

**MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CENTER OF GROUND FORCES  
"COMBINED ARMS ACADEMY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION"**



**Theme:  
Terrain**

**The aims of lesson 1/1 are:  
to check up grammar material and teach students to read  
the scheme of any terrain using lexically and grammatically  
corrected sentences.**





- ▣ Comrade Teacher!
- ▣ Group number ... is ready for the English lesson.
- ▣ All are present and correct. ( если же кто-то отсутствует, то тогда ЭТОТ ТЕКСТ заменяется на следующий:

Major M..., Captain S... etc are absent. They are on duty/ ill. The rest of the students are present and correct).

- ▣ On duty major...



## **Lexical material:**

- 1) Lexis about terrain.

## **Grammar material:**

- 1) Forms of the verb “to be” and construction “there + (to) be” in Present, Past, Future Simple Tenses.



## Виды водных преград:

**a river** – река

**a lake** – озеро

**a swamp** – болото

**a ford *across* the river** –  
брод *на* реке

**a well** – колодец

- **up the river** – вверх по реке
- **down the river** – вниз по реке

## Виды дорог:

**a railway** – железная  
дорога

**a federal main road** –  
магистраль

**a footpath** – тропинка

**a highway** – шоссе

**a crossing** – переезд

**cross-roads** – перекресток

**a country road** –  
проселочная дорога



## Населенные пункты и здания:

**a town** – город

**an inhabited locality** – населенный пункт

**a village** – деревня

**a house** – дом

**a church** – церковь

**a school** – школа

**a plant** – завод

**a factory** – завод

## Отдельные объекты:

**an airfield** – аэродром

**a post-office** – почта

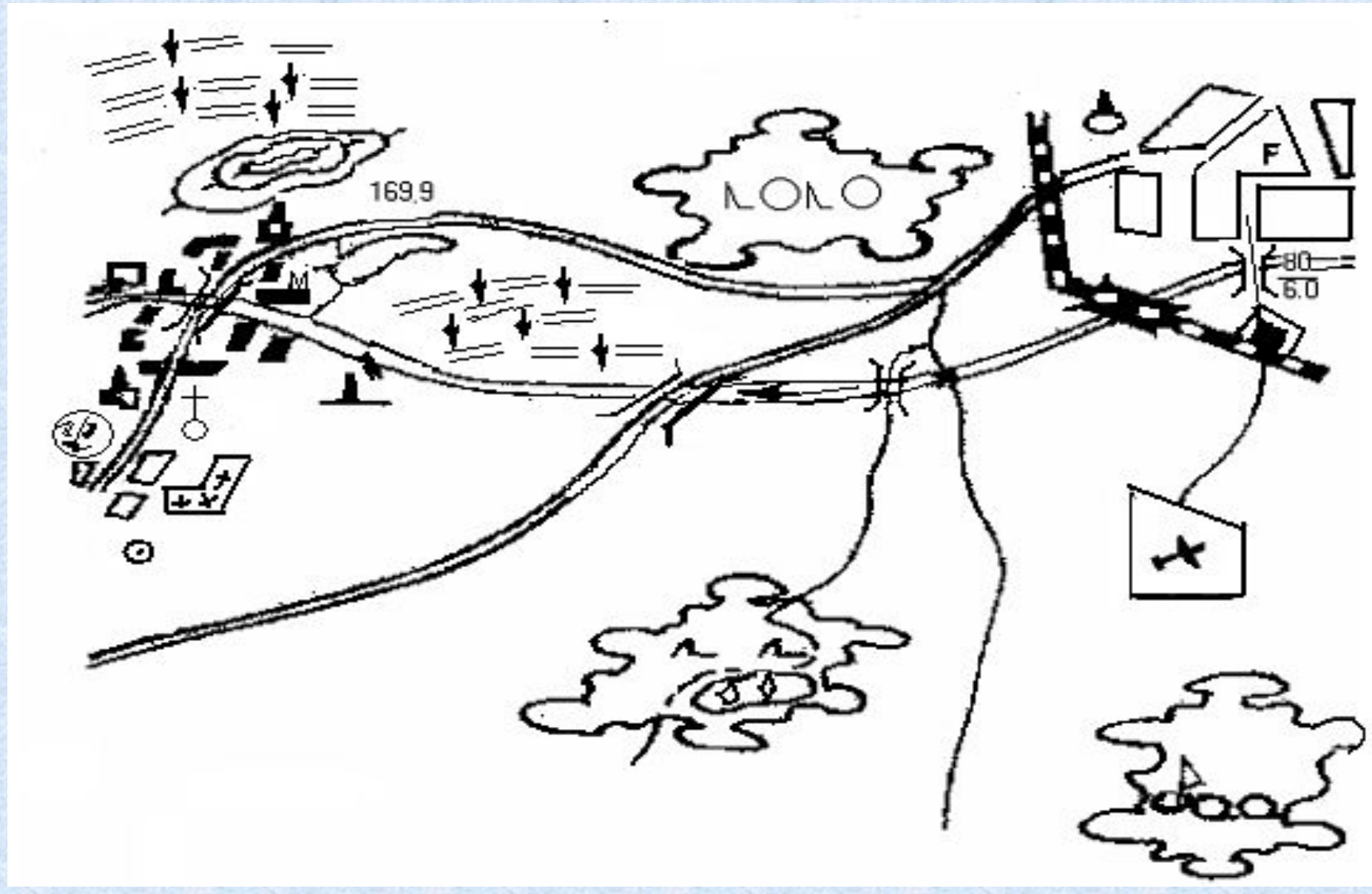
**a forest / a wood** – лес

**a camp** – лагерь

**area** – район

**a bridge** – мост

**an iron bridge *over the* river** – железный мост *через* реку





All combat operations **take place** on a **certain** terrain in a certain area. **It is necessary** for our students to **study** terrain, its **accidents** and **features**.

- Accidents of terrain are: mountains, hills and ravines.
- Feature of terrain may be **natural** and **artificial**.
