˈbei ðə lo:]	заңды сақтау	соблюдать закон
to find guilty	[faɪnd ɡilti]	сотталған	признать виновным

to investigate	[in'vestigeit]	зерттеу	расследовать
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Means used by criminals for committing crimes

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
bomb	[ˈbɒm]	бомба	бомба
rifle	[ˈraɪfl]	мылтық	ружье, винтовка
submachine gun	[ˈsʌbməʃɪn ɡʌn]	автомат	автомат
grenade	[ɡriˈneɪd]	гранат	граната
knife	[naɪf]	пышақ	нож
knuckle-duster	[ˈnʌkl ˈdʌstə]	кастет	кастет
mine	[maɪn]	мина	мина
picklock	[ˈpɪklɒk]	кілт	отмычка
pistol/ gun	[ˈpɪstl] / [ɡʌn]	пистолет	пистолет
slipknot	[ˈslɪpnɒt]	қылқындыру жібі	удавка

Punishment

English	Transcription	Kazakh	Russian
sentence	[ˈsentəns]	үкім	приговор
punishment	[ˈpʌnɪʃmənt]	жазалау	наказание
fine	[faɪn]	айып	штраф
imprisonment	[ɪmˈprɪz(ə)nmənt]	бас бостандығынан айырылу	лишение свободы
life imprisonment	[laɪf ɪmˈprɪz(ə)nmənt]	өмірлік бас бостандығынан айырылу	пожизненное заклучение
death penalty	[deθˈpenəlti]	өлім жазасы	смертная казнь
probation	[prəˈbeɪʃ(ə)n]	шартты түрде	условное наказание
prison	[prɪzn]	түрме	тюрьма
parole	[pəˈroul]	шартты- мерзімнен бұрын босату	условно-досрочное освобождение

I. LEXICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Give the Kazakh /Russian for:

To commit a crime, robbery, hijacking, raping, fraud, pick-pocketing, shakedown, racket, hooliganism, terrorism, submachine gun, pistol, knife, knuckle-duster, punishment, prison, imprisonment, sentence, probation.

Exercise 2. Give the English for:

Ұрлық, бұзу арқылы ұрлық, қастандықпен өлтірілмеген, адам ұрлау, дүкендегі ұрлық, өртеу, кісі өлтіру, қастықпен әдейі өлтіру, мылтық, пистолет, кілт, қылқындыружібі, мина, айып, өлім жазасы, өмірлік бас бостандығынан айырылу, түрме, шартты-мерзімнен бұрын босату.

Кража, кража со взломом, непредумышленное убийство, похищение людей, кража из магазина, поджог, убийство, умышленное убийство, ружье, пистолет, отмычка, удавка, мина, штраф, смертный приговор, пожизненное лишение свободы, тюрьма, условно-досрочное освобождение.

Exercise 3. Study the Vocabulary and answer the questions:

1. What are crimes against people?
 - against property?
 - against public order?
2. How is a person who commits crimes called?
3. What weapon is used for committing burglaries (murders, robberies)?
4. What are the main types of a sentence?
5. What is the punishment for stealing (killing, kidnapping, shop-lifting)?

Exercise 4. Study the list of crimes given in the Vocabulary and try to translate without a dictionary the following:

crime (noun)	to commit a crime (verb)	criminal (noun)
arson	to set fire to	arsonist
burglary	to burgle	burglar
hijacking	to hijack	hijacker
kidnapping	to kidnap	kidnapper
killing	to kill	killer
manslaughter	to kill by carelessness	manslayer
murder	to murder	murderer
pick-pocketing	to steal from a pocket	pickpocket
robbery	to rob	robber
shoplifting	to shoplift	shoplifter
stealing	to steal	a thief
racket	to racket	racketeer
hooliganism	to break the peace	hooligan
terrorism	to terrorize	terrorist

Exercise 5. Pair the words in column A with a suitable phrase in column B. Translate the word-expressions.

<p>to murder someone to arrest someone to commit crimes against to hijack to serve disqualification to open a door to break to release to sentence to A to set fire to community</p>	<p>from driving a house people a plane a crime service with a knife life imprisonment on parole the peace with a picklock for armed robbery B a prison sentence</p>
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Exercise 6. Translate the sentences.

1. A criminal was sentenced to life imprisonment.
2. A burglar opened a door with a picklock.
3. A man murdered his wife with a knife.
4. An arsonist set fire to Mr. Night's car.
5. A gang of criminals hijacked a plane.
6. A hooligan struck a woman with a knuckle-duster.
7. Criminals kidnapped a child of a rich businessman.
8. A shoplifter stole some goods from a shop.
9. A killer was sentenced to life imprisonment.
10. A suspect was arrested for armed robbery.
11. Community service is not imposed for crimes against people.
12. A prisoner was released on parole.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with a suitable word from the box.

<p>a shop-lifter a criminal a murderer a kidnapper an arsonist a hijacker a thief a gangster a prison a crime a sentence a fine</p>

1. A member of a criminal group is _____.
2. _____ kills people. _____ steals goods from shops.
3. An amount of money paid as punishment is _____.
4. A large building where criminals are kept locked up as a punishment is _____.
5. _____ takes people by force and demands money for their return.
6. A person who steals is _____. _____ sets fire to property.
7. _____ takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot to change the course.
8. An offence which is punishable by law is _____.
9. _____ commits a crime.
10. A punishment for a criminal found guilty in court is _____.

Exercise 8. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same.

- a) They said that John had stolen the money.
He was accused of _____.
- b) Dan said that he hadn't robbed anybody.
Dan denied _____.
- c) 'I stole some things from the shop', said Mary.
Mary admitted _____.
- d) Harry stole £60,000 and was arrested.
Harry was arrested for _____.
- e) 'We saw the accused break into the house', said the witnesses.
The witnesses stated _____.
- f) 'It's true, - said Norman, - I murdered Alan'.
Norman confessed to _____.
- g) This is the sixth fire in the area in the past month.
The police suspect _____.

