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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Методические указания по подготовке к практическим занятиям
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
студентов очной и заочной формы обучения
направления подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело

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Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский) : методические указания по подготовке к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» студентов очной и заочной формы обучения направления подготовки (специальности) 38.05.02 Таможенное дело / Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т; сост. Л.А. Чернышёва. - Курск, 2021. - 17 с.: - Библиогр.: с.17

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Соответствуют требованиям программы, составленной в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Роль иностранного языка как средства общения и взаимопонимания становится в настоящее время еще более значимой вследствие определенных факторов, характерных для современного общества: расширение международных экономических, политических и культурных связей; развитие международных средств массовой коммуникации; открытость политики государства мировому сообществу.

Прагматический аспект изучения иностранного языка тесным образом связан с наличием потребности его применения в повседневной жизни и в ситуациях профессионального общения.

Изучение иностранного языка – это осознанная целенаправленная деятельность, ориентированная на усвоение структурных характеристик иностранного языка, таких как фонетика, лексика, грамматика. Данные методические указания ставят своей задачей помочь студентам направления подготовки «Таможенное дело» найти наиболее эффективные пути формирования умений и навыков языковой компетенции, необходимых для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации.

Практические занятия составляют важную часть теоретической и профессиональной практической подготовки обучающихся. Методические указания по подготовке к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский)» являются составной частью УМК для специальности 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

Задачи и содержание дисциплины, требования текущего, промежуточного и итогового контроля соответствуют Рабочей программе учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский)».

UNIT 1 ABOUT MYSELF

Ex. 1 Have a talk with two of your group mates. Tell about one of them without giving surname and first name. Let the class guess who you are talking about.

Ex. 2 Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue

Jack: Hi, Jane. Let me introduce my friend, Nick. He is not from England, he is from France.

Jane: Hi, Nick. Do you speak English?

Nick: Of course, I do. I have been living in London for more than a year.

Jane: It's great. And what's about your family? Is it in France or in England?

Nick: I have a big family. There are seven of us: my parents, a grandmother, a grandfather, two sisters and a brother. They all live in Paris except my young sister Helen. She lives with me in a hotel.

Jane: And what's your occupation?

Nick: I am a dentist. I graduated from the college two years ago and came to London to start my career here.

Jane: What about your sister? How old is she?

Nick: She is eighteen. She is a beautiful young lady. Helen wants to become a designer.

Jane: It's good. I am crazy about design, too.

Ex. 3 Fill in the gaps with the words. Use only one word in each gap.

1. What's your first _____ ? – Samuel.
2. What's your _____ name? – Johnson.
3. What's your _____ ? – Jefferson.
4. _____ are you from? - I'm from New Jersey.
5. What's your _____ ? It's 89, Franklin Street, Cambridge, Boston.
6. How _____ are you? – I'm 31.
7. Are you _____ ? – No, I'm not. I'm divorced.
8. Hermione, _____ is Sally. – Hi!
9. Sam, I'd like you to _____ my wife Emma!
10. Hello, Ted! I'm glad to _____ you!
11. How _____ you do? – How _____ you do?
12. How _____ have you been here?

Ex. 4 Fill in the gaps with the following words: *you, he, she, it, we, they, my, your, his, her, its, our, their.*

1. These are Lisa and Tom. _____ are married. _____ address is 17, Palm Road, LA.
2. This is Sarah. _____ is my wife.
3. That is Arthur. _____ phone number is (617) 312 14 08.
4. Lillian is my girlfriend. _____ aren't married.
5. Steve is a teenager. _____ is only 15 years old.
6. What's _____ job? – I'm a dentist.
7. We've got a daughter. _____ daughter is 25 and she is married.
8. Pat lives in the centre of the city. _____ address is 12, Ocean Ave, San Francisco.
9. I'm Lisa. _____ last name is Jefferson.
10. My name is Audrey. – Oh, _____ is a beautiful name!
11. Where are _____ from? – I'm from Boston.
12. We live in a nice apartment. Each of _____ bedrooms has a balcony.

