

**Our school is called distant now.
There are so many unusual schools in the world!**



Today is the 16th of April, 2020 (Our 7th distant lesson)

EG3: read
together

1. Boat School of Bangladesh

Since Bangladesh is severely impacted by climate change, there are many floods that make it difficult for residents to fulfill basic needs such as learning. To make matters worse, it is also a very poor country. However, they are making the most of what they have by delivering education to young people using boats. This innovative way of learning has transformed boats into schools, libraries and other training centres to help the community develop.



EFЭ: read

2-Dong Zhong:

The ~~Cave~~ ^{together} School, China Dong Zhong popular cave school has been a place of learning since 1984. Located in one of China's poorest areas, Mao village in Ziyun County, the school was established out of necessity to educate the kids who didn't have any access to education. Until 2011 this unique primary school operated with 8 teachers offering learning to 186 students who would otherwise have no education. The school was closed after the Chinese government declared that the country is not 'a society of cave men', but haven't done anything since then to improve the situation in the area.



EF3: read
together

3-Forest school

These outdoor schools are based throughout Europe, and educate 3-6 year-old children. Just like any other kindergarten, these schools want to help kids interact better with their surroundings so that they can improve their understanding and how they perceive different events. It manages to achieve this by having students get in touch with nature and build things using materials found in the forest.

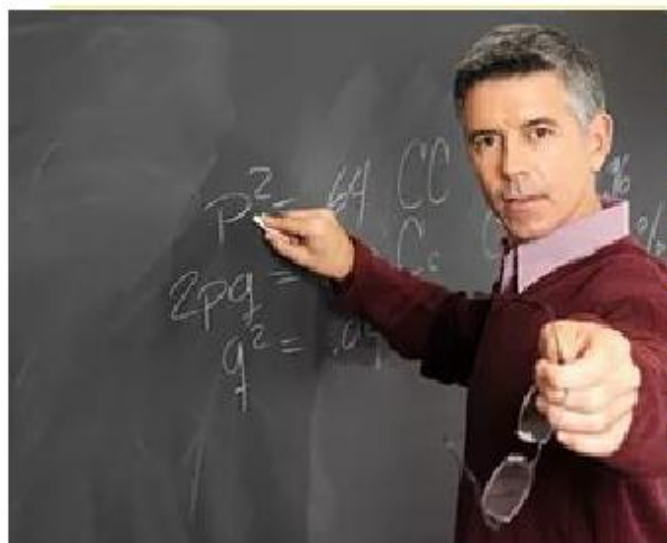


**1-Describe the forest school.
(in audio sms in 10 sentences)**

Задание №4 Сравниваем изображения

1. Описание (место и действие)

Let me tell you about these two pictures. In the first picture we can see a man teaching a class at school. In the second picture we can see a boy studying in the classroom.



How to describe a picture.

You must answer the wh words, insofar as possible - Where? When? Who? What? Whose? Why? and also How - how many/how much?

1) **Where?** Choose the right word in brackets.

This is a (wood/street) in (the countryside/town). There are (lots of cars/no cars.)

2) **When?** Put the missing words back.

The scene is taking place during the _____. The weather is _____ but I think it's quite _____ because the people are wearing _____

bright, cold, day, warm clothes.

Tip: Use **adjectives** when describing things: e.g. It's a **cold, bright** day / They have got **happy, smiling** faces/There is a **small wooden** bench/ She is wearing a **grey woolly** hat. The **quiet** wood is bathed in **dazzling** sunlight. They are holding a **hot, shiny** thermos.





Why? This question is usually harder - it is a higher level skill. When you have described everything - ask yourself and answer questions like this:

- 1) Why are the two young people posing for the camera?
- 2) Why are they meeting up?
- 3) Are they the same nationality?
- 4) What do you think happened immediately before the photo was taken?
- 5) Who took the photo?
- 6) What will they do next?
- 7) What are they holding and why?
- 8) What do you think the relationship between them is? Justify your answer.

Who and what? How many? Put the missing words back. There are _____ people in the _____, a man and a woman. They look _____ and they are _____. They are posing for the _____. He is _____ a tartan scarf and jeans. He is wearing _____ and he has got a _____. They are both young. The woman has got long brown _____ and she is wearing a _____ shawl and a grey hat.

happy two moustache glasses camera wearing hair foreground laughing brown

Refer to **the five senses** - what can people see, hear, smell, taste, touch/feel. In this picture - maybe they feel cold, because they are wearing coats. They feel happy, because they are laughing, maybe sharing a joke. They can smell the strong coffee/fresh air/the scent of the woods. They are looking forward to a long walk through the trees. They are excited about their excursion.



How to describe a picture.

Let me tell you about these two pictures.

In the first picture there is/are ...

In the second picture there is/are ...