Exercise 9. Match the offences to the correct definition.

1. Arson	a) taking a person away by force and keeping him as a prisoner, usually in order to demand money for his safe return.
2. Burglary	b) killing a person by accident or negligence.
3. Shoplifting	c) deliberately damaging public buildings and other public property, usually just for the fun of it.
4. Robbery	d) the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building.
5. Fraud	e) taking control of an aeroplane, train, etc. by force, usually in order to make political demands.

6. Hijacking	f) killing a person deliberately.
7. Kidnapping	g) the crime of stealing.
8. Manslaughter	h) deliberately taking goods from a shop without paying for them.
9. Murder	i) the crime of breaking into a house, a flat, etc. in order to steal things.
10. Vandalism	j) the crime of getting money from someone by tricking or deceiving him.
11. Theft	k) the crime of physically attacking someone in order to steal.
12. Pickpocketing	l) stealing things from people's pockets or handbags, usually in crowds or in public places.

Exercise 10. Match the sentences possible in an English court to their explanation. Which of these penalties exist in Kazakhstan?

SENTENCE	What does it mean?
1. Community service	a) You have to stay out of trouble. Once a week you visit a probation officer, who asks about your behaviour.
2. Fines	b) You don't go to prison immediately, but if you do something wrong, you are to serve your prison sentence.
3. Probation	c) You have to do a period (e.g. 100 hours) of unpaid work in hospitals / old people's homes.
4. Suspended prison sentence	d) You pay money to the court.
5. Prison	e) You go to prison for a fixed period (ranging from a very short period to life).

Exercise 11. Discuss the following:

- Which punishment do you think is appropriate for each of the following crimes?
- Match the actual sentences from British courts with the crimes.
- What is the punishment for these crimes and offences in Kazakhstan?

Crimes and offences	Sentences in Britain
1) murder of a policeman	a) 5 to 10 years in prison
2) vandalizing a telephone box	b) a small fixed penalty fine
3) drinking and driving without causing any accident	c) life imprisonment
4) robbing a supermarket with a gun	d) 400 pounds fine

5) stealing goods from a shop	e) 200 pounds fine and disqualifications from driving
6) parking a car illegally	f) 100 hours of community service

Exercise 12. Look at these cases. If you were a judge, what sentence would you give to these people?

a) 18-year-old Miranda worked in a shoe-shop. She lost her job when she stole £92 from the shop.

b) Nigel is 38. He drank a bottle of wine and then drove home. He had a car accident and killed a 13-year-old boy.

c) Kevin, 15, was caught travelling on the train without a ticket. The correct ticket would have cost £1.75.

d) Stacey, aged 22, was caught selling marijuana at a disco. At her flat about 50 grammas of the drug were found (value: around £250).

e) Dean, 17, broke the window of a new Mercedes and stole a mobile phone and four CDs.

f) Samira is 32. She killed her husband with a knife while he was asleep. He had been very cruel and violent with her for more than 10 years, and he often had girlfriends.

Exercise 13. How can you qualify the following wrongs committed? What punishments can you suggest?

1. A person who robbed a shop and wounded the owner with a knife.

2. A person who set fire to his or her flat and got the insurance money.

3. A person who took a bar of chocolate from a shop without paying for it.

4. A person who murdered a policeman in cold blood.

5. A person who kidnapped a small child and held him to ransom. (The child was unhurt).

6. A person who hi-jacked a plane. In the rescue attempt one passenger died of a heart attack.

7. A person caught selling cocaine and heroin.

8. A person who saw a woman being attacked went to her aid and accidentally killed her attacker.

9. A person who stole a car, then crashed into another one, seriously injuring the driver.

10. A football supporter who threw a brick at a referee during a football match. (The brick struck the referee on the leg).

II. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

TABLE 1. ENGLISH TENSES (PASSIVE) – ЫРЫҚСЫЗ ЕТІСТІҢ ШАҚ КАТЕГОРИЯСЫ / ВРЕМЕНА СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

to be + Participle II

	Tense	Active	Passive	Note
Simple	Present	ask(s)	am is asked	He asks / He is asked. Ол сұрайды / Оны сұрап жатыр.
	Past	asked	are was asked were	Он спрашивает / Его спрашивают.
	Future	will ask	will be asked	
Continuous	Present	am is asking are	am is being asked are	He is asking / He is being asked. Ол қазір сұрап тұр / Оны қазір сұрап тұр.
	Past	was asking were	was being asked were	Он сейчас спрашивает / Его сейчас спрашивают.
	Future	will be asking		
Perfect	Present	have asked has	have has been asked	He has asked / He has been asked.
	Past	had asked	had been asked	Ол сұрады / Оны сұрады.
	Future	will have asked	will have been asked	Он уже спросил / Его уже спросили.

Exercise 1. Choose a proper form (active or passive).

1. The USA (is washing, is washed) by oceans in the west and in the east.
2. The case (has investigated, has been investigated) by detectives.
3. At our Academy the full-time cadets (teach, are taught) English, German and Russian.
4. Harvard University (is founded, was founded) in 1636.
5. My friend (has finished, has been finished) the translation of this exercise.
6. I am sure the exams (passes, will be passed) successfully.
7. This event (is reporting, is being reported) in mass media.
8. English (speaks, is spoken) at our English lessons.
9. A very interesting competition (has conducted, has been conducted) by the chair of foreign languages.
10. Specialists of high qualification (train, are trained) at the refreshment courses.
11. American drama film *The Shawshank Redemption* (saw, is seen) in many countries around the world.