- Natural features of terrain **include**: rivers, lakes, woods, swamps, etc. But highways, country-roads, railways, bridges, railway stations, factories and plants, buildings etc. **belong to** artificial features.
- **Maps** help to study terrain. All officers **must** know how to read military maps.

**to take place** – происходить, иметь место;  
**certain** – определенный;  
**it is necessary** – необходимо;  
**to study** – изучать;  
**accidents (of terrain)** – складки (местности);  
**features (of terrain)** – характерная особенность (местности)  
**natural** – естественный, природный;

**artificial** – созданный человеком, искусственный;  
**to include** – включать;  
**to belong to** – входить в состав, принадлежать;  
**map** – карта;  
**must know** – должны знать;



- On such maps the terrain **is shown** by conventional signs. To **differentiate conventional signs**, various colors are used:
- a) black – for **man-made** objectives: buildings, roads, railways, etc.;
- b) green – for **vegetation**: trees, woods, fields, etc.;
- c) blue is used for seas, rivers, lakes, etc.;
- d) brown – for **contour lines**: hills, ravines, valleys, etc.;
- e) red – for road classification.
- All Engineer **obstacles** such as **minefields**, **roadblocks**, **wire entanglements**, both friendly and enemy are shown in green. **Contaminated** areas are marked in yellow.

**is shown** – показан

**to differentiate** – отличать, различать

**conventional sign** – топографический знак

**man-made** – созданный человеком

**vegetation** – растительность

**contour line** – линии, показывающие рельеф

**obstacle** – препятствие

**minefield** – минное поле

**roadblock** – заграждение на дороге

**wire entanglement** – проволочное заграждение

**contaminated** – зараженный, загрязненный





1. Accidents of the terrain are:

---

2. Features of the terrain include:

---

3. Natural obstacles of terrain include:

---

4. Artificial features include:

---

5. Colours used on the maps are:

---



(to) be – **БЫТЬ, ЯВЛЯТЬСЯ**

единственное число			множественное число		
<b>I</b>	am am <b>not</b>	a student; at the lesson; busy;	<b>we</b>	are	students; at the lesson; busy;
<b>he</b> <b>she</b> <b>it</b>	is is <b>not</b> = <b>isn't</b>		<b>you</b> <b>they</b>	<b>are not</b> = aren't	

Ex: I **am** a student.