These pictures have a lot in common; firstly, ..., secondly, ...

These pictures are also different in many ways; firstly, ..., secondly, ...

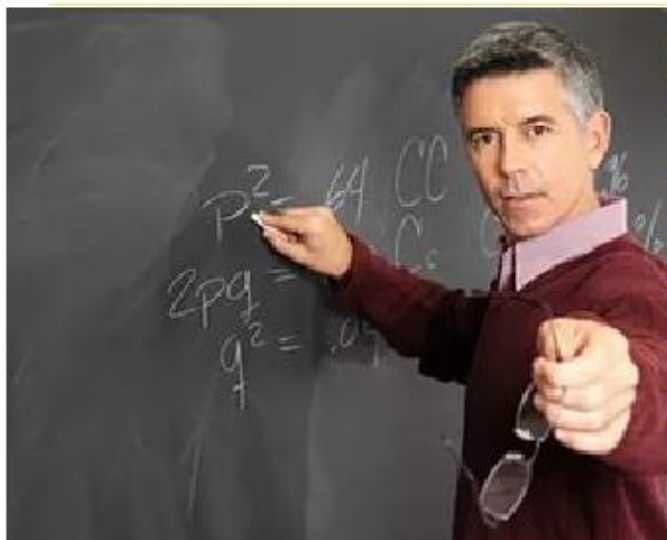
As for me, I would prefer (V+ing) ... to ... because I think ...

That's all I've got to say. Thank you for listening.

You must answer the wh words, insofar as possible - Where? When? Who? What? Whose? Why? and also How - how many/how much?

Refer to **the five senses** - what can people see, hear, smell, taste, touch/feel.

Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:
give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
say what the pictures have in common
say in what way the pictures are different
say **who is more nervous**
explain why





**I will show you the table
with your results and clubs later!**

**I promise
I will control
all your work at home!**

**Your parents
will be happy to know
how hardworking you are!**

**Together
we can be
the best team!!!**



**It's great that
I have a chance
to check your written works
in video format!
It takes about 40-50 min!
So, appreciate my work
and watch my comments attentively!**

Структура ЕГЭ

Распределение заданий по разделам экзаменационной работы

№	Раздел работы	Количество заданий	Максимальный первичный балл	Процент максимального первичного балла за выполнение заданий данного раздела от максимального первичного балла за всю работу, равного 100	Our plan of work: ЕГЭ
1	Аудирование	9	20	20	1-Шесть высказываний, 2-диалог(T/F), 3-интервью(1,2,3)
2	Чтение	9	20	20	1-заголовки,2-пропуски текста,3-вопросы по тексту
3	Грамматика и лексика	20	20	20	1-грам.пропуски, 2-словообразование, 3-пропуски текста(1,2,3,4)
4	Письмо	2	20	20	1.Письмо 2.эссе
5	Устная часть экзамена	4	20	20	1.Чтение текста 2.Прямые вопросы 3.Описание фото 4.Сравнение фотографий
Итого		44	100	100	

Установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

4,3

1. The actions of forestry industry.
2. More attention to its own environmental problems.
3. Various types of harm.
4. Need for European protection.
5. Planting more trees.
6. Other industries under the threat.
7. Changing the situation for the better.
8. Finding out the reasons.

1. Read the headings.
2. Underline the main info in the texts
3. Find the improvements

A. Forestry experts have called on the European Union to use its powers in order to protect the continent's woodlands. This follows the publication of a recent report showing that one quarter of Europe's trees showed signs of severe damage. The experts are asking for wide-ranging action as it now seems clear that Europe's forests are reaching crisis point.

B. The study examined trees across the whole of Europe and found that they were being damaged throughout the continent. Twenty-six per cent of Europe's trees had lost significant numbers of leaves, while more than ten per cent showed signs of discoloration.

Modals in pictures (practice)

Possibilities:

I can do it!	I couldn't do that before!
I am able to do it!	I was able to do it!
I must do it!	You had to take it!
I have to do it.	I had to do kill my enemy.
You may ask. (You are allowed to ask.)	You might ask me. (You were allowed to ask me.)
I need to do it.	I don't need to do it. I needn't do it. I don't have to do it.
You should be careful.	You shouldn't fly like me.
You ought to stop being me. <i>Тебе следует бросить быть мною. (Выражает рекомендацию.)</i>	You ought not to take a photo of me.
I will destroy you. (promise)	I won't tell you! (refuse)
Shall we play?	Will you help me?
Let me do it. Make me do it. Help me do it.	

мутность **Turbidity currents** потоки

Geologists have known about turbidity currents since at least 1929, when a large earthquake triggered a violent current A _____ and damaged 12 trans-Atlantic communications cables. Turbidity currents are still a threat today, as people place more and more cables, pipelines, трубопрово B _____. Turbidity currents are also important to petroleum geologists because they leave behind layers of sediment that comprise some of the world's largest oil reserves.