12. New expressions on topic 'Crime and punishment' must (learn, be learned) by the cadets.

Exercise 2. Make up sentences using the given verbs in the Passive Voice.

Model: law (to break) – *The law has been broken.*

1. smoking (to prohibit) _____
2. innocence (to prove) _____
3. crime (to commit) _____
4. handbag (to steal) _____
5. suspect (to find guilty) _____
6. murder (to detect) _____
7. death penalty (to abolish) _____
8. politician (to blackmail) _____

Exercise 3. Put the following words into the Passive Voice.

1. His brother broke the law.
2. People speak English in different parts of the world.
3. The United Kingdom occupies the British Isles.
4. Mountains surround Almaty.
5. George Washington founded the US capital.
6. The United Kingdom abolished death penalty in 1965.
7. Somebody is burgling the front door.
8. The psychologist was being talked to the witness of the crime at this time yesterday.
9. A young woman poisoned a dog.
10. Part-time students will graduate the Academy next year.

Exercise 4. Make the following sentences negative.

1. The criminal was found guilty by the court.
2. The lecture on Criminal Law will be read by Professor Johns.
3. The truth has been already said by the witness of the offence.
4. The exams are being taken by the part-time students in classroom 205.
5. The laws are obeyed by all the citizens.
6. In Kazakhstan alcohol is sold to anyone after 9 p.m.
7. The Harry Potter films are directed by Steven Spielberg.
8. The same T-shirts were worn by all members of our Academy's sport team.

Exercise 5. Make the following sentences interrogative.

1. London Eye is always crowded on Sunday.
2. Her uncle's wallet was stolen by a pickpocket.
3. A suspect is being described as a tall, broad-shouldered young man with a scar on the left cheek.
3. The investigation will be finished by the detective soon.
4. The crime scene was being searched the whole morning yesterday.
5. The Passive Voice will have been studied by cadets by the end of the next week.
6. Criminals had been locked up by the police.
7. Her relatives are being shown the new house at the moment.
8. A boy was forced to steal the money out of his Dad's room.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets in the corresponding grammar tense. Translate the text.

The young man had lived in a slum area of the city all his life and it was just a matter of time before he was in trouble with the law. At school, which he hardly ever attended, not only did he vandalize the school property, but he was also frightening and beating up other children.

When he was fifteen, he (to arrest – Past Simple Passive) for breaking into a local shop. At the age of sixteen, he (to charge - Past Simple Passive) with assault. He got off with two years' probation for this and was set free. Within six months, he was back in prison after he (to arrest – Past Perfect Passive) for stealing cars. This time, he (to sentence – Past Simple Passive) to two years in prison. After his release, he again turned to crime. This time it was bank robbery. At his trial he pleaded innocent, despite the fact he (to catch – Past Perfect Passive) red-handed. He (to find - Past Simple Passive) guilty and the judge sentenced him to ten years. Sociologists blame his background, while others say he was just bad.

III. READING

**Exercise 1. a) Read and translate the articles about crimes.
b) Write the translation of the underlined words.**

Crimes That Shocked the World

Text 1. 9/11



On September 11, 2001, the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda launched a series of four coordinated attacks on the United States, causing the deaths of almost 3,000 people. Terrorists took over four passenger jets, so they could fly them into important buildings in suicide attacks. Two of the planes were crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York; both towers collapsed in a fiery disaster. Terrorists crashed a third plane into the Pentagon, but the fourth plane, United Airlines Flight 93, meant for Washington, D.C., crashed into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania when its passengers charged the cockpit.

Text 2. Leopold and Loeb

In 1924, University of Chicago law students Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, who were both from wealthy families, decided to try to commit the perfect crime. So, they kidnapped and murdered Robert Franks, 14, in Chicago. Despite all their planning, Leopold and Loeb were caught and represented by famed attorney



Clarence Darrow; both received life sentences. Loeb was killed by a fellow prisoner in 1936 while Leopold was released on parole in 1958 after 33 years and later died in Puerto Rico.

Text 3. Jack Ruby



Just as shocking as Lee Harvey Oswald's killing of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963 was Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby murdering the accused assassin two days later on Nov. 24, 1963. As Oswald was being transferred from police headquarters to the jail, Ruby materialized from a crowd of reporters and shot the alleged assassin. Americans already reeling from Kennedy's death witnessed Oswald being murdered on live TV. While Ruby has long been fodder for conspiracy theorists, investigators concluded he acted alone out of anger over Oswald's action. Ruby died in prison of cancer in 1967.

Text 4. Bruno Hauptmann



Charles Lindbergh, Jr., the son of beloved aviator Charles Lindbergh and his wife Anne, was kidnapped in 1932 in one of the most notorious crimes of the 20th century. Two months after the 20-month-old boy vanished from his New Jersey home, Charles Jr.'s body was discovered a short distance from the Lindberghs' home. He had died from a massive skull fracture. Hauptmann was charged with the crime and convicted in a 1935 trial. Despite insisting he was innocent, Hauptmann died in the electric chair in 1936.

Text 5. The Beltway Sniper Attacks



The Americans were terrified for three weeks in 2002 when a rash of mysterious shootings took place in Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia, killing ten people and injuring three. Finally, cops caught John Allen Muhammad and his companion, Lee Boyd Malvo, 17, in a 1990 Chevrolet Caprice sedan, and the public learned they were behind the sniper attacks. In 2003, Muhammad was sentenced to death and he was executed in 2009 by lethal injections. Malvo was sentenced to six consecutive life sentences without the possibility of parole.