He **isn't** at the lesson *now (сейчас)*.

We **aren't** busy *today (сегодня)*.



единственное число			множественное число		
I	was			were	
he	was <b>not</b>	<b>a</b> student;	we	were <b>not</b>	students;
she	=	at the lesson;	you	=	at the lesson;
it	<b>wasn't</b>	busy;	they	<b>weren't</b>	busy;

Ex: I **was** a student *last year* (в прошлом году).

He **wasn't** at the lesson *yesterday* (вчера).

We **were** busy *two days ago* (два дня назад).



ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО		МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО	
I he she it	will be will <b>not be</b> (= <b>won't be</b> )	we you they	will be will <b>not be</b> (= <b>won't be</b> )

Ex:

I **will be** a student *next year* (в следующем году).

He **won't be** at the lesson *tomorrow* (завтра).

We **will be** busy *in an hour* (через час).



1. I **am** a battalion commander now.
2. That colonel **is** a teacher of tactics.
3. This captain **was not** an artillery battalion commander last year.
4. We **will be** ready to work with maps tomorrow.
5. Those officers **are** majors.
6. Tactics **will be** an important subject for me.
7. You **were** on duty two days ago.
8. These officers **are** present at the lesson today.



единственное число				множественное число			
Am	I he she it	-	at the academy ?	Are	we you they	-	at the academy ?
Is		-		Were		-	
Was		-				-	
will		be		will		be	

- **Are** you a soldier? – *No, I am not* (a soldier, I am an officer).
- **Is** he Russian? – *Yes, he is.*
- **Was** you busy yesterday? – *Yes, I was busy.*
- **Will** they **be** ready to work with maps tomorrow? – *No, they won't* (be ready).



# Ask your partner these questions

- Are you a soldier? –
- Are you from France? –
- Are your classmates British? –
- Is your teacher of tactics in the army? –
- Is his name Ivanov? -



Вопросительное слово	(to) be	
<b>What</b> <b>Where</b> <b>How old</b> <b>*Who</b>	is / are was / were will be	you .....? this officer.....? your name / rank / post?

- **What is** your name?
- **What was** his rank *a year ago (год назад)*?
- **What will be** the mission of your unit?
- **Where is** the forest?
- **How old are** you?
- **Who was** your battalion commander?





# The scheme of the dialogue

16

<b>What is</b> your first/last name?	My name <b>is</b> Alan Minter.
<b>How old are</b> you?	I <b>am</b> 35 years old.
<b>Where are</b> you from?	I <b>am</b> from the USA.
<b>What is</b> your profession?	I <b>am</b> an officer.
<b>What is</b> your rank and post?	I <b>am</b> a lieutenant-colonel. I' <b>m</b> a battalion commander.
<b>Who is</b> your group leader?	Our group leader <b>is</b> major Smith.
<b>What is</b> the <i>strength</i> ( <i>численность</i> ) of your group?	The strength of our group <b>is</b> 12 officers.
<b>What is</b> the <i>composition</i> ( <i>состав</i> ) of your group?	The composition <b>is</b> 6 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors and 1 captain.



	Present	Past	Future
+	there <b>is</b> / there <b>are</b>	there <b>was</b> /there <b>were</b>	there <b>will be</b>
-	there is/are <b>no</b> there are <b>not any</b>	there was/were <b>no</b> there were <b>not any</b>	there will <b>not be any</b>
?	<b>Is / Are</b> there ...?	<b>Was / Were</b> there ...?	<b>Will</b> there <b>be</b> ...?

