

Практическое занятие №10

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Цель: Построение предложений оборотом *there is/there are*. Овладеть основными лексико-грамматическими конструкциями, необходимыми и достаточными для построения монологических высказываний.

Содержание работы:

1. Конспект темы: употребление в речи оборота *there is/there are* во временах группы Simple.
2. Выполните упражнения на закрепление грамматического материала. №8(прочитать перевести устно), №9, №14(с переводом), №15, №16

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия

Оборот **there is/there are** в английском языке употребляется, когда нужно указать на наличие какого-либо лица или явления в определенном месте.

После оборота **there is/there are** ставится подлежащее. Частица *there* в обороте *there is/there are* не имеет значения, т.е. значения наречия *there* — там, туда. Поэтому если в предложении с этим оборотом нужно передать значение «там» (т.е. употребить наречие *there* в смысловом значении), то это второе *there* ставится в конце предложения как обстоятельство места.

But there are no lemons there. Но там нет никаких лимонов.

Сравните два предложения:

There is a lamp on the table.

There are two lamps on the table.

Если в предложении с оборотом *there is/there are* несколько подлежащих, то глагол *to be* обычно согласуется в числе с подлежащим, которое следует непосредственно за ним.

There is a pen and six pencils on the table.

На столе ручка и шесть карандашей.

There are six pencils and one pen on the table.

На столе шесть карандашей и одна ручка.

В вопросительных предложениях с конструкцией **there is/there are** глагол *to be* (*am, is, are, was, were, will be*) выносится на первое место.

Например:

Is there a lamp on the table? (Present simple)

Were there three cars in the yard? (Past simple)

Will there be a lamp on this table? (Future simple)

При изменении времени изменяется форма глагола *to be*:

There is a lamp on this table. - ***There was*** a lamp on this table. (Past simple)

There are three cars in the yard. - ***There were*** three cars in the yard. (Past simple)

There are three cars in the yard - ***There will be*** three cars in the yard (Future simple)

4 Study the grammar.

THERE IS AND THERE ARE STRUCTURES

Для обозначения местоположения какого-нибудь предмета (предметов) или лица (лиц) в английском языке в the Present Simple используются структуры **there is** и **there are**:

There is a book on the desk.
There are books on the desk.

На столе *лежит/находится* книга.
На столе *лежат/находится* книги.

Структура **there is** используется перед **неисчисляемыми существительными** и **исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе**:

There is a coffee table in the corner.
There is an Italian book on the shelf.
There is milk in the glass.




В углу *стоит* журнальный столик.
На полке *стоит/есть* итальянская книга.
В стакане *налито/есть* молоко.

Структура **there are** используется перед **исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе**:




There are six chairs in the room.
There are nice curtains on the window.

В комнате *шесть* стульев.
На окне *(висят)* красивые шторы.

THERE IS

-  **There is** a book on the desk.
There's a book on the desk.
-  **Is there** a book on the desk?
-  **There is not** a book on the desk.
There isn't a book on the desk.
There is no book on the desk.

THERE ARE

-  **There are** books on the desk.
There're books on the desk.
-  **Are there** (any) books on the desk?
-  **There are not** (any) books on the desk.
There aren't (any) books on the desk.
There are no (any) books on the desk.



There is a book and **exercise books** on the desk.
There are **exercise books** and **a book** on the desk.

Vocabulary

7 Study the following words and expressions.

- block of flats — многоэтажный, многоквартирный дом
- on the outskirts — на окраине
- landing — межквартирная лестничная площадка
- modern conveniences — современные удобства
- central heating — центральное отопление
- running hot and cold water — водопровод с горячей и холодной водой
- rubbish chute — мусоропровод
- to give a piece of advice — давать совет
- wallpaper — обои
- to arrange — расставлять (мебель)
- stylish — стильный
- right (left)-hand corner — правый (левый) угол
- cosy — уютный
- to be in fashion — быть в моде / модным; to be out of fashion — быть немодным; fashionable — модный; unfashionable — немодный
- to be at a loss — растеряться, быть в растерянности
- entry phone — домофон
- study — кабинет

hall — коридор
wall unit — стенка
sideboard — сервант
stool — табурет
flat-screen TV — плоский
(жидкокристаллический) телевизор
divan bed — диван-кровать
standard lamp — торшер

built-in wardrobe — встроенный шкаф
to examine — разглядывать
projector alarm clock — будильник-проектор
lampshade — абажур
bedside table — прикроватная тумбочка
dressing table — туалетный столик

Reading

8 Read the text.

So Many Men so Many Minds



Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow. Their flat is on the fourth floor.

Alexander's foreign friends — Peter, Jane and Nora — are now in Moscow. At the weekend they come to Alexander to have a look at his new flat. Alexander welcomes them on the landing. He shows them all the modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and a chute to carry rubbish down, as well as three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony.

Peter is a future designer. He gives Alexander a piece of advice to change the wallpaper colours in his bedroom and rearrange some pieces of furniture. Peter says: "Look! It would be right to put the bookcase closer to the right-hand corner. I think your wallpaper should be pink."

Jane is not a designer. She is a sociology student, but she has good taste. Jane likes Alexander's library with a lot of English and Russian books, the cosy kitchen and the paintings on the walls. But Jane doesn't like the carpet on the floor. "It is not in fashion now," she explains to Alex. As for the wallpaper colours in Alex's room, Jane prefers them in green.

Alexander is at a loss. He looks at the wallpaper in his room and at the carpet on the floor. Whose advice to follow?

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

1. Alexander's pen friends are now in Moscow.
2. At the weekend Alexander meets them at the metro station.
3. He shows them a rich collection of English and Russian books.
4. Peter likes Alexander's library and pictures on the walls.
5. Jane is not a designer but she works for a building company.
6. Jane thinks that Alexander does not follow fashion trends.
7. She recommends Alexander to change the wallpaper in the living room.
8. Jane prefers it in pink.
9. Peter thinks it is better to move the bookcase.
10. Alex is ready to follow his advice.

14 Complete the sentences with the appropriate words and phrases from the box.

- a. central heating
- b. washing machine
- c. in brown colour
- d. at a loss
- e. a lampshade
- f. chute

- g. a garden and an orchard
- h. wardrobes
- i. modern conveniences
- j. cosy
- k. block of flats
- l. in fashion
- m. the left-hand corner
- n. dish washer
- o. the outskirts

1. This family lives in a new on of Moscow.
2. Our country house doesn't have
3. Most English houses don't have and in winter it is cold in them.
4. In the kitchen we have a but we don't have a
5. The is to carry rubbish down.
6. They want to build a new house with around it.
7. In my study everything is
8. The wall units are not now. Everybody prefers built-in
9. Our living room is small, but in spite of it, it is very
10. There is a small round table with a music centre in of the bedroom.

15 Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

1. are | there | three cushions | the sofa | on.
2. want | in the right-hand corner | they | put | a coffee table | to.
3. eight chairs | opposite the door | a round table | there is | and.
4. new | his family | a vacuum cleaner | has got.
5. on | a lot of | there are | pictures | the walls.
6. not | the bedroom | there are | bedside tables | in | any.
7. likes | room | sometimes | in | their granny | to rearrange | her | the furniture.

16 Put the verbs in the correct form.

British Homes

There (to be) 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. Many British people (to love) old houses. They also (to love) gardening, and there (to be) gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country. Two thirds of families in Britain (to own) their houses. Millions of these houses (to be) the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining room and kitchen downstairs. There (to be) a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there (to be) not enough! It (to be) often very difficult for young people to find a home when they (to want) to start a family. British homes (to be) usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans, different generations usually (not to live) in the same house.

