



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

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## Foreign Language, Level A1

### Direction of training:

6B071 - Engineering

6B062 - Telecommunications

6B 113 - Transport services

6B073 - Architecture and construction

Module 3 «Social sphere of communication. Meals»

- **Week 7. Lesson 7.**
- **Lexical theme: «Meals»**
- **Grammar theme: Оборот «there is/there are».**

Местоимения – some, any, no

## **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

## The usual meals in England

- **Breakfast** - between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.
- **Lunch** - between 12:00 and 1:30 p.m.
- **Afternoon tea** - between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.
- **Dinner (supper)** - between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.





*The English proverb says:  
“Every cook praises his own broth”.  
One can not say English cookery is bad, but there  
is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with  
Europe cuisine. The English are very particular  
about their meal.*





*The usual meals in England are:*

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## *The Traditional English Breakfast*



*Traditionally, people in Britain have enjoyed a substantial hot meal for breakfast, featuring eggs, bacon, and sausage, accompanied by toast and tea or coffee. Many other items (kedgeree, grilled or fried tomatoes, baked beans, fried sliced bread, fried potato and mushrooms) may be included depending on taste and location.*

*The traditional English breakfast is called the 'Full English' and sometimes referred to as 'The Full English Fry-up'.*





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



*Many people eat lunch while at work or school. Employers and schools usually provide a lunch break in the middle of the day, lasting as much as an hour. Some factories and schools have canteens where you can eat.*

*But the packed lunch is the most common thing to eat. A packed lunch normally consists of some sandwiches, a packet of crisps, an apple and a can of something to drink, for example, coca-cola. The contents are kept in a plastic container and you take it with you when you go to school or work.*





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## *English Puddings and Desserts.*

*What is a **Pudding**? A pudding is the dessert course of a meal ('pud' is used informally). In Britain, they also use the words '**dessert**', '**sweet**' and '**afters**'.*





## *Favourite Children Food*

*Although many foreigners find British food disgusting, British teenagers in the survey enjoy eating **bacon sandwiches, baked beans, cheddar cheese and curry** (well, it's not British but it is one of Britain's most popular foods). Also, we know it's a British stereotype but many British teenagers still like drinking a **nice cup of tea** in the morning.*



*The Victoria  
Sponge  
Named after  
Queen  
Victoria*





## *English food*

*In 1762 sandwich was invented in England. There is town named Sandwich in the south of England. John Montagu, the Earl of Sandwich invented a small meal that could be eaten with one hand while he continued his nonstop gambling.*





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*Take away food. (Eat out food)*



*Take-away meals became very popular and most towns have a selection of Indian, Italian, Chinese and Greek Restaurants. You will also find MacDonald's, Burger King and Subway.*



## *Eating Etiquette*

- *If you cannot eat a certain type of food or have some special needs, tell your host several days before the dinner party.*
- *If you are a guest, it is polite to wait until your host starts eating or indicates you should do so. It shows consideration.*
- *Always chew and swallow all the food in your mouth before taking more or taking a drink.*
- *You may eat chicken and pizza with your fingers if you are at a barbecue, finger buffet or very informal setting. Otherwise always use a knife and fork.*
- *Always say thank you when served something. It shows appreciation.*
- *When eating rolls, break off a piece of bread before buttering. Eating it whole looks tacky.*
- *When eating soup, tip the bowl away from you and scoop the soup up with your spoon.*
- *When you have finished eating, and to let others know that you have, place your knife and fork together, with the prongs (tines) on the fork facing upwards, on your plate.*