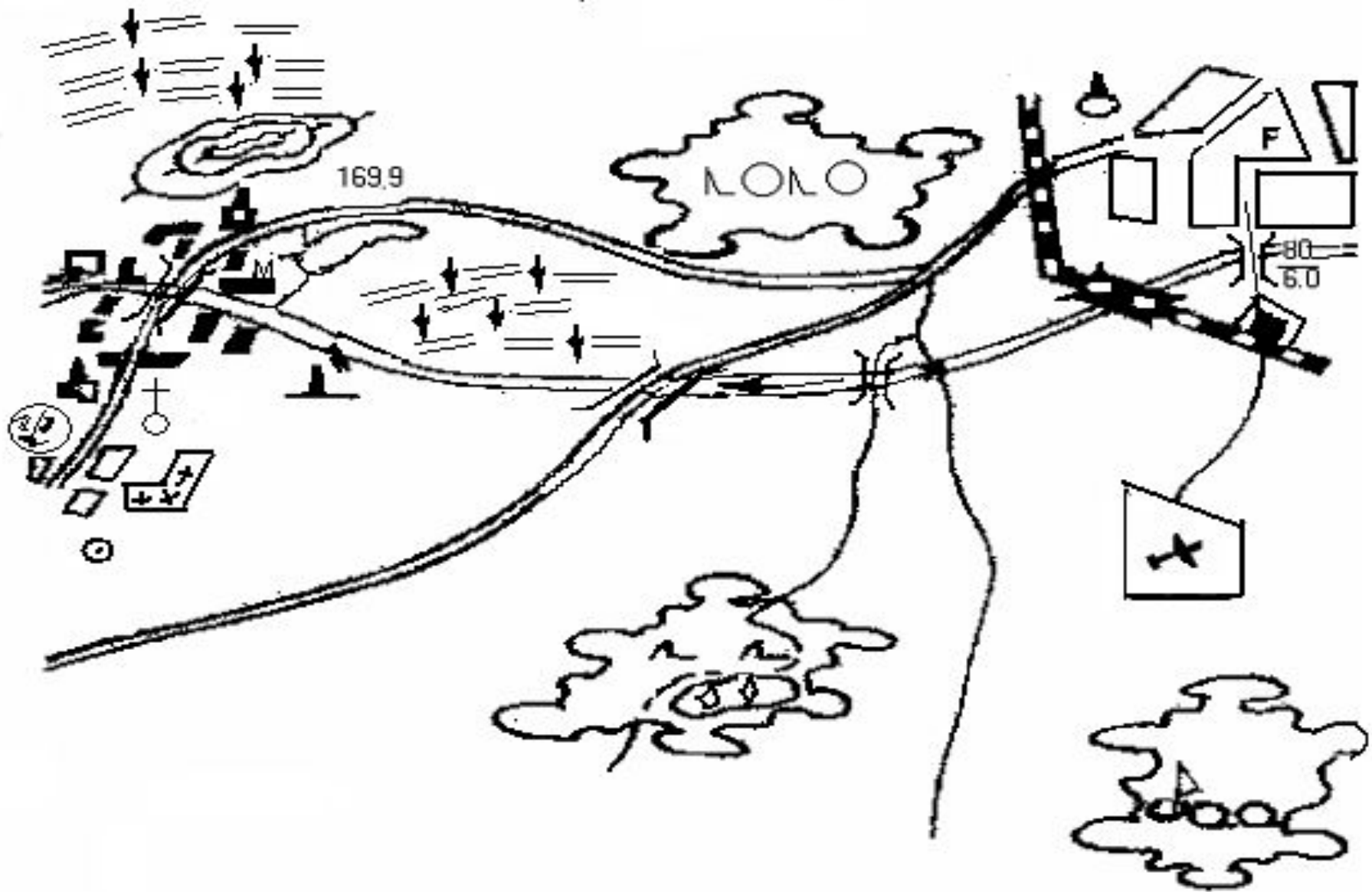
- **There is** a good railway bridge over this river.
- **There was** an old bridge over it at this place *some years ago* (несколько лет назад).
- **There will be** a new airfield near this town next year.
- **There are no** fords across the river.
- **There were not any** hills around this airfield.
- **Are there any** guns in this inhabited locality?