Despite almost a century of research, geologists have struggled to come up with a conceptual model that describes in detail C _____. The Coordinated Canyon Experiment was designed, in part, to resolve this debate. During this 18-month-long study, researchers from the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI), the U.S. Geological Survey, the University of Hull, the National Oceanography Centre, the University of Southampton, the University of Durham, and the Ocean University of China combined their

1. at seven different locations
2. and other structures on the seafloor
3. how turbidity currents form and evolve
4. which focused on flows of turbid
5. less than about 300 meters (1,000 feet) deep
6. that traveled several hundred kilometers
7. sweeping past the deepest monitoring station

6,2,3

ответ:

A	B	C	D

Sometimes,
I forget how
to spell a
word so
I change
the whole
sentence to
avoid using it.



Two Atomic Clocks

The nucleus of a radioactive atom ^{распадается} disintegrates spontaneously and forms an atom of a different element while ^{испускатьс} emitting radiation in the process. The original atom is called the parent isotope* and its stable product is called the daughter or ^{родственны} progeny isotope. For example, rubidium-87 ^{распадается} decays by emitting an electron from its nucleus to form a stable daughter called strontium-87. Because the rate of nuclear decay is constant regardless of temperature and pressure conditions, radioactive decay provides a dependable way of keeping time. Radioactive isotopes alter from one type of atom to another at a fixed rate from the moment they are created anywhere in the universe. Since we can calculate the decay rate and also count the number of newly formed progeny atoms and the remaining parent atoms, we can use the ratio as a kind of clock to measure the age of

12

The word *alter* in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to

- 1) adapt.
- 2) change.
- 3) revise.
- 4) vary.

Ответ:

13

The rate of nuclear decay in rubidium-87

- 1) is always the same.
- 2) changes over time.
- 3) depends on temperature.
- 4) depends on temperature and pressure.

Ответ:

**When I find it,
I don't need it.**

**When I need it,
I can't find it.**



Teaching wild birds to sing a new tune

19

Conventional experiments of vocal learning in birds have been conducted in the laboratory. (CONDUCT)

20

But such studies are much more difficult to do in the wild. The researchers overcame the challenges in the new study by focusing their attention on Savannah Sparrows living at Bowdoin Scientific Station on Kent Island. (OVERCOME)

21

The sparrows on this island often return to the place of their birth to breed as adults. That made it possible for researchers to expose young birds to novel songs and then record those same animals when they returned from migration to breed the next year. (RETURN)

22

Mennill's team, including researchers from the University of Windsor, University of Guelph, and Williams College, developed a new type of loudspeaker that is programmable, solar powered, light activated, and weatherproof. (INCLUDE)

**YOU LOVE FLOWERS, BUT
YOU CUT THEM.**

**YOU LOVE ANIMALS,
BUT YOU EAT
THEM.**

**YOU TELL ME
YOU LOVE ME,
SO NOW
IM SCARED!**



Javan leopard

26 The critically endangered Javan leopard (*Panthera pardus melas*) is one of the most threatened subspecies of leopard. (THREATENED)

27 Yet to date, it has received little conservation attention and its population status and distribution remain poorly known. (POOR)

28 To address this gap in knowledge, the researchers used species distribution modeling to predict the locations of suitable leopard habitats throughout Java, based on the most extensive Javan leopard occurrence dataset available. (OCCUR)

29 The predictive map greatly improves those previously produced by the government of Indonesia and International Union for Conservation of Nature. (PREDICT)

30 For example, it adds six new priority landscapes and reveals that the leopard population spans several highly fragmented landscapes, which are far more isolated than previously thought. (HIGH)

I have lots of hidden talents.

The problem is, even I can't find them!



Sugababes

The story of the Sugababes starts with two self-confident eight-year-old friends from London who (32) _____ a hatred of maths but loved singing along to the radio. Mutya and Keisha then met Siobhan who joined their “gang”. They (33) _____ writing and singing and at fourteen the group (34) _____ their first record deal. Just two years later, when their classmates were studying for their exams, the girls (35) _____ their first album, the incredibly cool One Touch.

32

1) united

2) combined

3) shared

4) joined

OTBET:

33

1) opened

2) disclosed

3) revealed

4) discovered

OTBET:

34

1) took

2) brought

3) got

4) wrote

OTBET:

35

1) demonstrated

2) released

3) published

4) displayed

OTBET:

WHO SAID ENGLISH IS EASY?



Fill this blank with
"Yes" or "No"

1. I don't have a brain.
2. I don't have sense.
3. I am stupid.



**2-Watch the video in vk:
Go Back to High School-Jimmy Fallon and Kevin Hart
Do you agree with the students' decision?**

2

Welcome back!!!