Text 6. Schiphol Airport Diamond Heist



Amsterdam's airport was the scene of history's largest diamond heist in February, 2005. Robbers used a stolen KLM cargo truck and uniforms to get access to the area, and then stole \$118 million worth of diamonds at Schiphol's cargo terminal without firing a shot. The case has never been solved and in 2013, a similar unsolved heist happened at Brussels airport.

Text 7. D.B. Cooper



On Thanksgiving Eve, 1971, D.B. Cooper, a mysterious man in a black suit, hijacked a Portland-to-Seattle plane and produced a ransom note demanding \$200,000 and four parachutes. The plane's crew landed, released the other passengers, and took off again under Cooper's direction. He soon put on one of the parachutes and jumped off the plane from 10,000 feet into the woods below. Cooper's fate remains unknown, but in 1980, a child playing in the woods found \$5,800 of his hijacking take in the Columbia River in Portland.

Text 8. Brinks Security Robbery

In January 1950, a gang of thieves wearing Halloween masks and phony uniforms broke into Brink's Security World Headquarters in Boston and ran away with \$3 million, at the time the largest heist in history. The men vowed not to spend the money until the six-year statute of limitations for theft had passed. When one of the gang was arrested for another crime, however, he turned into an informant and all of them got life in prison. Only a small portion of the money was ever found.



Text 9. Boston Marathon Bombings

In a terrorist incident that struck fear into the hearts of Americans, immigrant brothers Dzhokhar and Tamerlan Tsarnaev allegedly put two pressure cooker bombs along the route of 2013's Boston Marathon, killing three people and injuring 264 others. When the brothers' video images were publicized, they went on the run, allegedly killing a cop and carjacking a SUV. After a gun battle with police in Watertown, Massachusetts, Tamerlan died while Dzhokhar was caught



in a boat after a manhunt. He was indicted on 30 charges relating to homegrown, including use of weapon and malicious destruction of property resulting in death. Seventeen charges are punishable by death. Dzhokhar has confessed to planting the bombs, and was found guilty on all charges on April 8, 2015. On May 15, 2015, a jury sentenced Dzhokhar to death by lethal injection.

Exercise 2. a) Read and translate the article.

b) Write down from the text the crimes and translate them.

52 Kazakhstan citizens are wanted by Interpol



The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) is searching for 52 Kazakhstan citizens. Three of the most 'popular' charges include fraud, organized crime and threat to life and health.

One of the most famous Kazakhstan citizens wanted by the Interpol is former Vice-President of KazAtomProm Rustem Tursunbayev. Canadian law-enforcement authorities have put him under house arrest for submitting false information to immigration service. Kazakhstan's investigation authorities accuse Tursunbayev of creation and management of an organized criminal group, embezzlement of the state property, money laundering, evasion of taxes and forgery of documents.

The youngest Kazakhstan citizen wanted by Interpol is only 22. Kokshetau-born Ilya Zarva is wanted for robbery.

The oldest Interpol-wanted criminal is 66-y.o. former Kazakhstan's Emergency Situations Minister Viktor Khrapunov. 20 criminal cases have been initiated against him. They include abuse of power, large scale appropriation or embezzlement of entrusted property, financing of activities of an organized criminal group, transnational crime organization, as well as collection, storage, distribution of property and establishment of financing channels, fraud, etc.

Four former Kazakhstan citizens with criminal backgrounds got their second passports in France and Germany and another two in Russia. One of them is accused of fraud and the others of crimes related to threat to life or health.

Four women got on Interpol's wanted list of Kazakhstan citizens. They include fraud, co-participation in murder, robbery.

IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Study the vocabulary:

Police officer:

What's happened? – Не жағдай болды? Не болғаны? / Что случилось? Что произошло?

I'll do my best to help you. – Сізге көмектесу үшін, мен қолымнан келгенін бәрін жасаймын. /Я сделаю всё возможное, чтобы помочь Вам.

Please, answer my questions. – Сұрақтарыма жауап беріңіз. / Пожалуйста, ответьте на мои вопросы.

I'll fill in the report. – Мен хаттаманы толтырамын. / Я заполню протокол.

When did it happen? – Бұл қашан болды? / Когда это произошло?

Where did it happen? – Бұл қай жерде болды? / Где это произошло?

What things were stolen? – Қандай заттар ұрланған? / Какие вещи украдены?

What things were there in your ...? (What was there in it?) – Сіздің ... қандай заттар болған? / Какие вещи были в Вашем ...?

What colour is your ...? – Сіздің...қандай түсті? / Какого цвета Ваш...?

How much money was there in your ...? – Сіздің ... неше сомма ақша болған? / Какая сумма денег была в Вашем...?

How much money was stolen? – Неше сомма ақша ұрланған? / Какая сумма денег была украдена?

Were you alone at this time? Were there any eyewitnesses? – Сіз сол уақытта жалғыз болдыңыз ба? Куәлар болды ма? / В это время Вы были одни? Были ли еще очевидцы?

Was the robber alone? – Тонаушы жалғыз болды ма? / Грабитель был один?

Did the robber have any weapon? – Тонаушыда қаруы болды ма? / Было ли у грабителя оружие?

Victim:

Somebody has stolen my things. – Белгісіз біреу менің заттарымды ұрлады. / Кто-то украд мои вещи.

I've been robbed. – Мені тонады. / Меня ограбили.

My things disappeared. – Менің заттарым жоғалды. / Мои вещи исчезли.

It's me who called police. – Полицияны мен шақыртым. / Это я вызвал(а) полицию.

It happened ... – Бұл болды... / Это произошло ...