1. There **is** / **are** two ferries on this river.
2. There **is** / **are** a forest not far from this town.
3. There **was** / **were** many rivers in that area.
4. There **was** / **were** no bridges over that river.
5. **Were** / **Was** there a railway not far from this inhabited locality?
6. **Are** / **Is** there many plants in this area?
7. **Was** / **Were** there many swamps near here?
8. What factories **were** / **was** there in that city?
9. **Is** / **Are** there a ford across the river?
10. **Was** / **Were** there a plant in this building?



- Study the conventional signs  
(*монографические знаки*)  
on p.20-21





- Повторить грамматический материал (п.2 и п.5 сс.145-146; сс.147-148).
- Письменно составить 5 предложений из упр.9(a, b, c) стр.9, пользуясь картой на стр.22.
- Учить лексический материал, представленный в презентации на слайдах 11 и 12; прочитайте лексику на сс.12-15.

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**Theme:  
Terrain**

**The aims of lesson 1/2 are:  
to check up grammar material and teach students to read  
the scheme of any terrain using lexically and grammatically  
corrected sentences.**





## **Lexical material:**

1) Vocabulary about lexical theme “Terrain”.

## **Grammar material:**

1) Review: Forms of the verb “to be” and construction “there + (to) be” in Present, Past, Future Simple Tenses.

2) Study: Present, Past, Future Tenses in the Active Voice.





# Complete these sentences. Use (to) be in the correct form.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a battalion commander *now*.
2. That colonel \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher of tactics.
3. This captain \_\_\_\_\_ an artillery battalion commander *last year*.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ ready to work with maps *tomorrow*.
5. Those officers \_\_\_\_\_ majors *next year*.
6. Tactics \_\_\_\_\_ an important subject for me.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ on duty *two days ago*.
8. These officers \_\_\_\_\_ present at the lesson *today*.



+

(утвердительная)

I / we / you / they	V
he / she / it	V+s / (es)

I / We study English.

He / She stud**ies** English.

You *usually* **listen** to the radio in the evening.

\*always – всегда

usually – обычно

often – часто

every day – каждый день

3 times a year – 3 раза в год

-

(отрицательная)

I / we / you / they	do not + V
he / she / it	<b>does</b> not +V

I **do not** study German.

He **does not** study Italian.

We **don't** come home late every day. -

That officer **doesn't** translate this text.



?

(вопросительная)

<b>Do</b>	<b>I / we / you / they</b>	<b>V ?</b>
<b>Does</b>	<b>he / she / it</b>	<b>V ?</b>

**Do** you **study** at the academy?

**Does** he **study** Spanish?

**Do** those officers **work** with maps today?

**Does** Captain Ivanov **go** to the country on Saturday?



1. These officers study at the Combined Arms Military Academy.
2. My friend works much at tactics because he wants to know it well.
3. These men and officers don't carry out their mission well.
4. That lieutenant-colonel usually passes the examination in tactics well.
5. This tank does not cross the river over the bridge.
6. Do you often get to the academy camp by bus?  
– Yes, I do.



+

(утвердительная)

I / we / you / they	V+ed / 2 форма глагола
he / she / it	

I / He studied English.

You learned these new words  
yesterday.

They went down the hill 2 hours  
ago.

\*yesterday – вчера

2 days ago – 2 дня назад

last week – на прошлой неделе

-

(отрицательная)

I / we / you / they	did not + V
he / she / it	

I / They did not (didn't)  
study German.

He didn't took part in  
this work.

We didn't plot the  
situation on the map.



?

(вопросительная)

Did	I / we / you / they	V ?
	he / she / it	V ?

Did you see this film yesterday?

Did he study Chinese?

Did these officers take part in this work?

Did they come home late?