39

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Peter who writes:

... Surprisingly, but I became the best student of the week! My parents were very happy when I told them. By the way, where does your physical examination classes take place? How do you keep fit? What is your favourite sport game? Why?

I've written an essay on ancient history...

Write a letter to Peter.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about his essay

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных высказываний (40.1 или 40.2), укажите его номер в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и выразите своё мнение по предложенной проблеме согласно данному плану.

Public libraries are becoming less popular and they will soon disappear.

In any occupation discipline is more important than talent.

40.2

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

My personal view is that...	Лично я считаю, что...
In my experience...	По своему опыту...
In my opinion/judgment/view...	С моей точки зрения...
Hence...	Следовательно...
In fact,...	Фактически, \ по сути, \ в сущности...
To be more precise...	Точнее говоря...
For example/ for instance...	Например...
I'd like to support my point of view with an example...	Мне бы хотелось подкрепить мою точку зрения примером...
To begin with...	Начнем с того, что...
The thing that needs to be said...	Первое, с чего нужно начать, это...
On the one hand/on the other hand...	С одной стороны \ с другой стороны
Moreover...	Более того...
Besides...	Кроме того...
Furthermore...	Кроме того...
Nevertheless...	Тем не менее...
All the same...	Так или иначе, тем не менее...
Experts say that...	Эксперты считают, что...
Many people attach too much importance to...	Многие люди придают слишком большое значение...
One reason why this approach may (not) work is that...	Одной из причин того, почему данный подход не работает (работает)...
First of all/secondly/ thirdly/ finally...	Во-первых, \ во-вторых, \ в- третьих \ в конечном итоге...

Таким образом, письмо к другу имеет следующий вид:



Samara

Russia

12/11/2016

Dear Ben,

Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear from you!

I am happy to know you have chosen your future profession. I'm also interested in foreign languages and cultures. And I hope to visit the USA next summer.

As for me, I have already made up my mind to become a teacher of foreign languages. I like to work with children. They make me feel happy.

I have already been to Italy and France. But I recommend you to visit Russia first for there are many places of interest. If you travelled to Russia, I would be your guide then.

Give my best to your parents. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

Ann

Moscow

Russia

113700

12/04/2016

Dear Tom,

Thanks a lot for your last letter. I'm glad to hear you enjoyed your hiking holiday.

You're asking me about active holidays. Well, I can't say we often take them – maybe, once or twice a year. But when we go skiing or hiking, I always join my elder brother as he's keen on them and he can teach me a lot of useful things like how to put up a tent. As for extreme sports, I'm not fond of them as I find them dangerous.

Tom, I've a few questions for you. What events did your project focus on?

Did anyone help you with the project? What sources of information did you use?

Well, I've to go now. I've a lot of homework to do. Look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Lena



IN BED, ITS 6 AM.
**YOU CLOSE YOUR
EYES FOR FIVE
MINUTES, ITS 7:45.**

AT WORK, ITS 1:30.
**YOU CLOSE YOUR
EYES FOR FIVE
MINUTES, ITS 1:31.**



Public libraries are becoming less popular and they will soon disappear.

40.2

In any occupation discipline is more important than talent.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

It's up to your wish!

(First-plan!!!! Then, essay)

Essay plan:

**1.(Something) has become a hot topic for debate in recent years.
.....(both opinions)**

**2.In my opinion,.....(your opinion)
First of all,.....(argument № 1)(for instance,...)
Furthermore ,.....(argument № 2)(for example,...)
Moreover,(argument № 3)(such as/ including,...)**

**3.Nevertheless, some people believe that.....(full different opinion)
In their view,.....(argument № A)(To illustrate this point,...)**

**4.Personally, I do not agree with the above opinion .
I am convinced that...(destroy argument № A)
.....(Although.....,....)(Besides,.....)**

5.In conclusion, even though.....I still believe that.....

Discipline Essay 2 (150 words)

Discipline is highly valuable in our every walk of life. We have to follow it all time whether we are in the school, home, office, institutions, factory, playground, battlefield or other places. It is the most important necessity of the happy and peaceful life. It gives us lots of great opportunity, right way to go ahead, to learn new things in life, to experiences more within less time, etc. and grow. Whereas, lack of discipline cause lots of confusion and disorders. Indiscipline gives no peace and progress in the life instead creates lots of problem.

Discipline is following the orders of our elders, superior officers, teachers and parents who lead us towards success. We need to follow rules, obey orders and behave well in orderly manner. We should value the importance of discipline in our daily lives. People, who are not disciplined in their lives; face lots of problems and get disappointments.

Text 2: Choosing an occupation

YOU WILL HAVE 2 MINUTES

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career.

There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old "know" that they want to be doctors or pilots or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do.

