



**Academy of Logistics and Transport  
Institute of Transport Engineering  
Department “Language training”**

Master, senior-lecturer Turdalieva Elmira Doldybaevna  
Tel:87012818000  
Email:turdalieva\_e@mail.ru

June, 2022

## Foreign Language, Level A1

### Direction of training:

6B071 - Engineering

6B062 – Telecommunications

6B 113 - Transport services

6B073 - Architecture and construction

## Module 1«Social sphere of communication. I and my House»

- **Week 2. Lesson 2.**
- **Lexical theme:** «My Family»
- **Grammar theme:** Существительные - единственное и множественное число. Артикль. Притяжательный падеж существительных. Глагол «Have / have got» в Present Simple Tense. Типы вопросов.

**The aim of the lesson:**

- a) To develop student’s communicative skills in Reading, Writing and Listening.
- b) To arouse the student’s interest and find out how much they already know about the topic area.
- c) To enrich vocabulary to form student’s communicative culture, to develop speech ability and listening skills.
- d) To speak about topic, using active vocabulary.

Основная литература:

1. Шинтаева Л.А. УП Иностранный язык – уровень 1, Алматы; КазАТК – 2020
2. Шинтаева Л.А. МУ к ПЗ «Иностранный язык – уровень 1», Алматы; КазАТК – 2021
3. Досжанова Г.Н. Английский язык Учебное пособие, КазАТК, 2020-240с.  
Шинтаева Л.А. УМП «Иностранный язык», Алматы; КазАТК – 2017
4. Нурсеит Айдана, Нурсеит Айзада МУ к СРОП Иностранный язык уровень - 1, Алматы; КазАТК - 2020
5. Сборник тестов по английскому языку, УМП, Алматы; КазАТК - 2019

## Interesting Facts About Family Day

When is Family Day created?

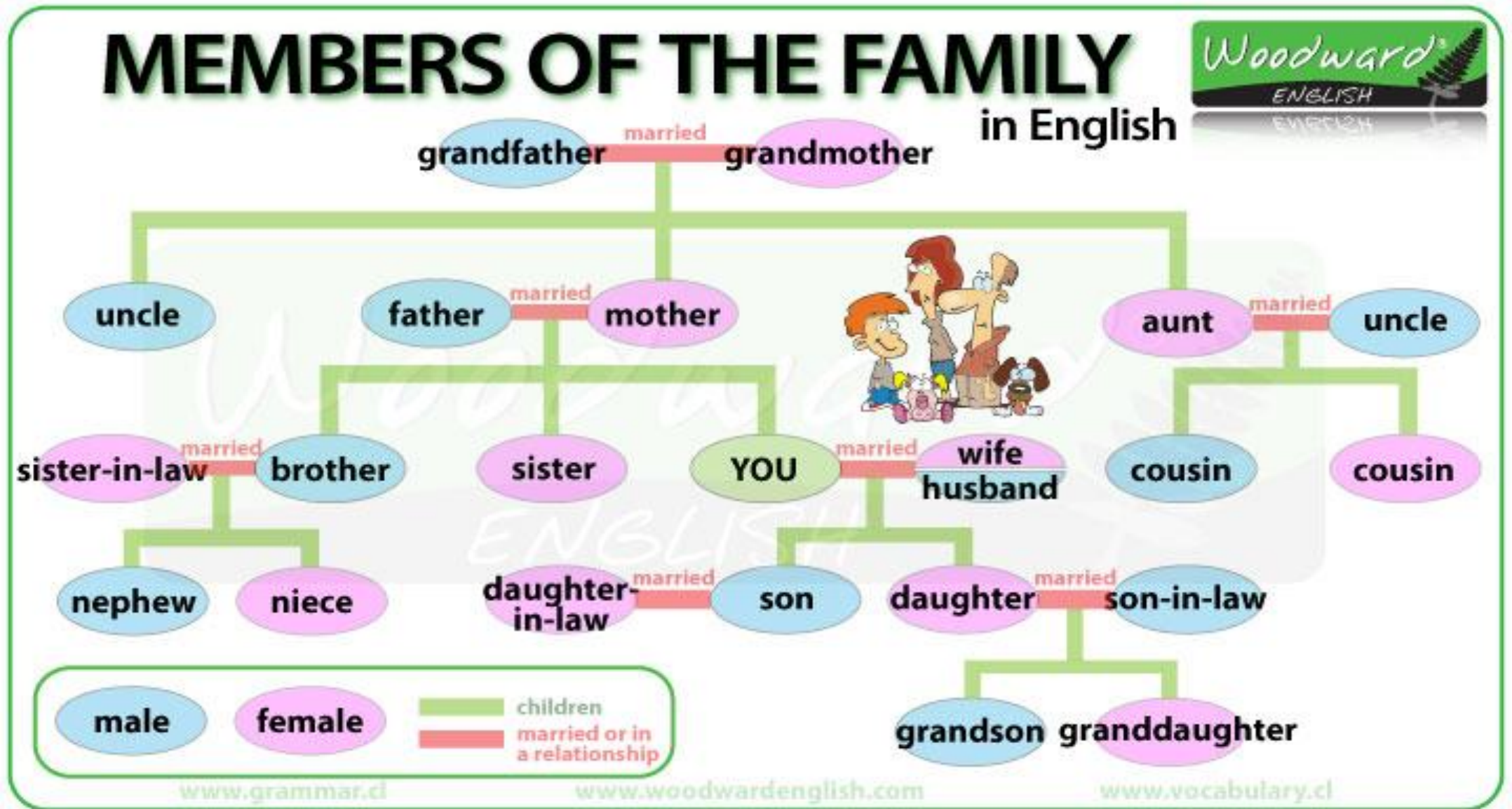
Family day has been around since the 1990s but was not official until 2000, when it became a nationwide statutory holiday.

