Министерство образования науки Красноярского края краевое государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Красноярский агарный техникум»

PACCMOTPEHO:

На цикловой комиссии

дисциплин

протокол № 3

OT « 17 » versopy 20/9 r.

председатель комиссии

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

Протокол заседания

методического совета № 2

от « # » председатель:

\_20

T. M.

Тимофеева

Методические указания

для выполнения самостоятельных работ по иностранному языку для студентов I-II курсов заочной формы обучения по специальностям: «Земельно-имущественные отношения», «Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта», «Зоотехния»

Разработал преподаватель: Солодухина А.М.

Красноярск 2019г.

#### Основные темы для самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы

- 1. Глагол to be. Формы глагола to be
- 2. Оборот There is\ There are
- 3. Множественное число существительных. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

# Указания к выполнению самостоятельной работы

- 1. Самостоятельную работу нужно выполнить в тетради по иностранному языку, чернилами черного или синего цвета. Необходимо оставлять поля шириной 5 клеточек для замечаний преподавателя.
- 2. Необходимо переписать исходное предложение или фразу, выполнить задание и записать перевод.
- 3. После получения проверенной преподавателем работы студент должен в этой же тетради исправить все отмеченные ошибки и недочеты. Вносить исправления в сам текст работы после ее проверки запрещается.
- 4. Оценивание индивидуальных образовательных достижений по результатам выполнения самостоятельной работы производится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой (таблица).

Процент результативности	Качественная оценка		
(правильных ответов)	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог	
90 – 100	5	отлично	
80 – 89	4	хорошо	
70 – 79	3	удовлетворительно	
менее 70	2	неудовлетворительно	

# Занятие № 1 «Глагол to be. Формы глагола to be.

**Цель:** Знать формы глагола **to be** в будущем, настоящем и прошедшем временах.

**Уметь:** Составлять предложения с формами глагола **to be** в устной и письменной речи относительно местоимений и времени.

# Теоретический материал

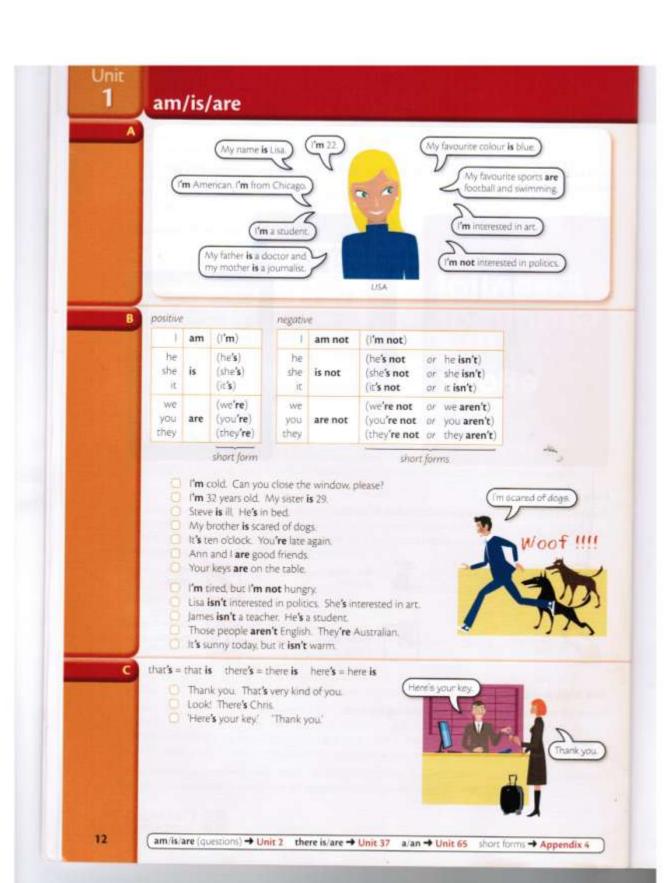
**1.** Перейдите по ссылке и посмотрите видео урок «Полиглот 3»

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kxzGEr5gGW4&index=4&list=PLoU6OX YTp-18JD4-yo3SzvKl2zRXkd-1w&t=0s