1. That unit occupied its new positions yesterday.
2. This captain didn't take that field manual.
3. Our group prepared for that report yesterday.
4. These officers spent very much time in the field last month.
5. These officers studied at the Combined Arms Military Academy two years ago.
6. Did these men and officers carry out their mission well yesterday? – Yes, they did.



+

(утвердительная)

I / we / you / they	will + V
he / she / it	

I **will study** English the next year.

He **will be** busy tomorrow morning.

You **will cross** the river by ferry.

\*tomorrow – завтра

the next day – на следующий день

in a week – через неделю

-

(отрицательная)

I / we / you / they	will not + V
he / she / it	

I **will not (won't) study** German.

They **won't study** German.

These officers **won't leave** the academy camp the next week.





?

(вопросительная)

Will	I / we / you / they	V ?
	he / she / it	V ?

- Will you study Spanish the next year?
- Will these officers be ready for the lesson tomorrow?
- Will we cross the river by ferry in an hour?



1. These officers **will study** at the Combined Arms Military Academy next year.
2. Our group **will have** field training in a month.
3. These men and officers **will not carry out** this mission in a week.
4. That lieutenant-colonel **won't take** the examination in tactics next Tuesday.
5. **Will** he **go** to the field tomorrow? – No, he **won't**.
6. **Will** we **go** to the river along this highway? – Yes, we **will**.



## Terrain

As you know, all the students of the Combined Arms Military Academy study a lot of subjects. The most important of them is tactics. In order to know this subject well, the students often go to the field for field training, where they study different forms of combat, terrain, its accidents and features.

Some days ago we went to the field by buses in the northern direction. The buses moved along the federal main road four lanes wide and soon stopped near hill 133.2. This hill was not far from the cross-roads. The mission of our group was to carry out reconnaissance of that area and plot the situation on the map.

To see the terrain around better, some of us went up the hill, the others went to the lake which was half a kilometer northeast of the hill.

From the hill we saw the inhabited locality of M. which was situated to the right of the hill. In its center there were some stone buildings, two schools, a cinema, a factory and a post-office. On its eastern outskirts there was a church. We saw a well not far from it. To the west of this inhabited locality we saw a country road. It leads to two villages, which are called B. and C. but they are smaller than the inhabited locality of M. Most of the houses there are wooden. In front of B. and behind C. there are large fields.



A railway runs north of these villages; it leads to the town of K. which is situated northwest of this area. At the southwestern approaches to K. there is a railway station. We saw a tower near the railway crossing. A good highway leads from town of K. to the villages of B. and C. South of M. there is a river, which runs from the west to the east. It is over 10 m wide and about 1.5 m deep. Its bottom is sandy. Its left bank is high and stony, its right bank is low but there are no swamps on it. There are no ferries on the river but there is a good ford across it up the river. Some years ago there was an old narrow bridge two and a half kilometers from this ford down the river. Now there is a new wide bridge over the river there. About 5 km to the southeast of the bridge we saw an airfield with some planes and helicopters on it.

A narrow footpath runs down the hill. We took it and went to the lake to join our students.

On the way there we crossed a field and went through a thick wood. On its eastern edge there is a camp with many tents. The camp is not far from the western shore of the lake. Near the lake we saw our students and buses. We took the buses and went to the academy.



1. terrain features; federal main road four lanes wide; at the cross-road;
2. (to) carry out reconnaissance; (to) plot the situation on the map; on its eastern outskirts;
3. in front of this inhabited locality; near the railway crossing; (to) be over 1.5 m deep;
4. about 13 m wide; down the river; up the river; (to) cross the river over the bridge;
5. far from the western shore of the lake; a narrow footpath;
6. half a kilometer northeast of the hill; right of hill 125.9; behind the hill;
7. at the western approaches to the town of K.; (to) run from the west to the east.



1. We study different forms of combat, terrain, its accidents and features.
2. In order to know tactics well our students often go to the field for field training.
3. Those buses moved along the federal main road six lanes wide.
4. The mission of the 5<sup>th</sup> group was to carry out reconnaissance of the area north of hill 132.8 and plot the situation on the map.
5. From the hill the students saw a large inhabited locality which is situated to the left of the hill.
6. On its western outskirts there is a church.
7. The well which is not far from this church is **the deepest** one.
8. A new country road runs northwest of this inhabited locality.



