

09.11.2020 – 12.11.2020

Выполненные задания (письменно в тетради) высылайте на почту колледжа или мне лично в контакте.

Дисциплина: «Английский язык», I курс

1. Прочитать правила употребления местоимений **some/ any**.

Some and any

A. In general we use some (also somebody/someone/something) in positive sentences and any (also anybody etc.) in negative sentences (but see also Sections C and D):

#1 some

- * We bought some flowers.
- * He's busy. He's got some work to do.
- * There's somebody at the door.
- * I'm hungry. I want something to eat.

#2 any

- * We didn't buy any flowers.
- * He's lazy. He never does any work.
- * There isn't anybody at the door.
- * I'm not hungry. I don't want anything to eat.

We use **any** in the following sentences because the meaning is negative:

- * She went out without any money. (She didn't take any money with her.)
- * He refused to eat anything. (He didn't eat anything.)
- * Hardly anybody passed the examination. (= almost nobody passed)

B. In most questions we use any:

- * 'Have you got any luggage?' 'No, I haven't.'
- * 'Has anybody seen my bag?' 'Yes, it's under the table.'

But we use some in questions when we expect the answer 'yes':

- * 'What's wrong? Have you got something in your eye? (It seems that you have got something in your eye and I expect you to answer 'yes'.)

We use some in questions when we offer or ask for things:

- * 'Would you like something to eat?'
- * 'Can I have some sugar, please?'

C. We often use **any** after if:

- * 'If there are any letters for me, can you send them on to this address?'
- * 'If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.'
- * 'Let me know if you need anything.'

The following sentences have the idea of if:

- * 'I'm sorry for any trouble I've caused. (= if I have caused any trouble)'
- * 'Anyone who wants to do the exam must give me their names today. (= if there is anyone)'

D. We also use any with the meaning 'it doesn't matter which':

- * 'You can catch any bus. They all go to the centre. (= it doesn't matter which bus you catch)'
- * 'Sing a song.' 'Which song shall I sing?' 'Any song. I don't mind.' (= it doesn't matter which song)'

- * Come and see me any time you want.
- * 'Let's go out somewhere.' 'Where shall we go?' 'Anywhere. I don't mind.'
- * We left the door unlocked. Anybody could have come in.

Упражнение выполнять письменно, писать только ответы.

1. Complete the sentences with some or any.
2. We didn't buy any flowers.
3. This evening I'm going out with --- friends of mine.
4. 'Have you seen --- good films recently?' 'No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages.'
5. I didn't have --- money, so I had to borrow ---.
6. Can I have --- milk in my coffee, please?
7. I was too tired to do --- work.
8. You can cash these traveller's cheques at --- bank.
9. Can you give me --- information about places of interest in the town?
10. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on --- train you like.
11. If there are --- words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

2. Учить диалог наизусть.

Customer Waiter! I'd like the menu, please.

Waiter Here you are, sir.

Customer Thanks . . . I'd like some soup

Waiter Tomato soup?

Customer Yes, please . . . and I'd like a steak.

Waiter Rare, medium, or well-done?

Customer Medium, please.

Waiter Which vegetables would you like?

Customer I'd like some potatoes, some peas, and a salad, please.

Waiter Certainly, sir.