# Самостоятельная работа

**1.** Изучите исходный материал, выполните все задания в письменном виде с переводом.

В	опрос		УТВЕРЖ	КДЕНИЕ	ОТР	ИЦАНИЕ	
	I		I		I		
	HE		HE		HE		
	SHE		SHE		SHE		
WILL	IT	BE	IT	WILL BE	IT	WILL NOT BE	БУДУЩЕЕ
	YOU		YOU		YOU		
	WE		WE		WE		
	THEY		THEY		THEY		
AM	I		I	AM	I	AM NOT	
	HE	HE SHE IT	HE		HE		
IS	SHE		SHE	IS	SHE	IS NOT	
1464	IT		IT		IT		НАСТОЯЩЕЕ
	YOU		YOU		YOU		
ARE	ARE WE THEY		WE	ARE	WE	ARE NOT	
		1	THEY		THEY		
	I	I		I			
WAS	HE		HE	WAS	HE	WAS NOT	
	SHE		SHE		SHE	WAS NOT	
	IT		IT		IT		ПРОШЕДШЕЕ
	YOU		YOU		YOU		
WERE	WE		WE	WERE	WE	WERE NOT	
	THEY		THEY		THEY		



# Exercises

→ Additional exercise 1 (page 252)

1 Steve is ill. He's in bed. 2 I'm not hungry, but thirsty. 3 Mr Thomas is a very old man. 98. 4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable. 5 The weather is nice today. warm and sunny. 6 late. No, I'm not. I'm early! 7 Catherine isn't at home. at work. 8 your coat. Oh, thank you very much. 1 (name?) My 5 (favounte colour or colours?) My 6 (interested in ?) 4 (job?) 1 6 (interested in ?)  Write sentences for the pictures. Use:  angry cold hot hungry scared thirsty  Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/isn't or are/aren't. 1 (it / hot today)	Write the short form (she	The state of the s	
Write am, is or are.  1 The weather life nice today. 5 Look! There Helen. 2 I not rich. 6 My brother and I good tennis players. 3 This bag heavy. 7 Emily at home. Her children at scho these bags heavy. 8 I a taxi driver. My sister. a nurse.  Complete the sentences.  1 Steve is ill. He'se in bed. 2 I'm not hungry, but thirsty. 3 Mr Thomas is a very old man. 98. 4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable. 5 The weather is nice today. warm and sunny. 6 late. 'No, I'm not. I'm early!' 7 Catherine isn't at home. at work. 8 your coat. 'Oh, thank you very much'  Look at Lisa's sentences in TA. Now write sentences about yourself. 1 (name!) My 5 (favourite colour or colours?) My (age?)   My 6 (interested in ?) 4 (job?) 1  Write sentences for the pictures. Use: angry cold hot hungry scared thirsty.  They had by cold wy tennish today or its hot today. It isn't not today it isn't or are/aren't. 1 (It / hot today) It isn't hot today or its hot today. It isn't not treat. 2 (it / windy today) It isn't hot today or its hot today. It isn't not treat. 3 (If you hands / cold) My (Brazii / a very big country) 5 (diamonds / cheap) 5 (Toronto / in the US)  Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use I'm / I'm not. 7 (tired) I'm tired, or I'm not tired. 8 (hungry)   1 (agood swimmer)	1 she is she's	3 it is not	
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7 Catherine isn't at home. 8 ' your coat." 'Oh, thank you very much."  Look at Lisa's sentences in 1A. Now write sentences about yourself. 1 (name!) My	6 ' late' 'N	No. I'm not. I'm early!	
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8 (hungry) 9 (a good swimmer)	Write true sentences, posi-	LIVE OF HERMINE THE	
(a good swimmer)			
	7 (tired)		
(interested in football)	7 (tired) 8 (hungry)		

# was/were



Now Robert is at work.

At midnight last night. he wasn't at work.

He was in bed. He was asleep.

am/is (present) → was (past):

- lam tired (now)
- Where is Kate? (now)
- The weather is good today.

are (present) -> were (past):

was

were

- You are late (now)
- They aren't here. (now)

was tired last night.

Where was Kate yesterday?

The weather was good last week.

You were late yesterday. They weren't here last Sunday.

positive

she it we

you

they

negative

T	
he	was not
she	(wasn't)
互	

WE were not you (weren't) they

question

was	he? she? it?
were	we? you? they?

- Last year Rachel was 22, so she is 23 now.
- When I was a child, I was scared of dogs.
- We were hungry after the journey, but we weren't tired.
- The hotel was comfortable, but it wasn't expensive.
- Was the weather nice when you were on holiday?
- Your shoes are nice. Were they expensive?
- Why were you late this morning?

Short answers

I/he/she/it was. Yes. we/you/they were

1/he/she/it wasn't No. we/you/they weren't.

- Were you late! 'No, I wasn't.'
- 'Was Tom at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he was.'
- Were Sue and Steve at the party? 'No, they weren't.'