9. It leads to two small villages which are called B. and C.
10. There is a large field in front of B. and behind C. there is a thin wood.
11. A railway which runs north of these villages leads to the town of K.
12. This town is situated on the right bank of the N. river.
13. The river is over 25 meters wide and about 1.5 meters deep.
14. There is a good ford across the river not far from the factory.
15. Last year there was a wooden bridge over the river about two kilometers from this ford up the river.
16. We crossed the field and went through the thick wood.



# Resumptive grammar schemes





**Present Simple**  
(Настоящее неопределенное)

глагол (без частицы to) для всех лиц,  
**НО:** глагол +(e)s для 3 л.ед.ч.

*Rest / rests*

действие, обычно повторяющееся, но не ограниченное временными рамками  
**We rest (He rests) every Sunday. - Мы отдыхаем (Он отдыхает) каждое воскресенье.**

**Past Simple**  
(Прошедшее неопределенное)

Глагол + ed или Во 2-ой форме

*Rest – rested;  
Come – came.*

действие, имевшее место в прошлом:  
**yesterday**-вчера;  
**last year (week, month)**-в прошлом году, неделе, месяце; **ago**-тому назад;  
**In 2005-** в 2005г.  
They **rested** yesterday.  
She **came** to Moscow last week.

**Future Simple**  
(Будущее неопределенное)

shall, will +глагол (без to)

*Will rest;  
Shall come.*

однократное или повторное действие, которое произойдет в будущем;  
**next (week, month, year)** - на будущей неделе; в следующем месяце, году;  
**in 2 days**-через 2 дня; **tomorrow** – завтра.  
She **will come** to Moscow in two months.



ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕ Е (КТО? ЧТО?)	СКАЗУЕМОЕ	ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (ЧТО?КОМУ? )	ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВО (ГДЕ? КУДА? КОГДА? ПОЧЕМУ?...)
All the students	study studied will study	many subjects / tactics	at the academy
This student	gives gave will give	(me) this book to me	today yesterday tomorrow



Время	Вопрос и краткий ответ	Отрицание
<b>Present Indefinite</b>	<b>Do / Does</b> + подлежащее + глагол (без to) <b>Do you</b> study English? – Yes, I <b>do</b> . <b>Does he</b> study...? – No, he <b>doesn't</b> .	Подлежащее + <b>do not/does not</b> + глагол (без to). <b>I don't</b> study German. <b>He does not</b> study German.
<b>Past Indefinite</b>	<b>Did</b> + подлежащее + глагол (без to) <b>Did you</b> see this film yesterday? – Yes, I <b>did</b> . / No, I <b>didn't</b> .	Подлежащее + <b>did not</b> + глагол (без to). <b>I didn't (did not)</b> study German last year.
<b>Future Indefinite</b>	<b>Shall / will</b> + подлежащее + глагол (без to) <b>Will you</b> read this book tomorrow? – Yes, I <b>will</b> . / No, I <b>won't</b> (will not).	Подлежащее + <b>shall not/will not</b> + глагол (без to). <b>They won't (will not)</b> read this magazine tomorrow.



## Специальный вопрос

Вопросительное слово	Схема общего вопроса		
When (когда)	do	you	read.....?
Where (где)	does	he	live.....?
What (что)	did	she	say.....?
How many (сколько)	will	they/he	stay.....?
With whom (с кем)	shall	I/ we	go.....?

## Вопрос к подлежащему

Вопросительное слово	Порядок слов утвердительного предложения
Who (кто)	Studies + many subjects + at the academy?
What students (какие слушатели)	Study + many subjects + at the academy?



- 1) § 1 pp.141-143 – read;
- 2) Vocab. (memo.) from presentation and from Ex.3 p.16.
- 3) Read and translate the text on pp.11-12 to the end.