Grammar

1. Вставьте нужную форму глаголов “to be” и “to do”:

1. Your brother (live) in Moscow?
– No, he ... (not). He (live) in Kiev.
2. There ... a policeman at the door.
3. You (like) reading books?
– Yes, I ... I (like) to read very much.
4. She ... pretty and friendly:
5. There ... some mistakes in your dictation.
6. Where ... the nearest bus stop, please?
7. – ... the shops open at 8 o' clock? – No, they ... closed.
8. It (sound) interesting.

UNIT 2 MY FAMILY

Ex. 1 Role play the dialogues. Based on the examples below, invite your partner to practice English conversations that tell about a family. Make up your own information or you can give the real information about your family to your friends for practicing.

A Nuclear Family

- A: How many people are there in your family?
B: There are four people in my family.

A: Who are they?
 B: They are my mother, my father, my elder sister and me.
 A: How old are your parents?
 B: My father is 45. And my mother is a year younger. As for my sister, she's five years older than me.
 A: What does your sister do?
 B: She's a lawyer. She works at a legal advice office.

A: Do you have any brothers or sisters?
 B: Yes, I do. I come from a large family. A: Really? How many brothers and sisters do you have?
 B: I have two sisters and a brother.
 A: Wow. You certainly have a large family.
 B: My elder sisters are both married. And I'm already an aunt. I've got two nephews and a niece.
 A: And what about your brother?
 B: My younger brother is a teenager and he lives with my parents in Vozhega.

Grammar

Ex. 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form. Make sentences true to you.

My mother works (work) at school. My mother doesn't work at school, she works in a factory.

1. My father _____ (come) from Belgium.
2. My grandmother _____ (live) in the next town.
3. My mother _____ (love) reading.
4. My father _____ (travel) a lot in his job.
5. My sister _____ (speak) Spanish very well. She _____ (want) to learn French, too.
6. My little brother _____ (watch) TV a lot.
7. My friend _____ (write) a blog on the Internet.

Ex.2 Find mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

*Model: This girl my sister. - This girl is my sister.
 Queen Elizabeth II are the head of the Royal family. - Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the Royal family.*

1. This my daughter. _____
2. These is my children. _____

3. Kate my niece.

4. Their family very large. _____

5. Their twins 5 years old. _____

6. I 18 years old. _____

7. Those families very happy. _____

8. They am William's brothers. _____

9. Harry Sam's cousin. _____

Ex. 3 Write the plural of the following words.

Model: my daughter → my daughters

my child →

his wife →

this family →

that parent →

a divorce →

this photo →

a small mouse →

a yellow bus →

a new marriage →

this country →

that woman →

this man →

a family tree →

this anniversary →

my foot →

that member →

the video →

a tomato →

an eye →

the advantage →

that party →

her baby →

a white goose →

a sheep →

a red leaf →

a day →

this tooth →

the phenomenon →

this deer →

this match →

UNIT 3 MY WORKING DAY

Ex.1 Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue:

– Pete, you look so tired. You don't feel well, do you?

– It's not that. I am really tired. I am going to take my last exam. It's English.

– Then you have a lot of work to do!

– Sure. I listen to different texts and dialogues. I read and translate special texts and retell them. I also pay much attention to topics.

– Excuse me, what mark would you like to have in English?

– You'd better ask me what mark I don't want to have.

– I know you have been fond of English since your childhood.

– It goes without saying that English is my favourite subject and I don't want to have «sat» in my credit test book.

– How long does your working day last now?

– From morning till late at night.

– If you go to bed very late, I think it's very difficult for you to get up early.

– I'm not an early riser, so I get up at 8. I am sorry I must be going. It is time.

– Good-bye. But don't forget to have a short rest after hard work. I wish you luck.

– Thank you. See you soon.

Ex. 2 Correct the wrong statements.

Model: *A blogger is a person who reads blogs.* → *A blogger isn't a person who reads blogs.*

A blogger is a person who writes blogs.

Readers of blogs update the material. → *Readers of blogs don't update the material.*

Bloggers update the material.