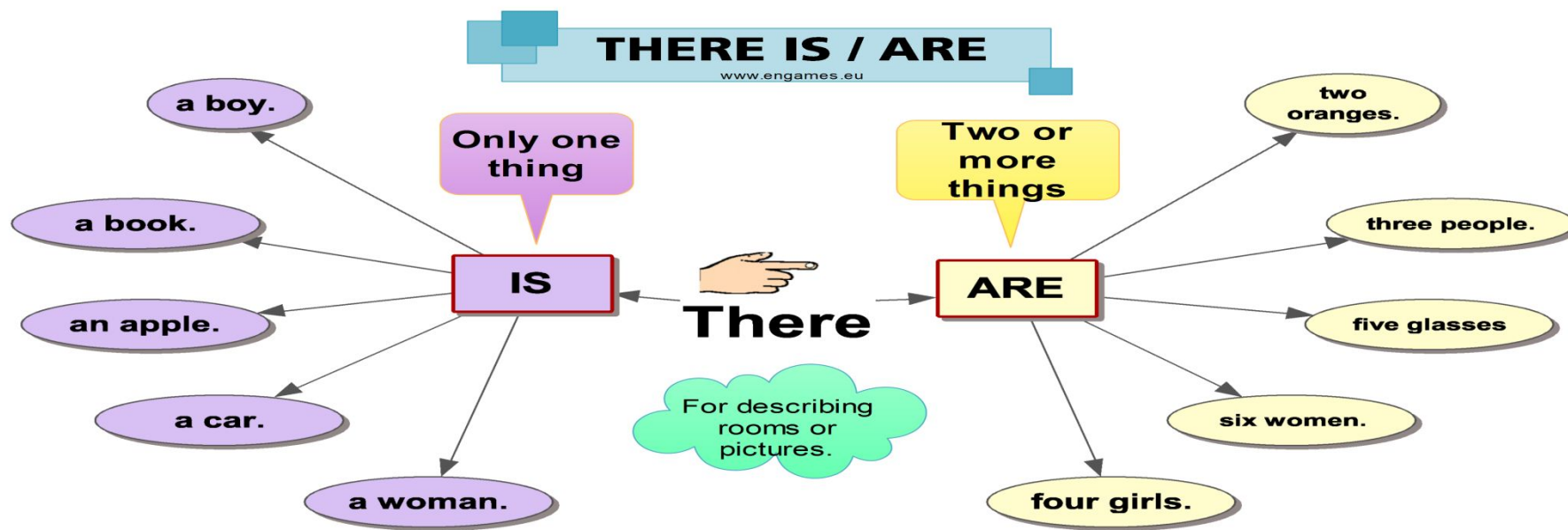
*Answer some questions:*

- 1. What food is the most popular in Great Britain?*
- 2. How many times a day do British people eat?*
- 3. What are the mealtimes called?*
- 4. What do British people eat for breakfast?*
- 5. What is the most common lunch in Britain?*
- 6. What is the most popular drink?*
- 7. What's British children's favourite food?*
- 8. What is the traditional Christmas food?*



Оборот «there is/there are».

**There is** используется, когда говорим в единственном числе или используем неисчисляемые существительные. **There are** — для множественного числа



**There is one table** in the classroom.

**There are three cats** on the couch.

**There is a spider** in the bath.

**There are many sinners** in Hell.

«**There is**» также используем

с **неисчисляемыми существительными** (uncountable nouns):

**There is milk** in the fridge.

**There is some sugar** on the table.

**There is ice cream** on your shirt.

**Сокращения (contractions)**. «There is» в упрощенном варианте становится «**there's**». Почти всегда в неформальной переписке или в разговорной речи используется именно такой вариант оборота.

**There's** a good song on the radio.

**There's** only one chocolate bar left in the box. Сокращать, как известно, можно по-разному, но обратите внимание на вариант с «are»:

there is not = **there's** not = there **isn't** / there are not = there **aren't**. There's no contraction of «there are». Pay attention!



Правила употребления some

1. Использование some с неисчисляемыми существительными в значении «немного»:

There is some tea in the cup. – В чашке есть немного чая.

К неисчисляемым существительным английского языка, как правило, относятся такие категории существительных, как вещественные, абстрактные, то есть то, что нельзя посчитать.

2. Также some употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными, стоящими во множественном числе в значении «несколько», «некоторые»:

Some pupils brought interesting books. – Несколько учеников/ некоторые ученики принесли интересные книги.

3. Еще один случай употребления неопределенного местоимения some – с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, при этом значение будет «какой-то»: Some guy called and wanted to talk with you. – Звонил какой-то парень и хотел поговорить с тобой.

Как правило, some и его производные употребляются в утвердительных предложениях, но также есть случаи, когда местоимение some используется в вопросительных предложениях.

1. Когда мы хотим попросить о чем-то или наоборот, предложить что-то:

Would you like some soup? – Не хотели бы Вы немного супа?

Can I have some cold milk, please? – Можно мне холодного молока, пожалуйста?

**Есть еще одно правило употребления some в английском языке.** Местоимение some можно использовать с предлогом of в значении «некоторые из». В данном случае перед существительным необходимо поставить либо определенный артикль, либо указательное или притяжательное местоимение.

Some of my friends are going to Moscow this week. – Некоторые из моих друзей собираются в Москву на этой неделе.

Some of the houses were destroyed during the fire. – Некоторые из домов были разрушены во время пожара.



## Правило употребления местоимения any

Местоимение any и все его производные обычно употребляются в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях:

I don't have any problems at school. – У меня нет проблем в школе.

Do you have any news? – Есть какие-нибудь новости?

Также есть правила для случаев, когда any употребляется в утвердительных предложениях:

1. Когда имеется в виду «любой», «всякий», «что угодно», «где угодно», «как угодно»:

Anyone can do this. – Любой может это сделать.

Узнать больше

2. В придаточных предложениях после «if»: If you have any questions let me know. – Если у вас будут вопросы, дайте знать.

Если в предложении уже имеются нижеперечисленные наречия и предлог с отрицательным значением:

**Hardly \ Scarcely \ Never \ Without \ Seldom \ Rarely**

I seldom go anywhere at night. – Я очень редко выхожу куда-либо ночью.

Without any doubt, he is a good person. – Без сомнения, он хороший человек.

He never stays alone at home. – Он никогда не остается дома один.

Если местоимение any употребляется с предлогом of, то на русский язык конструкция будет переводиться как «любой»:

You can take any of these books they are all very interesting. – Можешь взять любую из этих книг, они все очень интересные.

Узнать больше

Но стоит запомнить правило с any, что производные от местоимения, такие как anyone, anybody, anywhere, не могут использоваться с предлогом of.

После производных местоимений можно использовать наречие else в значении «еще», «кроме».

Are you going to tell me anything else? – Ты хочешь мне сказать что-то еще?

Does anybody need extra paper? – Кому-нибудь еще нужна бумага?



Правило употребления местоимения **no**

Местоимение **no** употребляется как перед исчисляемыми существительными, так и перед неисчисляемыми. Само предложение, в котором есть местоимение **no** приобретает отрицательное значение. Стоит отметить, что глагол в предложении с **no** будет всегда в положительной форме, поскольку двойного отрицания в английском языке нет.

I have no tasks to do now. – Сейчас мне нечего делать.

Узнать больше

We have no juice at home. Please, go to the shop. – У нас дома нет сока.

Пожалуйста, сходи в магазин.

## Правила образования производных местоимений и наречий от some, any, no

Местоимения	Производные местоимения			Производные наречия
	-thing	-body	-one	-where
some	something	somebody	someone	somewhere
any	anything	anybody	anyone	anywhere
no	nothing	nobody	no one	nowhere



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**Thanks for your attention!**

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