***План:***

Сравнить употребление Present Simple и Past Simple 3

Сравнить употребление Present Continuous и Present Simple 5

Перевод текста 9

*Сравнить употребление Present Simple и Past Simple*

Упр.180 **Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в**

***Present и Past Simple***

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.

2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

3. My brother (to wash) his face every morning.

4. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven.

5. I (not to have) history lessons every day.

6. We (not to rest) yesterday.

7. My brother (not to drink) cof­fee yesterday.

8. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office.

9. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I .... . But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday.

10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I ... . Yes­terday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest).

11. Your sister (to go) to school every day? — Yes, she …

**Раскроем скобки:**

1. I go to bed at ten o'clock every day.

2. I went to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

3. My brother washes his face every morning.

4. Yesterday he washed his face at a quarter past seven.

5. I don’t have history lessons every day.

6. We didn’t rest yesterday.

7. My brother didn’t drink cof­fee yesterday.

8. My mother always takes a bus to get to work, but yesterday she didn’t take a bus. Yesterday she walked to her office.

9. Do you talk to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I do. But yesterday I didn’t talk to them: I was very busy yesterday.

10. You come home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I didn’t. Yes­terday I come home from school at half past eight. I was very tired. I had dinner with my family. After dinner I was very thirsty. I drank two cups of tea. Then I rested.

11. Your sister goes to school every day? — Yes, she does

Упр.181 **Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в**

***Present и Past Simple***

1. My friend (to know) Spanish very well.

2. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago?

3. He (to live) on the third floor.

4. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday?

5. When your lessons {to be) over on Monday?

6. I (to have) dinner with my fam­ily yesterday.

7. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock.

8. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer.

9. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952.

10. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I {to get) up at half past seven.

**Раскроем скобки:**

1. My friend knows Spanish very well.

2. Who rang you up an hour ago?

3. He lives on the third floor.

4. Did it take you long to find his house yesterday?

5. When your lessons were over on Monday?

When your lesson is over on Monday?

6. I had dinner with my fam­ily yesterday.

7. Her friends were ready at five o'clock.

8. One of her brothers made a tour of Europe last summer.

9. Queen Elizabeth II was born in 1926. She became Queen of England in 1952.

10. Do you always get up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I get up at half past seven.

**Сравнить употребление Present Continuous и Present Simple**

Упр.162 **Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в**

***Present Continuous или Present Simple***

1. I (to read) books in the evening.

2. I (not to read) books in the morning.

3. I (to write) an exer­cise now.

4. I (not to write) a letter now.

5. They (to play) in the yard now.

6. They (not to play) in the street now.

7. They (to play) in the room now?

8. He (to help) his mother every day.

9. He (to help) his mother every day?

10. He (not to help) his mother every day.

11. You (to go) to school on Sunday?

12. My friend (not to like) to play foot­ball.

13.1 (not to read) now.

14. He (to sleep) now?

15. We (not to go) to the country In winter

16. My sister (to eat) sweets every day

17. She (not to eat) sweets now.

18. They (to do) their home­ work in the afternoon.

19. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening.

20. My father (not to work) on Sunday.

21. He (to work) every day

**Раскроем скобки:**

1. I read books in the evening.

2. I don’t read books in the morning.

3. I’m writing an exer­cise now.

4. I’m not writing a letter now.

5. They are playing in the yard now.

6. They aren’t playing in the street now.

7. Are they play in the room now?

8. He helps his mother every day.

9. Does he help his mother every day?

10. He doesn’t help his mother every day.

11. You go to school on Sunday?

12. My friend doesn’t like to play foot­ball.

13. I’m not reading now.

14. Is he sleeping now?

15. We doesn’t go to the country in winter

16. My sister eats sweets every day

17. She isn’t eating sweets now.

18. They do their home­ work in the afternoon.

19. They don’t go for a walk in the evening.

20. My father doesn’t work on Sunday.

21. He works every day

Упр.162 **Раскройте скобки употребляя глаголы в**

***Present Continuous или Present Simple***

1. I (to write) a composition now.

2. I (not to drink) milk now.

3. I (to go) for a walk after din­ner.

4. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday.

5. He (not to read) now.

6. He (to play) now.

7 He -(to play) now?

8. My mother (to work) at a factory.

9. My aunt (not to work) at a shop.

10. You (to work) at an office?

11. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg.

12. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow.

13. The children (not to sleep) now.

14. The chil­dren (to play) in the yard every day.

15. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday.

16. She (to read) in the evening.

17. She (not to read) in the morn­ing.

18. She (not to read) now.

19. Your father (to work) at this factory?

20. You (to play) chess now?

21. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.

22. How is your brother? — He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day.

23. Listen! Who (to play), the piano in the next room?

**Раскроем скобки:**

1. I’m writing a composition now.

2. I’m not drinking milk now.

3. I go for a walk after din­ner.

4. I don’t go to the theatre every Sunday.

5. He isn’t reading now.

6. He’s playing now.

7. Is he playing now?

8. My mother works at a factory.

9. My aunt doesn’t work at a shop.

10. Do you work at an office?

11. My friend lives in St. Petersburg.

12. My cousin doesn’t live in Moscow.

13. The children aren’t sleeping now.

14. The chil­dren play in the yard every day.

15. They don’t go to the stadium on Monday.

16. She reads in the evening.

17. She doesn’t read in the morn­ing.

18. She isn’t reading now.

19. Does your father work at this factory?

20. Are you play chess now?

21. Look at the sky: the clouds are moving slowly, the sun is appearing from behind the clouds, it is getting warmer.

22. How is your brother? — He is not well yet, but his health improves day after day.

23. Listen! Who is playing, the piano in the next room?

1. I (to write) a composition now.

2. I (not to drink) milk now.

3. I (to go) for a walk after din­ner.

4. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday.