You may find that you will have to take special courses to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience, to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to counsel you information about job qualifications

START COUNTDOWN

The 2 Essay

"Talent is cheaper than table salt. What separates the talented individual from the successful one is a lot of hard work."

Stephen King

We can not buy talent, it is something that we get from a birth, something that is unique, something that we can not pass to a next generation. However, whether the talent of a person will be used or not is uncertain. Therefore, talent is not everything. Average person can reach success in the life by knowing the goal, believing in yourself, and working hard in order to reach the goal.

Knowing your goal is very important for your success. I can consider it even more important than talent. Talent can be used only in certain field and if under some circumstances a talent person is unnoticeable, he or she can not apply talent in some other fields. I knew one person who felt that he had talent in specific field, but he did not have an opportunity to be there where he felt he belonged. So he decided not to do anything with his life.

Believing in yourself is necessary for successful life. My grandfather was a doctor in Ukraine. Everybody said that he was a great doctor. He worked on a special experiment with a group of doctors. Unfortunately, the person who was in charge of their project died. His death made group stop their experiment. From that time, my grandfather never returned to a scientific work. I think he had not enough believe in himself.

Most people have to work very hard in order to get success in thier life. This makes regular people so different from talented people. Regular people have to study hard, trying to remember some things that they can not remember easy. Unfortunately, average people do not have incredible memory and some impressive abilities. That separates them from talented people.

The words "Talent is cheaper than table salt" have the only one meaning for me that talent can not be sold. Therefore, we do not have a real price for talent. For regular people hard work is the only way to succeeded.

**Respect your
parents.**

**They passed
school
without
google..**



24. How do Patty and Norman know each other?
- A. They worked together.
 - B. They are old friends.
 - C. They met at a party.
25. What does Norman mean when he calls Patty's child a "rocket scientist"?
- A. He is very smart.
 - B. He designs rockets.
 - C. He has a good job.
26. How does Norman feel about young children being encouraged to learn languages?
- A. He thinks it is easier for younger children.
 - B. He thinks it is essential today.
 - C. He thinks it is unnecessary.
27. When Linda says her son taught her computer chess, Patty
- A. is quite impressed.
 - B. does not approve.
 - C. decides to go to night school.
28. What can we guess about Linda's working schedule?
- A. She only works occasionally.
 - B. She works a lot of hours.
 - C. She has no time off.
29. Patty can probably afford to work less because
- A. she has financial help.
 - B. her son will have a free education.
 - C. she is a teacher.
30. What does Norman think is important for children?
- A. to have a lot of lessons
 - B. to have the latest toys
 - C. to have time to play

FCE- listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4



130-AudioTrack 26.mp3

You will hear three people, Norman and Linda Hunter, and Linda's friend Patty, talking in a shopping centre about their children. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

Listening Part 4

24. The correct answer is **C**. Patty says "...We met at the Thomas' Christmas party last year..."

25. The correct answer is **A**. To call someone a rocket scientist is an idiomatic way of saying they are very smart. Also, the children are very young, so B and C are not possible.

26. The correct answer is **C**. Norman says "...just what every seven-year-old needs." which is sarcastic - it means the opposite - and follows this with "It never caused me any trouble not knowing three languages." Choices A and B are incorrect because it is Patty who says "And you know, the younger you start..." and "...languages are so important these days."

