1. *There those thousand thinkers were thinking how did the other three thieves go through.*

***2.****How much wood could Chuck Woods' woodchuck chuck, if Chuck Woods' woodchuck could and would chuck wood? If Chuck Woods' woodchuck could and would chuck wood, how much wood could and would Chuck Woods' woodchuck chuck? Chuck Woods' woodchuck would chuck, he would, as much as he could, and chuck as much wood as any woodchuck would, if a woodchuck could and would chuck wood.*

3. *Mary Mac's mother's making Mary Mac marry me. My mother's making me marry Mary Mac. Will I always be so Merry when Mary's taking care of me? Will I always be so merry when I marry Mary Mac?*

 Listening.

Spelling: беспокоиться , рутинная работа по дому, отвлекать внимание от занятий, ворчать, цель, грабитель ,клетка, поставить на беззвучный режим, ужасный, туманный , меняться, восстанавливаться от, готовиться к, в некоторых частях Англии зима приходит совсем без выпадения снега.

exaggeration [ɪgˌzæʤə'reɪʃ(ə)n]

Translate the dialogue.

* Ты слышала прогноз погоды ,Мэри?
* Нет , но я могу сказать и без всякого прогноза, что погода отвратительная. Дует сильный ветер ,небо затянуто тучами и все выглядит так, как будто пойдет дождь.
* Да , осень пришла со совей слякотью и моросью. (slush and drizzle), мы не увидим солнца в течение долгих дней.
* Говорят, будет мягкая зима.
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* Но солнечное утро с инеем(hoar frost) деревьях выглядело очень красиво ,не так ли?
* Да, в самом деле.

Grammar.

1. Если будет дождь, я останусь дома.

2. Если бы у меня было больше времени , я бы пошел с вами.

3. Если бы погода была хорошей , мы бы пошли на пикник.

4. Я хочу, чтобы мама помогла мне.

5. Она бы хотела ,чтобы ты перестал волноваться.

6. Он просил, чтобы письмо было отправлено немедленно.

**The past continuous tense denotes a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the past**.

 I was writing a letter to my friend at 5 o’clock yesterday

 from 5 to 6 on Sunday.

 when Mum came.

Она встретила его, когда он прогуливался по улице.

В то время я искал работу.

Она не видела, как он покинул офис. В половине четвертого она сделала себе чашку чая и пошла по магазинам.

Я посидел на скамейке с полчаса, а потом начал читать книгу.

Я не видел его, когда был в Петербурге.

Она накрывала на стол вчера в 6 часов.

Вода в чайнике кипела ,когда они вернулись в лагерь.

4. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Our shop raised money to provide medical care for anyone suffering from any... . The job was not easy but I enjoyed it very much. ILL

All my colleagues were very helpful. Their …and support meant a lot to me. FRIEND

Andrew, my boss and …, was a smart and well-organized person. MANAGE

He kept saying that we had no right to be indifferent or …. because people’s lives depended on us. CARE

Working in the charity shop, I have met some very interesting people and have learnt a lot of practical skills. Volunteering has equipped me with experience which I’m sure will be … for my future. USE

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It was a hot summer day. Tom and his Mum were heading to the beach. Tom was only wearing shorts and a pair of sandals on his …. but he felt hot anyway. FOOT

When they came to the beach, they found out that the sea … calm – powerful waves were breaking on the shore. NOT/BE

Mum …in hesitation. STOP

 “It’s fine. I can easily swim in these waves,” Tom wanted to demonstrate his swimming skills. But Mum said that they …out of the water till the sea calmed down. STAY

Sitting close to … was a boy about Tom’s age. THEY

He was alone because his parents … to buy some sandwiches. He came over and said his name was Gary. LEAVE

His shoulders … with protective suntan lotion, but they looked red anyway. COVER

 “It’s getting …every minute,” said Gary. “How about a swim?” “No way,” Tom’s mother was definitely against the idea and Tom had to obey. HOT

6. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A)English is basically a Germanic language with a lot of Latin words in it. In simple terms, that means that the grammar and many of the most frequent words are Germanic, and the more formal or technical vocabulary is Latinate. The linguistic mixture is a result of historical events. But the simple historical facts appear not to explain everything about the development of the language. One interesting question is why the British did not learn Latin from the Romans.

B)It came as a surprise to many people when a survey showed that 172 languages were spoken by children in London schools: Chinese, Turkish, Italian, Spanish, Punjabi and others. Some of these, like the West African language Ga, only have a couple of speakers. But others, like Punjabi, are quite significant linguistic community, with their own radio programmes and newspapers, and classes for children – to ensure that they don’t forget the language of their grandparents.

C)A nasty shock awaits many visitors to Britain. Imagine you have learnt English for years, you can read newspapers and you have no problem following the television, but when you go into a shop in Newcastle you can’t understand a word they are saying. It is the accent, ['æks(ə)nt] mostly the vowels ['vauəlz], which gives the visitor a problem in the shop. Some accents are so strong that they present problems for British people, too. Intonation patterns also differ between regions.

D)Billions of people speak English, two-thirds of the planet’s scientists write in English, and over 80% of the world’s electronic information is stored in English. But not all the British are really self-satisfied about the status of their language. But they are quite well aware that today it is out of their hands: the reasons for the popularity of English are either lost in history, or something to do with the superpower on the other side of the Atlantic.

E)Let’s look at the speech of young people in Britain. Here we can find several interesting developments. One is a spread of a light London accent over much of the country. Another is an openness, through the media, to American and Australian influences. The Australian effect is quite recent, and the results from the huge popularity of Australian TV soap operas. It is the phrases, idioms and grammatical forms which are catching.

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7. Я еще не закончил свой проект, поэтому не могу пойти с вами на вечеринку.

8. Когда ты ходил в магазин?

9. Смотрите! Боб делает домашнюю работу!

10. Он ходит в бассейн дважды в неделю.

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