A case – сөмке, чемодан, кейс / сумка, чемодан, кейс

A suitcase – чемодан

A flight-bag – жол сөмке / дорожная сумка

A shopping-bag – сауда сатық сөмкесі / сумка для покупок

A handbag – әйелдер сөмкесі, барсетка / дамская сумочка, барсетка

A purse – әмиян / кошелек

An airline office – әуе хабарламаның агенттігі / агентство воздушных сообщений

An airport – әуежай / аэропорт

A ticket office – касса

A railway station – т/ж вокзалы / ж/д вокзал

A hall – қонақ бөлме, холл, күту залы / зал, холл, зал ожидания

A supermarket – супермаркет

Identity papers – құжаттар, тұлғаны растайтын / документы, удостоверяющие личность

Business papers – іс қағаздар / деловые бумаги

Exercise 2. Read, translate and memorize the dialogue. Work in pairs.

P.O.: Let me introduce myself. Lieutenant of police Omarov. What's happened?

F.: Somebody has stolen my things.

P.O.: I'll do my best to help you. Please, answer my questions. What's your full name?

F.: My full name is William Edward Harper.

P.O.: What country are you from?

F.: I am a citizen of New Zealand.

P.O.: Where and when were you born?

F.: I was born in Wellington in 1986.

P.O.: What is the purpose of your visit to Kazakhstan?

F.: I'm on tour.

P.O.: What hotel are you staying at?

F.: At the President Hotel.

P.O.: Will you show your identity papers?

F.: Here they are.

P.O.: Thank you for the information.

Exercise 3. Make up the dialogues using the phrases from exercise. Work in pairs. One of you is a police officer, the other is a foreigner in trouble. Use the following information.

a) John Feeble, a citizen of the USA, New York, 1980, on business, the President Hotel, somebody has stolen his things.

b) Olaf Burg, a citizen of Sweden, Stockholm, 1978, on tour, the Meridian Hotel, he's been robbed.

c) Robert Anthony Hill, a citizen of Canada, Toronto, 1987, on business, the Hilton Hotel, his things disappeared.

d) Elizabeth Mary Priestly, a citizen of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1976, on her friend's invitation, the Quality Hotel, somebody has stolen her things.

e) Helen Holtz, a citizen of Germany, Berlin, 1993, on tour, the Azimut Hotel, her things disappeared.

Exercise 4. Read the police officer's questions and find the suitable victim's answers given in brackets. Complete the dialogues. Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogues (P.O. – police officer, V. – victim).

Dialogue 1.

P.O.: What's happened?

V.: _____.

P.O.: Where did the theft happen?

V.: _____.

P.O.: When did it happen?

V.: _____.

P.O.: What colour is your suitcase?

V.: _____.

P.O.: What was there in it?

V.: _____.

P.O.: How much money was there in it?

V.: _____.

(At about 10 o'clock. / It's grey. / My clothes, some business papers and money. / In the hall of the railway station. / 2000 dollars. / Somebody has stolen my suitcase).

Dialogue 2.

P.O.: What's happened?

V.: _____.

P.O.: Where did the theft happen?

V.: _____.

P.O.: When did it happen?

V.: _____.

P.O.: What things were there in your flight-bag?

V.: _____.

P.O.: What colour is your stolen flight-bag?

V.: _____.

(In the airline office. / Some minutes ago. / Somebody has stolen my flight-bag. / It's red. / My clothes, Apple iPad, a mobile phone and some business papers).

Dialogue 3.

P.O.: What's happened?

V.: _____.

P.O.: Where did it happen?

V.: _____.

P.O.: When did it happen?

V.: _____.

P.O.: Were you alone at this time?

V.: _____.

P.O.: Was the robber alone?

V.: _____.

P.O.: Did the robber have any weapon?

V.: _____.

P.O.: What things were stolen?

V.: _____.

(I've been robbed. / My mobile phone and money. / It happened in the street near the hotel. / Yes, I was alone. / At 6 o'clock in the evening. / He was alone. / He had a knife).

Exercise 5. Read the victim's answers and find the suitable police officer's questions given in brackets. Complete the dialogues. Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogues.

Dialogue 1.

P.O.: _____.

V.: Somebody has stolen my handbag.

P.O.: _____.

V.: It happened in the bar.

P.O.: _____.

V.: 15 minutes ago.

P.O.: _____.

V.: It's black.

P.O.: _____.

V.: My passport, a driver's licence and a purse.

P.O.: _____.

V.: There were about 2000 tenge in it.

(What's happened? / How much money was there in it? / Where did the theft happen? / What colour is your handbag? / When did it happen? / What was there in it?).

Dialogue 2.

P.O.: _____.

V.: Somebody has stolen my shopping-bag.

P.O.: _____.

V.: Here, in the supermarket.

P.O.: _____.

V.: Some minutes ago.

P.O.: _____.

V.: A box with a CD player and a purse.

P.O.: _____.

V.: It's brown.

P.O.: _____.

V.: I think there were about 200 dollars in it.

(What's happened? / When did it happen? / What things were there in your shopping-bag? / How much money was there in your purse? / Where did the theft happen? / What colour is your shopping-bag?).

Dialogue 3.

P.O.: _____.

V.: I've been robbed.

P.O.: _____.

V.: It happened in the street near the hotel.

P.O.: _____.

V.: At 6 o'clock in the evening.

P.O.: _____.

V.: Yes, I was alone.

P.O.: _____.

V.: He was alone.

P.O.: _____.

V.: He had a knife.

P.O.: _____.

V.: My mobile phone and money.

(Where did it happen? / What's happened? / When did it happen? / Were you alone at this time? / Was the robber alone? / What things were stolen? / Did the robber have any weapon?).