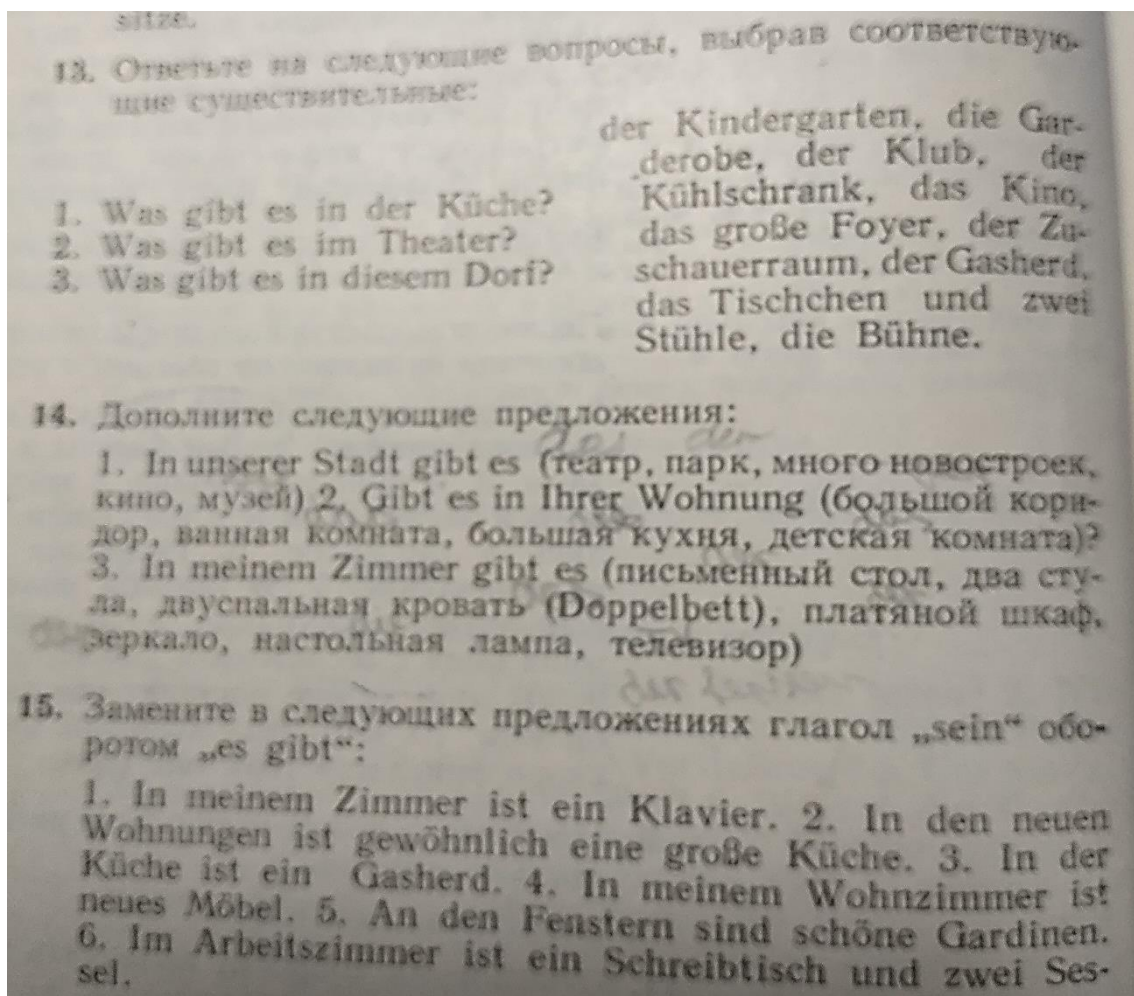
Customer Oh, and I'd like some wine.

Waiter Which wine would you like, sir?

Customer A bottle of red wine, please.

Дисциплина: «Немецкий язык», I курс

1. Учебник Девекин В.Н упр.13-15 стр.22 устно. Оборот “es gibt” требует существительное в винительном падеже.



2. Опишите свою квартиру и комнаты, по возможности используйте оборот “es gibt”.
3. Изучите самостоятельно тему «Претеритум(имперфект) сильных и слабых глаголов. Выполните упражнение письменно, писать только ответы.

Вставьте сказуемое в Imperfekt, переведите предложения:

1. Es ... kalt und windig (sein), aber wir ... trotzdem (Spazierengehen). 2. Ich (machen) alle Hausaufgaben und (sich ansehen) einen interessanten Film im Video. 3. Schon in seiner Kindheit (sich interessieren) mein Vater für Wissenschaft und (wollen) Gelehrte werden. 4. Vor einer Woche (werden) unser Klassenkamerad Peter krank und wir (besuchen) ihn bei ihm zu Hause. 5. Im Sommer (schwimmen) Galja viel, (legen) in der Sonne, (fahren) Rad und im Herbst (aussehen) sie gesund und braun. 6. Ich (lassen) meinen Hund vor dem Eingang und (gehen) ins Geschäft, dort (kaufen) ich etwas zum Abendbrot. 7. Der Diensthabende (sammeln) die Schülerhefte, (legen) sie auf den Lehrertisch. 8. Zu seinem Jubiläum (bekommen) mein Großvater viele Glückwünsche. 9. Man (geben) uns eine schwere Hausaufgabe, niemand (können) sie erfüllen. 10. Michael Lermontow (leben) nicht lange, aber er (schaffen) viele wunderschöne Werke.

