

Английский язык Н1 задание на 24 марта

Учебник Planet of English, Безкоровайная Г. Т. и др.

Unit 12 “Russia – our beloved country”

Грамматический материал Future Simple

1. Изучите грамматический материал об употреблении и образовании простого будущего времени на стр.142-143

2. Выполните упражнения:

№ 5 на стр.144 (списать, поставить глагол в будущее время, перевести на русский язык)

Образец:

When will we go to the picture gallery?

Когда мы пойдем в картинную галерею?

Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

3. Напишите рассказ о политической системе России на основе упр. 11, стр.148, опираясь на материал текста, который вы перевели ранее.

Unit 12

Grammar



4 Study the grammar.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE

Время the Future Simple обычно используется, когда мы описываем:

- 1) однократное действие или состояние, которое совершится или будет иметь место в будущем:
The delegation from Portsmouth *will arrive* tomorrow. — Делегация из Портсмута прибует завтра.
My brother *will get* the tickets for us. — Мой брат купит нам билеты.
It *will be cold* tonight. — Вечером будет холодно.
- 2) действия, которые будут регулярно повторяться:
I *will visit* the tennis court twice a week. — Я буду посещать теннисный корт дважды в неделю.
They *will go* to college by metro. — Они будут ездить в колледж на метро.
She *will take* Chinese lessons. — Она будет брать уроки китайского языка.
- 3) ряд последовательных действий в будущем:
He *will arrive* from the airport, *check* into the hotel and *meet* the others. — Он приедет из аэропорта, поселится в гостинице и встретится с остальными.
He *will phone* you and *explain* everything. — Он позвонит тебе и все объяснит.
I *will read* the article and *tell* you what it is about. — Я прочитаю статью и расскажу тебе, о чем она.

НАРЕЧИЯ И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ, ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ ДЛЯ THE FUTURE SIMPLE

tomorrow	завтра
on Sunday	в воскресенье (следующее)
next week/month/year	на следующей неделе / в следующем месяце/году
in a week/month/year	через неделю/месяц/год
some day	когда-нибудь

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ THE FUTURE SIMPLE

В современном английском языке для образования Future Simple используется вспомогательный глагол *will*. Глагол *shall* (отрицательная форма — *shan't*) употребляется в основном в британском варианте английского языка в формальной речи для выражения действий, которые мы твердо намерены совершить в будущем:

We *shall be* away next week.

I *shall have* to be careful.

Число	
Единственное	Множественное
1 I <i>will</i> work.	We <i>will</i> work.
2 You <i>will</i> work.	You <i>will</i> work.
3 He/She/It <i>will</i> work.	They <i>will</i> work.

1 Will I work?	Will we work?
2 Will you work?	Will you work?
3 Will he/she/it work?	Will they work?

Will you work at a factory? — Yes, I will.
 — No, I will not.
 — No, I won't.

Who *will* work in a workshop?
 What *will* he do?

1 I <i>will not</i> work. I <i>won't</i> work.	We <i>will not</i> work. We <i>won't</i> work.
2 You <i>will not</i> work. You <i>won't</i> work.	You <i>will not</i> work. You <i>won't</i> work.
3 He/She/It <i>will not</i> work. He/She/It <i>won't</i> work.	They <i>will not</i> work. They <i>won't</i> work.



In official documents, orders *shall = must*:

All payments *shall be made* in cash.
 You *shall complete* this assignment by 9 pm.

Unit 12

5 Put the verbs in the Future Simple.

1. When we (to go) to the picture gallery?
2. I'm sure you (to have) a nice time there.
3. The seller (to send) the goods to the customer in a day.
4. We (to visit) the farm in July.
5. I (to be) careful with money.
6. They (to arrange) a visit to some places of interest.
7. Our country (to have) professional armed forces.
8. Their guests (to have) lunch after the walk.
9. We (to watch) this documentary with great interest.
10. A lady always (to be) mysterious for a gentleman.



Pronunciation

- 6 TRACK 22.
Read the abbreviations after the speaker. Match them with their explanations.

- a. UN
- b. G8
- c. CIS
- d. APEC
- e. NATO
- f. WTO
- g. EU
- h. UNESCO
- i. EEC
- j. IMF

1. the World Trade Organization
2. the European Union
3. the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
4. the Commonwealth of Independent States
5. the International Monetary Fund
6. the European Economic Community
7. the United Nations
8. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
9. the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
10. the Group of Eight

Vocabulary

7 Study the following words and expressions.

- to be set up — создаваться
destruction — развал
independent — независимый
sovereign — суверенный
nation — государство
to elect — избирать
branch of power — ветвь власти
commander-in-chief — главнокомандующий
armed forces — вооруженные силы
treaty — договор (международный)
to enforce — проводить в жизнь
law — закон
to appoint — назначать
key judges — главные/верховные судьи
to override — отвергать, отклонять
to dissolve — распускать
bicameral — двухпалатный
the Federal Assembly — Федеральное Собрание
to be involved — участвовать
legislative — законодательный
executive — исполнительный
judicial — юридический
to check and balance — сдерживать и уравновешивать
to vest — наделять, провозглашать
the Federation Council — Совет Федерации
house — палата
vote — голосование
chamber — палата
chairman — председатель
legislature — законодательство, закон
to initiate — брать начало, появляться
bill — законопроект
to approve — одобрять
the Supreme Court — Верховный Суд





Reading

8 Read the text.

The Political System of Russia



The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction in 1991, the Soviet Union was broken up into an independent Russia and 14 other new, sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can override and in some cases even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Assembly. The President has his administration, but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council (upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. Legislation is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by the lower and upper houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.



"Russia — our beloved country..."

9 Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
2. The President is the head of state and is elected by the State Duma.
3. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power.
4. The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
5. The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly.
6. The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.
7. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.
8. Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balanced by the President.
9. The legislative power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
10. The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1991.



Listening

10 TRACK 23.

Listen to the texts and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1.

privatization, was elected, disintegration, International Monetary Fund, economic crisis, radical changes, liberalization

2.

voluntary, deputies, ballot, Federal Assembly, expression, election

Yeltsin President of Russia in June 1991, in the first direct presidential election in Russian history. During and after the Soviet wide-ranging reforms including and market and trade were undertaken, including along the lines of "shock therapy" as recommended by the United States and the All this resulted in a major, characterized by 50% decline of both GDP and industrial output between 1990 — 95.

. of the State Duma of the of the Russian Federation shall be elected by citizens of the Russian Federation on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret Participation of a Russian Federation citizen in the shall be free and Nobody shall compel a Russian Federation citizen to participate or not to participate in the election or shall prevent free of his will.

Unit 12

Speaking

- 11 Speak about the political structure of Russia using the following prompts.

I'd like to tell about ...
The Russian Federation was set up ...
Politically it is ...
The head of state is ...
His functions are ...
There are three branches of power: ...
The Federal Assembly consists of ...
The State Duma is elected by ...
The Federation Council is formed of ...
The legislative power ...
The executive power ...
The judicial power ...



Writing



- 12 Surf the Internet and write 10 – 15 sentences about the President's duties.

Practice

- 13 Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Russia soon (to become) a key player on the world stage?
2. Russia (to have) political weight in the past.
3. Russia's economy (to depend) on oil prices.
4. Russia (to take) steps to protect itself against terrorist action.
5. Election of the President (to take) place every four years.
6. The political system of Russia (to be) established by the Constitution in 1993.
7. The Russian economy permanently (to grow) due to recent reforms in banking, labour and private property.
8. Russia year by year (to improve) its international relationships and cooperation in areas of mutual interest.