30

am/is/are → Units 1-2 I was doing → Unit 13

# Exercises

10.1) Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



- Joe was in bed 2 Jack and Kate
- 3 Sue 6 And you? I

#### O.2 Write am/is/are (present) or was/were (past).

- 1 Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now. 2 Today the weather nice; but yesterday it very cold.
- 3 I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- 4 I feel fine this morning, but I very tired last night.
- 5 Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- 6 Don't buy those shoes. They very expensive.
- 7 I like your new jacket. it expensive?
  8 This time last year I in Paris.
- 9 "Where Sam and Joe?" "I don't know. They here a few minutes ago."

#### 0.3 Write was/were or wasn't/weren't.

- 1 We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small and it wasn't dean 2 Mark at work last week because he ... ill. He's better now.
- 3 Yesterday a public holiday, so the banks closed. They're open today.
- 4 ' Kate and Ben at the party?' 'Kate there, but Ben
- 5 Where are my keys? They on the table, but they're not there now.
- 6 You at home last night. Where you?

#### 10.4) Write questions from these words + was/were. Put the words in the right order,



# Как переводится to be в будущем времени и когда используется?

Форма глагола be в будущем времени – will be. Она переводится на русский как: буду, будет, будешь. В будущем времени эта форма не изменяется в зависимости от того, кто производит действие (напомним, что в настоящем и прошедшем она меняется). Здесь она будет одинакова и неизменна - will be.

I will be - Я буду You will be - Ты будешь/вы будете

He will be - Он будет

She will be - Она будет

It will be - Он/она/оно будет

We will be - Мы будем

They will be - Они будут

Everything will be fine. Все будет хорошо.

I will be ready. Я буду готова.

He will be happy. Он будет счастлив.

We will be famous. Мы будем знамениты.

It will be easy. Это будет легко.

# Отрицательная форма глагола to be в будущем времени.

Отрицательная форма глагола be в будущем времени образуется точно так же, как и в настоящем и прошедшем временах. Для её образования мы просто добавляем частицу not. При этом саму частицу not мы ставим между словами will и be. Получается will not be.

I will not be - Я не буду

You will not be - Ты не будешь/ вы не будете

He will not be - Он не будет

She will not be - Она не будет

It will not be - Оно не будет

We will not be - Мы не будем

They will not be- Они не будут

I will not be busy tomorrow. Я не буду занят завтра.

She will not be alone. Она не будет одна.

We will not be doctors. Мы не будем докторами.

They will not be there on time. Они не будут там вовремя.

# Вопросительная форма глагола to be в будущем времени.

Когда мы хотим задать вопрос в будущем времени, мы ставим глагол will be на первое место в начало предложения. При этом наше существительное, мы ставим между will и be.

Will she be...? – Она будет...?

Will it be hot tomorrow? Завтра будет жарко?

Ответ будет содержать тот же be, в той же форме: Yes, it will. Да, будет. Если, мы хотим отрицательно ответить на вопрос, то все к той же форме добавляем not: No, it will not. Heт, не будет.

Will she be ready? Yes, she will. Она будет готова? Да, будет.

Will she be ready? No, she will not. Она будет готова? Нет, не будет.

Will it be too late? Yes, it will. Будет слишком поздно? Да, будет.

Will it be too late? No, it will not. Будет слишком поздно? Нет, не будет.

# Как задавать вопросы с вопросительными словами в будущем времени?

При вопросе со словами what, why, when и другими, эти слова ставим на первое место, а дальше порядок слов идет как в обычном вопросе.

Why will he be late? Почему он будет поздно?

When will she be ready? Когда она будет готова?

# Краткие формы глагола to be в будущем времени.

В будущем времени мы пользуемся сокращениями при утверждении и при отрицании. Обратите внимание на то, как правильно писать сокращение в отрицании:

I will = I'll /I will not =I won't

You will =You'll /You will not =You won't

He will =He'll/ He will not= He won't

She will= She'll /She will not= She won't

It will =It'll/ It will not= It won't

We will =We'll/ We will not =We won't

They will =They'll /They will not =They won't

2. Используя выражения с глаголом «То Ве», составьте по одному предложению с каждой фразой в будущем, настоящем и прошедшем временах.