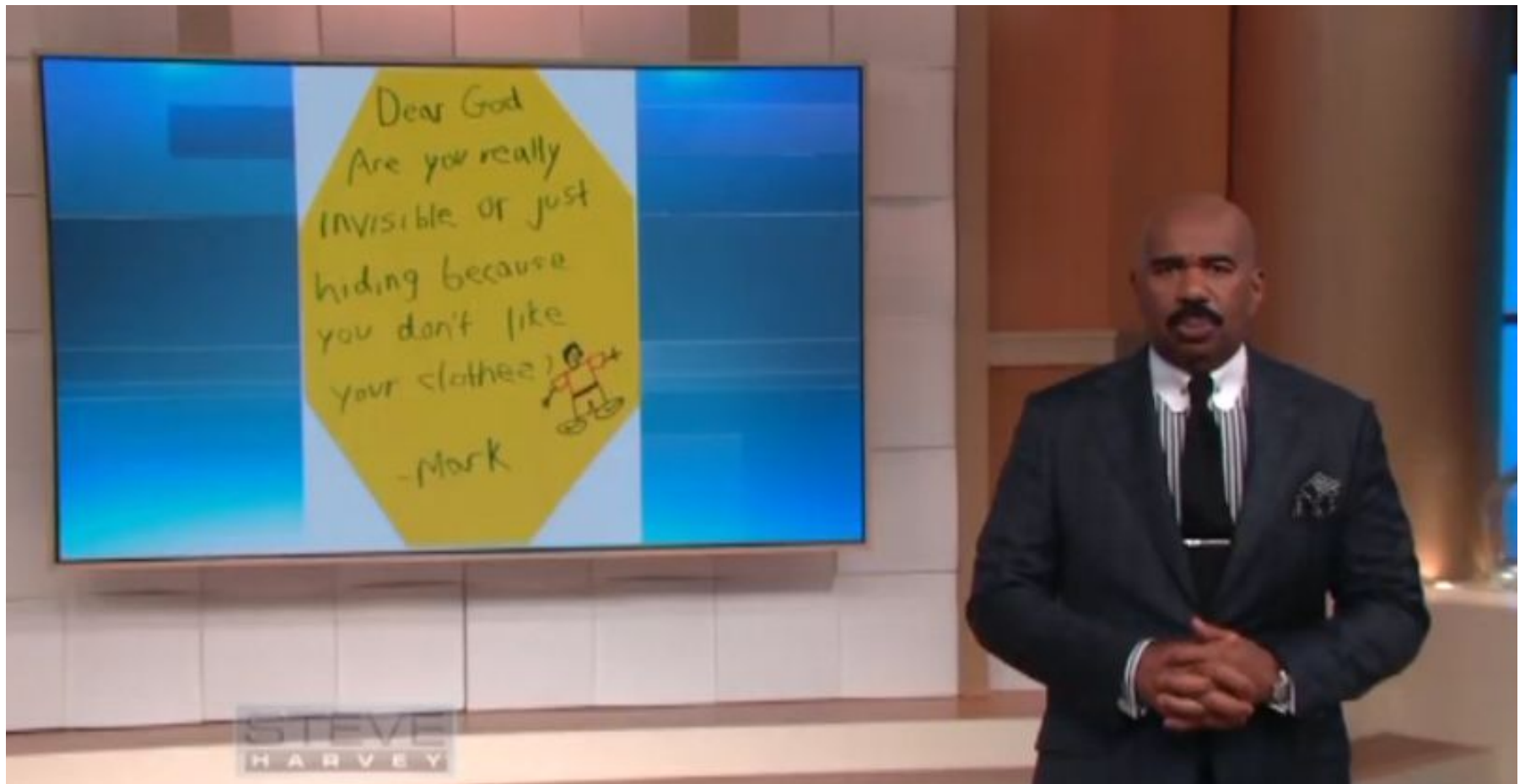
27. The correct answer is **B**. Patty says "Oh Linda, you ought to find out about these things. He expects to learn from you, not be your teacher." Choice C is not correct because Patty went to night school in order to help her son and brings this up as an example.

FCE- listening(answers)

28. The correct answer is **B**. Linda says "I could never manage that - what with the hours I work." which means she doesn't have time because she works so many hours. Also, Patty says "So you're still doing six nights a week?" and Linda replies "I'm afraid so." Choice C is not correct because Linda says "Still, tomorrow night's my night off."

29. The correct answer is **A**. Norman says "Is your husband still sending you the maintenance cheques every month then?" and Patty replies "...he's my ex-husband now, but he does still send the cheques..." Choice B is incorrect because Patty mentions "Stewart's school fees" and choice C is incorrect because no mention is made of Patty working as a teacher.

30. The correct answer is **C**. Norman says "Does Stewart ever have time to play?" Choice B is incorrect because he says "No, I mean play with other kids, kick a ball around, get in fights..." and choice A is incorrect because he says "...all he seems to do is one lesson after another. What a way to spend a childhood".



**3-Watch the video in vk:
Which letter do you like?**

3

Welcome back!!!



Your 7th H.T:

1-**Compare and contrast**
the forest and street schools.
(in audio sms in 20 sentences)

2. FCE-short test

Your deadline is Saturday 20.00
(The 18th of April)



Группа: Студенты: <u>Los Angeles</u>
FCE
Кукко Маша
Кукко Даша
Пронина Даша
Голубятникова Вика
Азанова Дана
Сыромятникова Софи
Воскресенский Радик
Малхасян Роберт ★
Киришьян Тигран
Седых Катя

Группа: Студенты: <u>Barcelona</u>
FCE
Филатова Алиса
Шахова Юлиана
Жиров Саша
Легкодымов Ярик
Становыхин Дима
Цыганков Никита
Багрова Маша
Максимовская Лера ★
Царевская Эвелина
Карпенко Настя

Группа: Студенты: <u>Rome</u>
FCE
Шулимов Филипп ★
Тоноян Эмма
Масляева Юля
Лисойван Даша
Дейнега Никита
Фетисов Макс
Спирина Полина
Черепашин Денис
Яновская София

Группа: Студенты: <u>New York</u>
FCE
Дрижка Маша
Сопин Илья ★
Сергеева Софья
Постоеенко Аня
Богосьян Лариса
Петрова Даша
Борисенко Виктор
Макарова Ирина
Орлов Ярослав

Группа: Студенты: <u>Monaco</u>
FCE
Канонкова Диана
Жамова Вика
Затулий Настя
Зуев Илья
Волошин Аким ★

Can I ask you to help me, please?