It is celebrated in more than 50 countries worldwide and has an app dedicated to it where you can post anything about your experience that day on Instagram.

How is it celebrated?

People of all ages can take part in this holiday, and there are many ways to celebrate. The celebration is a way to connect with loved ones and create new memories that will help shape the human experience of the future. You can also have a family day if you are not related to your family members but get along very well with them.

You can celebrate it by inviting your family over for a nice dinner in the backyard or going out to eat. You can cook whatever is your family’s favourite type of food. It is really up to you, and don’t let people’s opinions hold you back from doing what you want with your family day.



## Lots more useful language

I live in a one-parent family / single-parent family.

I really enjoy my family life.

I grew up on a farm.

A large household

We've got the same name but are not related.

He is a close / distant relative of mine.

I really take after my mother.

All her children are very artistic. It must run in the family.

Bringing up / raising children is never easy.

My parents really tried to give me a good upbringing.

my mother's the main breadwinner now.

I need a job, so I can support my family.

I am getting married next year and hope to start a family straight away.

My father is really a family man.

My step father is a nice man.

Paul is my big brother / older brother.

Anna is my little sister / younger sister.

My twin sister is a dentist.

She doesn't get on well with her in-laws.

I closely resemble my father.

My parents live apart from each other.





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## MY FAMILY



Question set 1

1. How many people are in your family?
2. Do you have any brothers or sisters? How old are they?
3. Do you get along with your brothers and sisters?
4. How many grandparents do you have? Do you see them often?
5. How old are your parents?
6. Do you have any cousins? How often do you see them?
7. How many aunts and uncles do you have?
8. Describe how your mother and father look?
9. What are you parents like?
10. How did you get your name? Were you named after someone in the family?

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## MY FAMILY



## Question set 1

1. Are you married? How long have you been married for?
2. Why do people get married?
3. Do you have any children? What are their names and ages?
4. What are the rules in your house?
5. How many members are there in your immediate family?
6. How many members do you have in your family altogether?
7. What are the occupations of some of your family members?
8. What kinds of things do you do with your family?
9. Where is the best place to raise a family? Why?
10. What would you like to teach your children?