# Часто употребляемые выражения с глаголом «То Ве»

<u> </u>	
to be able to	быть способным на
to be absent from	отсутствовать (где)
to be present	присутствовать
to be afraid of/ scared of	бояться (кого/чего)
to be busy with	быть занятым
to be critical of	относится критически к
to be famous for	быть известным (чем)
to be free of	быть свободным от
to be fond of	нравится, увлекаться
to be good at	удаваться, быть способным к
to be good to	хорошо относится к (кому)
to be glad (pleased)	быть довольным
to be grateful to/for	быть благодарным (кому/за что)
to be happy about/with	радоваться чему/чем
to be hungry	хотеть есть (что)
to be ill (sick)	быть больным
to be sick and tired	устать от всего
	I .

to be healthy (well) быть здоровым to be in a hurry спешить to be interested in интересоваться (чем) to be jealous of ревновать к (кому-то), завидовать хорошо относится к (кому) to be kind to to be known as/for быть известным как/чем to be keen on страстно увлекаться to be late for опаздывать куда-то быть преданным (кому) to be loyal to быть женатым на to be married to to be single быть свободным to be on time приходить вовремя to be back возвращаться быть завершённым to be over to be pleased with быть довольным to be popular with быть популярным у to be prepared for быть подготовленным к to be proud of smb./smth. гордиться (кем-то/чем-то) to be ready for быть готовым к to be responsible for быть ответственным за (что-то) to be satisfied with быть довольным (кем/чем) to be similar to быть подобным (кому/чему) to be successful in преуспевать to be suitable for подходить для to be sure of/about быть уверенным в чем-то to be surprised at быть удивленным to be tired of/after устать (от/после) to be upset about быть расстроенным (чем) to be useful for быть полезным для to be worried about волноваться, беспокоиться о to be wrong быть не правым to be right быть правым

to be crazy about

to be blue

to be interested in

to be careful

to be grateful for

быть без ума от

быть печальным

интересоваться чем-либо

быть осторожным/ внимательным

быть благодарным

# Занятие № 2 «Оборот There is\ There are»

**Цель:** Знать правила употребления **Оборота There is\ There are** в будущем, настоящем и прошедшем временах.

Уметь: Составлять предложения, используя Оборот There is\ There are в устной и письменной речи относительно местоимений и времени.

# Теоретический материал

1. Перейдите по ссылке и посмотрите видео урок

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7vTPpCGK85w

# Самостоятельная работа

**Конструкция there is (there are)** сообщает о месте нахождения\отсутствия того или иного предмета, лица.

There is a man in the window. В окне (есть) человек.

There are no flowers in the garden. В саду нет цветов.

# There + to be + подлежащее + обстоятельство времени или места.

There + is + a book + on the table.- Ha столе (есть) книга.

Present Indefinite (Настоящее время)			
There is a book on the table. На столе книга.	Is there a book on the table? На столе книга?		
There are books on the table. На столе книги.	Are there books on the table? На столе книги?		
Past Indefinite (Прошедшее время)			
There was a book on the table. На столе была книга.	Was there a book on the table? На столе была книга?		
There were books on the table. На столе были книги.	Were there books on the table? На столе были книги?		
Future Indefinite (Будущее время)			
There will be a book on the table. На столе будет книга.	Will there be a book on the table? На столе будет книга?		
There will be books on the table. На столе будут книги.	Will there be books on the table? На столе будут книги?		

# Примечание!

- 1. Перед исчисляемым существительным в ед. числе употребляется артикль а.
- 2. Перед неисчисляемым существительным или сущ. во мн. числе употребляется some, any, many, a lot, much, few, little, two, three.

There are some roses in the garden.- В саду розы.

There isn't any juice in the box.- В коробке нет сока.

# Перевод.

Предложения согласно правилу с конструкцией there is/ there are переводятся с конца, то есть с обстоятельства места или времени. Причем слово there опускается, однако в некоторых случаях оно может быть использовано дважды, если есть смысл указать значение «там».

There are some mistakes in the test. - B работе есть несколько ошибок.

There are nobody there. – Там никого нет.

#### Задание №1

Напишите следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени. Обращайте внимание на единственное или множественное чисто существительных. Сделайте перевод всех предложений.

Hапример: There are many places of interest in London. В Лондоне много интересных мест.

There were many places of interest in London. В Лондоне было много интересных мест.

There will be many places of interest in London. В Лондоне будет много интересных мест.

1. There is much snow in winter. 2. There are five theatres in our city. 3. There is no lift in our house. 4. There are many new books in our library. 5. There is little milk in the bottle. 6. There are three rooms in our flat. 7. There is a map on the wall. 8. There is a big tree in the garden. 9. There is nothing on TV tonight. 10. There are eleven players in a football team.

# Занятие № 3 «Множественное число существительных. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные»

**Цель:** Знать правила и исключения образования **Множественного числа существительных.** Иметь представление о **Исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных.** 

Уметь: Образовать множественное число от исходного единственного числа существительных, если это возможно.