In our WhatsApp group collect the homeworks of your classmates, please!

Then, send me the list of your group

Not later than Saturday 20.00(18.04.20)

★ =5 clubs

Группа: Студенты: <u>New York</u>	Выполненное домашнее задание (7ый дистант.урок)			
FCE	Compare schools audio	FCE test		
Дрижка Маша				
Сопин Илья				
Сергеева Софья				
Постоеенко Аня				
Богосьян Лариса				
Петрова Даша				
Борисенко Виктор				
Макарова Ирина				
Орлов Ярослав				

ПРИЧАСТИЕ (THE PARTICIPLE)

ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

§ 250. Причастие в английском языке представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая соответствует в русском языке причастию и деепричастию. В английском языке нет отдельной формы, соответствующей русскому деепричастию.

Английское причастие, как и русское причастие, обладает свойствами прилагательного и выполняет в предложении функцию определения к существительному:

“Pravda” and “Izvestia” are the **leading** organs of the Soviet press.

We visited one of the largest plants **producing** tractors in our country.

A **broken** cup lay on the table.

Кроме того, английское причастие, как и русское деепричастие, обладает свойствами наречия и выполняет в предложении функцию обстоятельства, определяющего действие, выраженное сказуемым:

He sat at the table **thinking**.

Standing on the bank of the river, he watched the dockers at work.

Глагольные свойства причастия выражаются в следующем:

а) причастие может иметь прямое дополнение:

He sat at the table **reading a book**.

б) причастие может определяться наречием:

He ran up to me **breathing heavily**.

«Правда» и «Известия» являются **ведущими** органами советской печати.

Мы посетили один из крупнейших заводов, **производящих** трактора в нашей стране.

Разбитая чашка лежала на столе.

Он сидел у стола **задумавшись**.

Стоя на берегу реки, он наблюдал, как работают докеры.

Он сидел за столом, **читая книгу**.

Он подбежал ко мне, **тяжело дыша**.

reading	{ читающий (иногда: читавший) читая
holding	

Present Participle Active, как и соответствующие ему русские причастия и деепричастия, чаще всего выражает действие, одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме. Если глагол в личной форме стоит в настоящем времени, то действие, выраженное Present Participle, относится к настоящему; если он стоит в прошедшем времени, то действие, выраженное Present Participle, относится к прошедшему; если он стоит в будущем времени, то действие, выраженное Present Participle, относится к будущему:

1. **She is looking** at the woman **sitting** at the window.

When I entered the room, I **gave** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.

When you enter the room, you **will give** the letter to the woman **sitting** at the window.

2. **Knowing** the English language well, he **can translate** newspaper articles without a dictionary.

Knowing the English language

Она смотрит на женщину, сидящую у окна.

Когда я вошел в комнату, я отдал письмо женщине, сидевшей у окна.

Когда вы войдете в комнату, вы отдадите письмо женщине, сидящей у окна.

Зная хорошо английский язык, он может переводить газетные статьи без словаря.

Зная хорошо английский язык он

Past Participle от неправильных глаголов образуется различными другими способами (т. 1, стр. 103):

to give дать, давать
to send послать, посылать
to buy купить, покупать

given данный, даваемый
sent посланный, посылаемый
bought купленный, покупаемый

Сложные формы причастия

§ 252. 1. Perfect Participle Active образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в форме Present Participle — having — и смыслового глагола в форме Past Participle: having written *написав*, having asked *спросив*, having done *сделав*.

2. Present Participle Passive образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в форме Present Participle — being — и смыслового глагола в форме Past Participle: being discussed *обсуждаемый, будучи обсужденным*, being built *строящийся, будучи построен*.

3. Perfect Participle Passive образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в форме Perfect Participle — having been — и смыслового глагола в форме Past Participle: having been written, having been asked. В современном русском языке соответствующей формы не имеется.

Отрицательная частица **not** ставится перед причастием: not asking *не спрашивая*, not having asked *не спросив* и т.д.

Past Participle Passive в функции определения

§ 258. В функции определения к существительному Past Participle Passive, как и соответствующее ему русское причастие, употребляется:

1. Перед существительным (как отглагольное прилагательное):

There are very many **illustrated** magazines in our reading-room.

A **broken** cup lay on the table.

В нашей читальне очень много **иллюстрированных** журналов.

Разбитая чашка лежала на столе.