Exercise 6. Work in pairs. One of you is a police officer, the other is a foreigner – a victim of a theft or a robbery. Ask and answer the questions, using the following information.

a) Alan Brown; a citizen of the USA; New York; 1990; on tour; a flight-bag; a hall of the airport; 15 minutes ago; clothes; a very expensive CD player and some money; 500 dollars; brown.

b) Robert Anthony Hill; a citizen of Canada; Toronto, 1987; on business; at the Meridian Hotel; a shopping-bag; a supermarket; not long ago; some things and a purse; 85 pounds of sterling; red.

c) Norman Samuel Goldsmith; a citizen of Great Britain; Liverpool, 1980; on business; at the Hilton Hotel; a case; a bar; half an hour ago; Apple iPad 2, business papers and money; 2000 tenge; black.

d) Elizabeth Mary Priestly; a citizen of Great Britain; Birmingham; 1976; on her friend's invitation; a hand-bag; an airline office; 20 minutes ago; identity papers and money; 300 euro; white.

e) Alex Swenson; a citizen of Sweden; Stockholm, 1972; on tour; at the President Hotel; in the street near the hotel; at 6 o'clock; I was alone; he was alone; he had a knife; mobile phone and money.

V. SELF-WORK

TEXT 1

1. Read and translate the text.

Lee Harvey Oswald

In 1963 the world was shaken by the news that President Kennedy had been assassinated in Dallas, Texas, while driving from airport. The men arrested for this terrible crime was Lee Harvey Oswald. After service in the U.S. Marine Corps, Oswald went to the Soviet Union for a time and married a Russian girl. On returning to the United States he was for a time involved with Cuban revolutionary elements. On 22nd November, 1963, he is said to have taken a rifle into the Texas Book



Depository in Dallas, where he worked, and shot President Kennedy and Governor Conally of Texas as they drove past. Conally survived, but the President died soon afterwards. Oswald tried to escape, shooting a policeman who tried to stop him. He was caught, but was later shot dead before he could be brought to trial by the night-club owner Jack Ruby, who

had got into the police station.

What was Lee Harvey Oswald's motive to assassinate President John F. Kennedy? It is possible that Oswald's motive had nothing to do with anger towards or hatred for President Kennedy. His actions may have resulted from his emotional immaturity and lack of self-esteem. He spent most of his adult life trying to make himself the center of attention. In the end, Oswald placed himself at the center of the largest possible stage by assassinating the President of the United States of America. Ironically, he did not live long enough to receive the attention that he so badly sought.

2. Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

3. Define the true (+) and false (-) statements. Correct the false ones.

- a) President Kennedy has been assassinated in Dallas, Texas, in 1963.
- b) Lee Harvey Oswald served in the U.S. Marine Corps.
- c) Oswald committed assassination with a machine-gun.
- d) He worked in the Texas Book Depository in Dallas.
- e) Governor Conally of Texas survived, but the President died soon afterwards.
- f) Oswald escaped and had never been caught by the police.
- g) He was tried and executed in a prison.
- h) Oswald's motive had nothing to do with anger towards or hatred for President Kennedy.

TEXT 2

1. Read and translate the text.

Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen



Dr. Harvey Hawley Crippen

Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, usually known as Dr. Crippen, was hanged in Pentonville, England, on November 23, 1910 for murdering his wife. He has gone down in history as the first criminal to be captured with the aid of wireless telegraphy.

He was an American-born doctor who settled in London, in 1900 with his wife Cora. In 1910, Crippen's wife vanished in suspicious circumstances and when the house was searched her dismembered body was discovered buried in a cellar. She had been poisoned. Meanwhile, Crippen had fled with his girlfriend Ethel Le Neve, who was disguised as a boy. They thought that they were safe once they boarded the liner *Montrose* for America, but the authorities used the newly invented wireless to pass a warning to the ship's captain. Shortly afterwards "Mr. Robinson" and "his son" were recognised and Crippen and Le Neve were arrested in New York and returned to Britain. Largely due to Crippen's insistence that she knew nothing of the crime, Ethel Le Neve was freed, but Crippen was hanged at Pentonville prison on November 23, 1910.

2. Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

3. Define the true (+) and false (-) statements. Correct the false ones.

- Crippen was caught by the use of the wireless telegraphy.
- His wife was shot.
- The dismembered body of Crippen's wife was discovered buried in a cellar.
- Dr. Crippen escaped with his son.
- The police used the newly invented wireless to pass a warning to the ship's captain.
- Dr. Crippen was arrested in London.
- Ethel Le Neve knew everything about the crime and was hanged.
- Crippen was executed at Pentonville prison on November 23, 1910.

TEXT 3

1. Read and translate the text.

Bonnie and Clyde



In the days of Depression in America after 1929, these two young people made a great name for themselves robbing stores and committing murders. Bonnie Parker was a waitress when she met Clyde Barrow, and she ended as a legendary figure known for her love of red dresses, cigars and firearms. Working in the southern states of the USA they were trapped by the police, but escaped even through a hail of bullets. On one occasion they held up a prison farm killing a guard and helping a friend to escape. Huge rewards were offered for their capture. Following a tip-off, the police finally ambushed Bonnie and Clyde at a crossroads and killed them in the gunfight that followed. In 1967 a film was made of their exploits, which resulted in the two becoming almost cult figures, and a pop song was written about them, which became a best-selling record.

2. Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

3. Define the true (+) and false (-) statements. Correct the false ones.

- Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow robbed stores and committed murders in the Days of Depression in America.
- Bonnie worked as a waitress when she met Clyde.
- They committed crimes in the northern states of the USA.
- They were arrested several times, but escaped from a prison.
- Once they held up a prison farm killing a guard and helping a friend to escape.
- They were executed after a trial.
- Bonnie and Clyde were killed at a crossroads in the gunfight in 1967.
- They become almost cult figures after a film was made of their exploits.