# Теоретический материал

1. Перейдите по ссылке и посмотрите видео уроки

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rI4G40xJLEM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lBikgwj\_Cw

# Самостоятельная работа

**Упражнение 1.** Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

**Упражнение 2.** Распределите существительные по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа.

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

[s]	[z]	[iz]
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.

**Упражнение 3.** Давайте попрактикуемся в образовании множественного числа для существительных с определенными окончаниями.

# А) СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА – Ү.

Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения.

# Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

- 1. The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.
- 2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
- 3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham.
- 4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
- 5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
- 6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
- 7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

# В) СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА -F/ FE.

# Knife, life, thief, roof, loaf, cliff, wolf

- 1. Please put the forks, ... and spoons on the table.
- 2. Packs of ... hunting nearby caused so much fear that nobody went to the forest mushrooming.
- 3. We all have some problems in our ...
- 4. All the houses were covered with tiled ...
- 5. The ... were caught and arrested.
- 6. We could see the white ... of Great Britain in the distance.
- 7. The kitchen bread-bin contained three ... of sliced white bread and two buns.

# С) СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОКАНЧИВАЮЩИЕСЯ НА -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -о

# Dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo

- 1. Bob drinks eight... of water every day.
- 2. Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?
- 3. Please put the ... and the silverware on the table.
- 4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ...
- 5. I can see trees and ... outside the window.
- 6. I want to light the candles. I need some ...
- 7. When I make salad, I use lettuce and ...
- 8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ... for dinner.
- 9. Are there any ... from here to the town center?

# Упражнение 4.

Найдите 6 ошибок в образовании множественного числа существительных, заканчивающихся на —О.

Photoes, dodoes, zeroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatos, kiloes, buffaloes, videos, pianoes, mosquitoes, stereoes, radios, studios, echos, heroes.

**Упражнение 5.** Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на — О.

Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo, disco, cockatoo, tomato, Negro, volcano, mosquito, studio, photo, dingo, kangaroo.

**Упражнение 6.** Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/-FE.

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf, wife, safe, gulf, self, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief.

**Упражнение 7.** Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных и аббревиатур.

Mouse, deer, foot, woman, sheep, p., goose, Norman, ox, swine, aircraft, M.P., tooth, child, man, German, grouse.

**Упражнение 8.** Образуйте множественное число следующих заимствованных существительных.

Phenomenon, crisis, stimulus, index, antenna, formula, datum, nucleus, criterion, analysis, apparatus, basis, appendix, tableau, radius, miasma, hypothesis, axis, genus, vertebra.

Упражнение 9. Образуйте множественное число следующих сложных существительных.

Boy-messenger, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, statesman, fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-servant, hotel-keeper, forget-me-not, lady-bird, woman-doctor, looker-on, editor-in-chief, passer-by, commander-in-chief, handful.

**Упражнение 10.** Напишите перевод слов в скобках, используйте единственное или множественное число.

- 1. (Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.
- 2. How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?
- 3. (Моя свекровь) always got along with her three (невестками).
- 4. Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!

- 5. On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer's.
- 6. The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.
- 7. (Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.
- 8. They sailed from India with (грузами) of (шелка, чая и табака разных сортов).
- 9. Laura has always given me good (советы).

**Упражнение 11.** Раскройте скобки, употребите в нужном числе и согласуйте предложение при помощи глагола to be (где необходимо).

- 1. All the dirty (одежда)... in the washing machine.
- 2. These two (перекрестка) ... dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...
- 3. Both the (средства)... of transport save energy.
- 4. (Эти деньги)... not mine. I can't take it.
- 5. The bad (новость)... that the train is delayed by an hour.
- 6. Many (видов)... of aquatic plants need very little light.
- 7. She got some (советов) ... from the tourist agency. (Они) ... very useful.
- 8. Several (пешеходов)... injured during the accident.
- 9. There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care.
- 10.(Эти виды)... of birds are very rare.
- 11. The (полиция) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area.
- 12. We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ... at the campsite.
- 13.(Физика) ... her favourite subject.
- 14.(Фонетика)... a brand of linguistics.
- 15.In summer (скот) ... mainly fed on green grass.

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<a href="https://poliglot16.ru/">https://poliglot16.ru/</a> (онлайн уроки по методике Дмитрия Петрова)
<a href="https://fenglish.ru/">https://fenglish.ru/</a> (методические материалы для преподавателей и студентов)

https://www.lingvolive.com/ru-ru?lol=true&utm\_source=lingvo-online.ru&utm\_medium=301redirect&utm\_campaign=reg+landing (более 30 англорусских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики).

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