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## Singular and plural nouns

A singular noun names one person, place, thing, or idea, while a plural noun names more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

There are a few basic rules to remember when it comes to turning a singular noun into a plural noun.

1. Most singular nouns need an **'s'** at the end to become plural.

These are the easy ones. You can just add an 's' to alien, taco, or skateboard, for example, and you instantly have aliens, tacos, and skateboards.

There's a second rule for nouns that end with certain letters.

2. Singular nouns ending in 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', 'x', or 'z' need an 'es' at the end to become plural.

Singular	Plural
bus	buses
wish	wishes
pitch	itches
box	boxes

A singular noun ending in a consonant and then **y** makes the plural by dropping the y and adding **-ies**.

Singular	Plural
penny	pennies
spy	spies
baby	babies
city	cities
daisy	daisies

## Irregular nouns

woman	women
man	men
child	children
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
person	people
leaf	leaves
mouse	mice
goose	geese
half	halves
knife	knives
wife	wives
life	lives
elf	elves
loaf	loaves

potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes
cactus	cacti
focus	foci
fungus	fungi
nucleus	nuclei
syllabus	syllabi/syllabuses
analysis	analyses
diagnosis	diagnoses
oasis	oases
thesis	theses
crisis	crises
phenomenon	phenomena
criterion	criteria
datum	data

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

Singular	Plural
sheep	sheep
fish	fish
deer	deer
species	species
aircraft	aircraft

Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb.

Plural nouns used with a singular verb	Sentence
news	The news is at 6.30 p.m.
athletics	Athletics is good for young people.
linguistics	Linguistics is the study of language.
darts	Darts is a popular game in England.
billiards	Billiards is played all over the world.



# Department “Language training” 1<sup>st</sup> term of 2022-2023.

Some nouns have a fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are not used in the singular, or they have a different meaning in the singular. Nouns like this include: *trousers, jeans, glasses, savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits*

Plural noun with plural verb	Sentence
trousers	My trousers are too tight.
jeans	Her jeans are black.
glasses	Those glasses are his.

Правила употребления артиклей a/an и the в английском языке

**Неопределенный (indefinite article) — a/an.** Используется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе: яблоко, стол, ручка.

I heard a story (исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе).

– Я услышал историю.

**Определенный (definite article) — the.** Употребляют с исчисляемыми и с неисчисляемыми существительными независимо от их числа.

I liked the films (исчисляемое существительное во множественном числе).

– Мне понравились фильмы.

**Нулевой (zero article)**

— артикль не ставится с неисчисляемыми числительными, которые нельзя посчитать: вода, музыка, дождь. И с исчисляемыми во множественном числе. It is good advice (неисчисляемое существительное). – Это хороший совет.

Если перед существительными стоят притяжательные местоимения (**my, his**), указательное местоимение (**this, that**) или **числительное (one, two, etc.)** — артикль не используют. Логика такая: эти слова перетягивают на себя функцию определения — итак понятно о чем речь: *This is my vase.* – Это моя ваза. *I have one brother and two sisters.* – У меня есть брат и две сестры.

Если перед существительным стоит **прилагательное** — **артикль ставим перед ним**: *It's a sunny day.* – День сегодня солнечный.

В двух словах использование артиклей в английском языке можно описать так: неопределенный артикль берем, когда говорим не о конкретном предмете, а вообще (как с кофе). А если хотим указать на что-то конкретное — используем определенный артикль в значении «вот этот, тот самый».

В английском есть устойчивые словосочетания, которые передают однократность действий:

to have a rest – отдохнуть

to have a snack – перекусить

to make a mistake – ошибиться

to give a lift – подвезти

to play a trick – подшутить

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**Thanks for your attention!**

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