2. После существительного в причастных оборотах, соответствующих определительным придаточным предложениям с глаголом-сказуемым в страдательном залоге:

This firm is interested in the purchase of automobiles **produced** by our plants (= **which are produced** by our plants).

The ship **chartered** by the buyers (= **which has been chartered** by the buyers) will arrive at Odessa next week.

Эта фирма интересуется покупкой автомобилей, **выпускаемых** нашими заводами (= которые выпускаются нашими заводами).

Судно, **зафрахтованное** покупателями (= которое зафрахтовано покупателями), прибудет в Одессу на следующей неделе.

Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами в переведите их на русский язык:

1. While we were crossing the bridge, we saw Comrade D., who was talking with an old man. 2. As we were very tired, we refused to go for a walk. 3. A large branch, which had been broken by the wind, lay across the road. 4. I'll show you the article which has been written by my brother. 5. The ship which was chartered for the transportation of wheat will arrive tomorrow. 6. As he thought that it would rain, he put on a rain-coat. 7. Yesterday the secretary sent off all the letters which had been signed by the director. 8. While I was going to the Institute, I met one of my old friends. 9. As he was very absent-minded, he made some mistakes in the dictation. 10. The letter of guarantee which has been submitted by the firm was signed by

1. **While crossing the bridge**, we saw Comrade D. **talking with an old man**. Переходя мост, мы увидели товарища Д., разговаривавшего с каким-то стариком. 2. **Being very tired**, we refused to go for a walk. Будучи очень усталыми, мы отказались идти гулять. 3. A large branch, **broken by the wind**, lay across the road. Большая ветка, сломанная ветром, лежала поперек дороги. 4. I'll show you the article **written by my brother**. Я покажу вам статью, написанную моим братом. 5. The ship **chartered for the transportation of wheat** will arrive tomorrow. Пароход, зафрахтованный для перевозки пшеницы, прибудет завтра. 6. **Thinking that it would rain**, he put on a raincoat. Думая, что пойдет дождь, он надел плащ. 7. Yesterday the secretary sent off all the letters **signed by the director**. Вчера секретарь отправил все письма, подписанные директором. 8. **While going to the Institute**, I met one of my old friends. Идя в институт, я встретил одного из своих старых друзей. 9. **Being very absent-minded**, he made some mistakes in the dictation. Будучи очень рассеянным, он сделал несколько ошибок в

Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я еще не просмотрел всех журналов, присланных нам из Ленинграда. 2. Машины, заказанные на ленинградском заводе, придут через несколько дней. 3. Я уже проверил все сочинения, написанные слушателями моей группы. 4. Покажите мне список слушателей, изучающих английский язык. 5. Все студенты, принимающие участие в этой работе, должны прийти в институт сегодня в 6 часов вечера. 6. Имея много времени, он пошел на вокзал пешком. 7. Переходя через мост, я встретил тов. Д. 8. Вы должны быть очень внимательны, играя в шахматы. 9. Будучи очень усталым, я решил остаться дома. 10. Капитан стоял на

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1. I haven't yet looked through all the magazines sent to us from Leningrad. 2. The machines ordered from the Leningrad factory will arrive in a few days. 3. I have already corrected all the compositions written by the students in (or: of) my group. 4. Show me the list of students learning English. 5. All the students taking part in this work must come to the Institute at six o'clock to-night. 6. Having a lot of time, he walked to the station. 7. While crossing the bridge, I met Comrade D. 8. You should be very attentive when playing chess. 9. Being very tired, I decided to stay at home. 10. The captain stood on deck, giving orders to the sailors. 11. We sat in the garden for a long time, speaking about our trip to the south. 12. I have read

FCE (First Certificate)

Word Formation: Nouns with -ion

One of the most common ways to change a verb to a noun is with -ion (e.g. act to action) and -ation (e.g. observe to observation). Sometimes we also change the verb stem as well when we make the noun like this (e.g. explain to explanation). The table below shows common nouns in which the spelling of the stem also changes.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
application	apply	applicable
permission	permit	permissible
solution	solve	unsolved
description	describe	descriptive
intention	intend	unintended
competition	compete	competitive
decision	decide	decisive
explanation	explain	unexplained
production	produce	productive
repetition	repeat	repetitive
consumption	consume	consumable
qualification	qualify	qualified

FCE (First Certificate)

Word Formation: Nouns with -ence and -ance

Two common noun endings are -ance and -ence. Usually, their adjectives are made with -ant and -ent. Here are some common examples which might help you in the FCE exam.

Noun (-ence)	Adjective	Verb
evidence	evident	-
existence	existing	to exist
(in)dependence	(in)dependent	to depend
difference	different	to differ
intelligence	intelligent	-
(dis)obedience	(dis)obedient	to (dis)obey
excellence	excellent	to excel
silence	silent	to silence
violence	violent	to violate
innocence	innocent	-
occurrence	-	to occur