TEXT 4

1. Read and translate the text.

Alphonse Capone



'Al' Capone is possibly the best-known of all American gangsters. His home ground was Chicago. He was brought into the rackets by Johnny Torrio and Torrio's uncle 'Big Jim' Colosimo. Capone seized his chance when Prohibition was declared in 1920, which made the manufacture and sale of alcohol illegal in America. He soon rose to control a large part of the illegal liquor market in Chicago and the Middle West. He was responsible for many gangland killings, including the 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre, in which seven rival 'bootleggers' (men selling illegal liquor) were trapped by gunmen dressed as police and machine-gunned to death. He was imprisoned in 1931 on income tax charges, became a model prisoner and was released in 1939.

2. Translate into Kazakh /Russian the underlined words.

3. Define the true (+) and false (-) statements. Correct the false ones.

- a) Alphonse Capone is the best-known of all American gangsters.
- b) He came from Chicago.
- c) Since 1920 sale of alcohol was legal in America.
- d) Al Capone controlled a large part of the illegal liquor market in New York.
- e) He was trapped by gunmen dressed as police and machine-gunned to death.
- f) In 1929 seven rival 'bootleggers' were machine-gunned to death.
- g) Al Capone was imprisoned for racket.
- h) He was released from prison as a model prisoner.

TEXT 5

1. Read and translate the text.

Jack the Ripper

Jack the Ripper is the best known name given to an unidentified serial killer or killers active in and around the Whitechapel district of London in 1888. The name originated in a letter written by someone claiming to be the murderer that was widely disseminated in the media. The letter is widely believed to have been written by journalists in an attempt to heighten interest in the story and increase their newspaper's circulation. Within the crime case files the killer was called 'the Whitechapel Murderer' as well as 'Leather Apron'.

His victims, all women were killed by having their throats cut, and in many cases the bodies were savagely mutilated as well. The number of victims is said to be between four and fourteen, though police authorities generally thought that only five murders were definitely the work of the Ripper. The Ripper was never caught, and his identity remains a mystery.

2. Translate into Kazakh / Russian the underlined words.

3. Define the true (+) and false (-) statements. Correct the false ones.

- a) Jack the Ripper committed crimes in the Whitechapel district of London.
- b) Within the crime case files the killer was called 'the Whitechapel Murderer' as well as 'Leather Apron'.
- c) The victims of the killer were mostly men.
- d) All his victims were shot.
- e) The police thought that only five murders were definitely the work of the Ripper.
- f) The Ripper was caught and executed.
- g) The victims of the Ripper were killed in 1888.
- h) The police authorities defined the identity of the killer.

VI. TEST

1. Criminals are people who ____.

- a) obey the law
- b) break the law
- c) investigate crimes
- d) crime
- e) judge

2. A misconduct forbidden by law is a ____.

- a) prison

- b) sentence
- c) trial
- d) court
- e) crime

3. If a person breaks the law, he is _____ in court.

- a) punished
- b) evidence
- c) loser
- d) sentence
- e) trial

4. A person who takes someone away unlawfully and often by force in order to demand money or something else for his or her safe return is a _____.

- a) fraud
- b) murderer
- c) thief
- d) pick-pocket
- e) kidnapper

5. A person who sets fire to property in order to cause destruction is a _____.

- a) killer
- b) burglar
- c) thief
- d) arsonist
- e) embezzler

6. A person who kills a human being intentionally is a ____.

- a) murderer
- b) hooligan
- c) shoplifter
- d) vagrant
- e) gambler

7. A person who intentionally damages and destroys beautiful or useful things is a ____.

- a) robber
- b) forger
- c) vandal
- d) pickpocket
- e) drunkard

8. A noisy, rough person who causes trouble by fighting and breaking things is a ____.

- a) vagrant
- b) hooligan
- c) vandal
- d) embezzler
- e) arsonist

9. A person who steals is a ____.

- a) thief
- b) murderer
- c) forger
- d) vandal
- e) hooligan

10. Taking goods from a shop without paying is called ____.

- a) shoplifting
- b) pickpocket
- c) killing
- d) poisoning
- e) vagrancy

11. A crime which involves taking property from a person by using force such as mugging or other strong-arm tactics is called ____.

- a) assassination
- b) burglary
- c) bribery
- d) assault
- e) robbery

12. Embezzlement is considered a crime against ____.

- a) property
- b) people
- c) state
- d) peace
- e) public order

13. Raping is considered a crime against ____.

- a) morality
- b) property
- c) people
- d) peace
- e) public order

14. Vagrancy, disorderly conduct, gambling, prostitution, public drunkenness are crimes against ____.

- a) property
- b) people
- c) public order and morality
- d) peace
- e) state

15. Crimes against people include ____.

- a) hooliganism, mugging, terrorism
- b) murder, kidnapping, manslaughter
- c) arson, fraud, plunder
- d) pick-pocketing, shoplifting
- e) prostitution, gambling, vagrancy

16. Crimes against property include ____.

- a) burglary, pilferage, stealing
- b) assault, blackmail, homicide
- c) terrorism, possession of arms
- d) prostitution, gambling, vagrancy
- e) murder, kidnapping, manslaughter

17. Means used by criminals for committing crimes are ____.

- a) criminologists
- b) guns, knives, pick-locks, knuckle-dusters
- c) clubs
- d) portable radio sets
- e) handcuffs

18. Police are ____ for a dangerous criminal suspected of committing murder.

- a) searching
- b) killing
- c) investigating
- d) examining
- e) describing

19. ____ punishment in England was abolished in November, 1965.

- a) sentence
- b) life
- c) judge
- d) capital
- e) imprisonment

20. In England a sentence of life ____ lasts eight or nine years.

- a) capital
- b) evidence
- c) imprisonment
- d) trial
- e) court

VI. QUIZ

TASK 1. Choose a proper verb form.