Дисциплина: «Английский язык», II курс

1. Учебник Агабекян И.П. стр. 74 текст читать, переводить устно.
2. Прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous). Правила образования и употребления. Учебник Агабекян И.П. стр.123-125 упр.8.7-8.8 устно.
3. Письменно.

Put the verb into the correct form, present simple (I do), present continuous (I am doing), past simple (I did) or past continuous (I was doing).

1. We can go out now. It isn't raining (not/rain) any more.
2. Ann was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).
3. I --- (get) hungry. Let's go and have something to eat.
4. What --- (you/do) in your spare time? Have you got any hobbies?
5. What speed --- (the car/do) at the time of the accident?
6. Mary usually --- (phone) me on Fridays but she (not/phone) last Friday.
7. A: When I last saw you, you --- (think) of moving to a new flat.
B: That's right, but in the end I --- (decide) to stay where I was.
8. What's that noise? What --- (happen)?
9. It's usually dry here at this time of the year. It --- (not/rain) much.
10. Yesterday evening the phone --- (ring) three times while we --- (have) dinner.
11. Linda was busy when we --- (go) to see her yesterday. She (study) for an exam. We --- (not/want) to disturb her, so we --- (not/stay) very long.
12. When I first --- (tell) Tom the news, he --- (not/believe) me. He --- (think) that I --- (joke).

Дисциплина: «Немецкий язык», II курс

1. Учебник Девекина В.Н. стр.90 упр8,9- письменно. Учебник в библиотеке, в читальном зале.
2. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Упражнение выполнить устно.

Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

1. Weit, hell, schnell, leicht, schlecht, fleissig, eng, langweilig, aufmerksam
2. Stark, oft, stolz, jung, warm, klug, gross, lang, kalt, scharf
3. Gern, gut, viel, hoch, nah

Дисциплина: «Английский язык», III курс

1. Учебник "English in music" 3 урок. Перевод диктанта письменно.

Ур. 3

1. Оборудование
2. Сопровождать
3. Грянуть оркестром
4. Акустический
5. Достойный звук
6. С технической точки зрения
7. Примочки
8. Представление

9. Опыт
10. Электронное снаряжение
11. Цифровая система
12. Аппликатура
13. Пассаж
14. Концерт
15. Завоевывать
16. Усилитель
17. Вход и выход
18. Извлечь звук из
19. Быть довольным ч-л
20. Искать ч-л
21. Работать над
22. Параллельный ч-л
23. Обращать внимание
24. Гастрольный концерт
25. Быть второй скрипкой
26. Привлекать внимание
27. Колки
28. Обеспечивать

2. Выражение возможности и долженствования в прошедшем и будущем времени.
Письменно.

Complete the sentences using can or (be) able to. Use can if possible; otherwise use (be) able to.

1. George has travelled a lot. He can speak four languages.
2. I haven't been able to sleep very well recently.
3. Sandra --- drive but she hasn't got a car.
4. I can't understand Martin. I've never --- understand him.
5. I used to --- stand on my head but I can't do it now.
6. I can't see you on Friday but I --- meet you on Saturday morning.
7. Ask Catherine about your problem. She might --- help you.

Complete these sentences with must or have to (in the correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only have to is possible.

1. It's later than I thought. I must or have to go now.
2. Jack left before the end of the meeting. He had to go home early.
3. In Britain many children. --- wear uniform when they go to school.
4. When you come to London again, you --- come and see us.
5. Last night Don became ill suddenly. We --- call a doctor.
6. You really --- work harder if you want to pass the examination.
7. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I.. --- work late.
8. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I --- work late.
9. Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he --- work at weekends.
10. Caroline may --- go away next week.
11. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We --- take it to a garage.
12. Julia wears glasses. She --- wear glasses since she was very young.

Дисциплина: «Немецкий язык», III курс

1. Учебник немецкого языка Девекин В.Н. стр.159 текст В- читать, переводить устно.
2. Уступительные придаточные предложения. Стр.169 упр.50,53 устно; 52 письменно.

Дисциплина: «Английский язык», IV курс

Учебник “English in Music” Николайко А. Урок 10 перевод текста, разделы «Accidentals- Repeats» письменно.

Дисциплина: «Немецкий язык», IV курс

1. Учебник немецкого языка Девекин В.Н. стр.159 текст В - читать, переводить устно.
2. Уступительные придаточные предложения. Стр.169 упр.50,53 устно; 52 письменно.