5. He (not to read) now.

6. He (to play) now.

7 He -(to play) now?

8. My mother (to work) at a factory.

9. My aunt (not to work) at a shop.

10. You (to work) at an office?

11. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg.

12. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow.

13. The children (not to sleep) now.

14. The chil­dren (to play) in the yard every day.

15. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday.

16. She (to read) in the evening.

17. She (not to read) in the morn­ing.

18. She (not to read) now.

19. Your father (to work) at this factory?

20. You (to play) chess now?

21. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.

22. How is your brother? — He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day.

23. Listen! Who (to play), the piano in the next room?

**Перевести текст**

**Multitasking**

***(Adapted from S.McCartney)***

From earliest times people have been trying to do several things simultaneously. They can read a book, cook dinner, talk on the phone, and do many other things at the same time. As cars have become avail­able, the time of multitasking has increased: people drive, listen to the radio, eat, and smoke in their cars at the same time.

Now an~ arsenal of new technology (from notebook computers to cellular phones and portable televisions) makes it possible for every­one to multitask all day.

The computer industry introduced the word "multitasking" into the vocabulary. Mainframe computers that handled networks were the original Multitaskers. Apple's and Microsoft's software turned millions of personal computers into multitaskers. Today millions of people can set their personal computers to multitask while they are themselves multitasking: talking on the phone, receiving faxes, and looking through newspapers at the same time.

While multitasking is not bad for computers, it may be a bad thing for some people. Psychologists say it is possible for the human brain to process two or more tasks at the same time, but only one of them receives full attention. Multitasking makes people's stressful lives even more stressful. Experts say that although a lot of people believe that multitasking enhances their productivity, in fact it can reduce it

Because of the limitation of the human brain, multitasking can lead to many mistakes. Indeed, a person who is doing several things at the sa­me time may put the wrong number in a spreadsheet or send a message to the wrong e-mail address. Moreover, people on the other end of the line don't usually like to talk to a person who is doing something else while talking to them. It may alienate the people torn the multitasker.

Multitaskers also like to do more than one thing at once even in their leisure time. They cannot watch television without reading a newspaper or have dinner without watching TV.

Now multitasking takes place nearly everywhere. A lot of businessmen and managers are never far from their notebook comput­ers and cellular telephones. They are almost always doing two or three things at once, driving and dialing, speaking and typing on their com­puters. On airplanes they are using their notebook computers to answer e-mail messages. While driving, they are speaking on their cellular phones. "Why wait?" they ask. "That's the world we live, in right now".

**Перевод:**

С самых ранних времен люди пробовали сделать несколько вещей одновременно. Они могут читать книгу, готовить ужин, разговаривать по телефону, и делать много других вещей одновременно. Поскольку автомобили стали доступными, время мультиуправления задачами увеличилось: люди управляют автомобилями, слушают радио, едят, и курят в своих автомобилях в то же самое время.

Теперь арсенал новых технологий (от портативных компьютеров до сотовых телефонов и портативных телевизоров) позволяет всем работать со многими задачами весь день.

В словаре компьютерной отрасли появилось слово "многозадачность". Главный компьютер, соединенный с остальными сетью, является устройством позволяющим выполнять много задач одновременно. Программное обеспечение Apple и Microsoft превратило миллионы персональных компьютеров в организаторов многозадачного режима. Сегодня миллионы людей могут заставить их персональные компьютеры работать со многими задачами, в то время как они заняты делами: разговор по телефону, получение факсов, и просмотра газет.

В то время как многозадачный режим хорош для компьютеров, это может быть плохо для некоторых людей. Психологи говорят, что это возможно для человеческого мозга,- чтобы обработать две или больше задачи одновременно, но только одна из них получает полное внимание. Многозадачность делает напряженные жизни людей еще более напряженными. Эксперты говорят, что, хотя многие люди полагают, что многозадачность расширяет их производительность, фактически это может уменьшить ее из-за ограничений человеческого мозга.

Многозадачность может привести ко многим ошибкам. Действительно, человек, который делает несколько вещей одновременно, может поместить неправильное число в электронную таблицу или послать сообщение по неправильному почтовому адресу. Кроме того, собеседники обычно не любят говорить с человеком, который делает что - то еще в то время как с ними разговаривают. Это может отчуждать от людей занятых несколькими делами одновременно.

Такие люди любят сделать больше чем одну вещь одновременно даже в их досуге. Они не могут смотреть телевизор, не читая газету, или обедать без просмотра телевизора.

Теперь многозадачность имеет место почти всюду. Много бизнесменов и менеджеров всегда вместе с их портативными компьютерами и мобильными телефонами. Они почти всегда делают две или три вещи сразу, ведя автомобиль и звоня, говоря по телефону и работая на компьютерах. На самолетах они используют портативные компьютеры, чтобы ответить на почтовые сообщения. Ведя автомобиль, они говорят по сотовым телефонам. "Зачем ждать?" спрашивают они. "Это - мир, в котором мы сейчас живем".