1. Great Britain (is washing, is washed) by water.
2. The murder (has investigated, has been investigated) by detectives.
3. We (teach, are taught) English at the Academy.
4. The Tower of London (is founded, was founded) in 1078.
5. English (speaks, is spoken) in Great Britain.
6. Specialists of high qualification (train, are trained) at the refreshment courses.
7. The criminal (was found, found) guilty by the court.
8. The lecture on Criminal Law (reads, will be read) by Professor Johns.
9. The laws (obeys, are obeyed) by all the citizens.
10. The Harry Potter films (directs, are directed) by Steven Spielberg.

TASK 2. Write words corresponding to the definitions:

1. A member of a criminal group.
2. A person who kills people intentionally.
3. A person who steals goods from shops.
4. An amount of money paid as punishment.
5. A person who takes people by force and demands money for their return.
6. A person who sets fire to property.
7. A person who takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot to change the course.
8. An offence which is punishable by law.
9. A person who commits a crime.
10. A punishment for a criminal found guilty in court.

TASK 3. a) Read the article about a robbery.

b) Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. A robbery was committed in the Hilton hotel.
2. The robber was a taxi driver.
3. The picture by Picasso is valued £650,000.
4. The thief threatened two assistants in the gallery with a gun.
5. The assistant looked like an art student with long hair.
6. The thief ran away to Wimbledon, south-west London.

GUNMAN STEALS £650,000 PICASSO

A thief stopped a taxi outside the Hilton hotel at midday yesterday and asked to go to the Lefevre Gallery in central London. Giving the driver a £10 tip to wait, he walked into the private gallery and asked the value of Picasso's *Tête de femme*. The portrait of Picasso's girlfriend, Dora Maar, was painted in 1939 and is valued at £650,000.

“He seemed very civilised until he pulled out his gun”, said Camilla Bois, one of two assistants in the gallery when the thief entered.



He demanded the picture from the other assistant, Jacqueline Cartwright. “He looked like an art student with long hair”, she said. He told her he had a gun and he wanted the picture. He told her to get it off the wall, but she said she could not. The man then pulled the picture from the wall and ran out of the gallery. The whole operation took 35 seconds.

At the taxi, the thief pointed the gun at the driver and demanded to be taken to Wimbledon, south-west London.

APPENDIX

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Kazakh / Russian
be [bi:]	was [wɒz] were [wə:]	been [bi:n]	болу - быть, являться
become [bi'kʌm]	became [bi'keɪm]	become [bi'kʌm]	болу - становиться
begin [bi'gɪn]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	бастау - начинать
break [breɪk]	broke [brʊk]	broken ['brʊk(ə)n]	сындыру - ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	алып келу - приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	салу, тұрғызу - строить
buy [baɪ]	bought [bo:t]	bought [bo:t]	сатып алу - покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [ko:t]	caught [ko:t]	ұстау - ловить
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃoʊz]	chosen ['tʃoʊzn]	таңдап алу - выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	келу - приходить
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	бағалану, тұру - стоить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	кесу - резать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	істеу, жасау - делать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	ішу - пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drʊv]	driven ['drɪvn]	жүргізу - водить машину
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	тамақ ішу - есть, принимать пищу
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:l(ə)n]	кұлау - падать
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	сезіну - чувствовать
find	found	found	табу - находить

[faɪnd]	[faʊnd]	[faʊnd]	
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'got]	forgotten [fə'gotn]	ұмыту - забывать
forgive [fə'gɪv]	forgave [fə'geɪv]	forgiven [fə'gɪvn]	кешіру - прощать
get [get]	got [got]	got [got]	алу– получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvn]	беру - давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gon]	жүру– идти, ходить
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	өсу - расти
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	бар болу – иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hə:d]	heard [hə:d]	есту - слышать
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	ұстау, сақтау – держат, хранить
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	білу – знать
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	қалдыру - оставлять
light [lait]	lit [lit] lighted [laid]	lit [lit] lighted [laid]	жағу, жарық түсіру – зажигать, освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lost]	lost [lost]	жоғалту - терять
make [meɪk]	made [meid]	made [meid]	жасау, мәжбүрлеу – делать, заставлять
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	қарсы алу – встречать
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	Paid [peid]	төлеу - платить
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	қою – класть
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	оқу – читать
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	жүгіру - бежать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	айту – говорить, сказать
see [si:]	saw [so:]	seen [si:n]	көру - видеть

sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	сату-продавать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	сыйғызу, қою – помещать, ставить
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃot]	shot [ʃot]	ату – стрелять
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	отыру – сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	ұйықтау - спать
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(ə)n]	сөйлеу, айту – говорить
speed [spi:d]	sped [sped]	sped [sped]	асығу, жылдамдату – спешить, ускорять
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	жұмсау, шығын қылу, өткізу – тратить, проводить
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]	тұру - стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stoul]	stolen ['stoul(ə)n]	ұрлау - красть
strike [straik]	struck [strʌk]	struck [strʌk]	соғу, ереуілдеу – ударять, бастовать
swim [swim]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	жүзу - плавать
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken ['teik(ə)n]	алу - брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [to:t]	taught [to:t]	оқыту – обучать, учить
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	айту, әңгімелеу - рассказывать
think [θiŋk]	thought [θo:t]	thought [θo:t]	ойлау - думать
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stud]	understood [ˌʌndə'stud]	түсіну - понимать
write [rait]	wrote [rou]	written ['ritn]	жазу - писать

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Учебное издание

Акимчева И.А., Семятова Г.К., Игликова С.Д.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**УЧЕБНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
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ENGLISH

**EDUCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL TUTORIAL
FOR LISTENERS OF THE
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE**

Редактор Довгань О.В., Красиворон Т.В.

Подписано в печать 28 октября 2016 г. Формат 60x84^{1/16}
Объем 10,3 п.л. 8 мб.