1. A blogger is a freelance reader. _____
2. A web publisher blogs for others. _____
3. A blogger for hire creates his or her own blog. _____
4. A blogger for hire monetizes his or her own blog. _____
5. A blogger usually has a boss who controls his or her schedule. _____

Ex.3 Ask your classmate about the day of the week, date and time using the models below.

Model 1: A: What day is it today?

B: Today is Monday/Tuesday / Wednesday / Thursday / Friday / Saturday.

Model 2: A: What date is it today?

B: Today is the second of October two thousand and eighteen.

Model 3: A: What's the time now? (What time is it?)

B: It's five past eleven a.m (ante meridiem до полудня).

Model 4: A: What time does your first / second /third / fourth class start / finish?

B: It starts / finishes at... .

UNIT 4 MY FLAT

Ex.1 Read and retell the text

MY BEDROOM

At night when I feel tired and sleepy, I go up to my bedroom and switch on the electric light. I take off my shoes, undress and put on my pyjamas. Then I get into bed and switch off the light.

After a few minutes I fall asleep. I sleep the whole night through.

Punctually at seven-thirty in the morning, the alarm-clock rings and wakes me up. I get out of bed, put on my dressing-gown and slippers, and go into the bathroom, where I turn on the hot and cold taps. While the water's running into the bath, I wash my face and neck, clean my teeth, and shave. My shaving things are on the shelf above the basin. Then I turn off the taps and have my bath. Sometimes I have a shower. When I've dried myself with a towel, I get dressed.

On the dressing-table in front of the looking-glass, you'll see a hairbrush and a comb, a hand-mirror, a bottle of scent and a powder-box. These, of course, don't belong to me, but to my wife. In the chest of drawers I keep clean linen such as shirts collars and handkerchiefs, besides things like socks and ties. The dirty linen

is put in a linen basket and sent to the laundry. In the wardrobe I keep my suits and other clothes, which I hang on coat-hangers.

Ex.2 Put questions to the text.

Ex.3 Ask your partner to give his/her address.

Model: A. What's your address? (Where do you live?)

B. I live at 45, Adams Street. (My address is Flat 1, 36, Green Street.)

A. Is it in the centre or on the outskirts?

B. On the outskirts.

Ex.4 Describe your house in five or six sentences:

Model: My house is situated in a side street. It's a ten-storeyed building with balconies. I live on the ninth floor. There are two flowerbeds in front of the house. There is a big yard behind it.

Ex.5 Fill in the gaps with proper words. Use the words in the box

Central heating (1), cosy (2), brick (3), cupboards (4), furniture (5) ground floor (6), upstairs (7), kitchen (7), garden (8), wardrobe (9),-storey building (10), fridge (11).

Our friends now have a large 1)....house in the country. They live there all year round because there is 2)there. It is a 3).....with a large 4).....around it. On the 5).....there is a living-room, two bedrooms and a 6).....There isn't much 7).....in the rooms, but they are 8).there is a bedroom for the guests. There is only a bed, a 9).....and a dressing table in it. The kitchen is large with a lot of 10).....and a 11).....in the corner. We like visiting our friends.

**UNIT 5
FOOD AROUND THE WORLD**

Ex. 1 Do you enjoy eating out? Discuss the following questions with your group mates:

- Do you often eat in cafes and restaurants? When did you last eat out?
- What do you think about fast food restaurants? Why are they so popular all over the world?
- Do you know where restaurant culture takes its roots корни?

Ex. 2 Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. There isn't no milk in the fridge.
2. Would you like any tea?
3. This song is very popular – you can hear it in some corner.
4. Can I have any coffee, please?
5. There aren't some apple juice in this café.

Ex. 3 Cross the odd word out.

1. A **bowl** of soup, cereal, cake.
2. A **carton** of milk, orange juice, ham.
3. A **slice** of bread, cake, butter.
4. A **bag** of crisps, sugar, ketchup.
5. A **cup** of ice-cream, tea, coffee.
6. A **glass** of water, butter, wine.

Ex.4 Do you lead a healthy lifestyle? What should healthy diet include? Make a list of healthy diet tips and share them with the class.

Grammar

1. a) 100 years ago the situation with food in Britain was completely different. What exactly do you think was different? Read a short text about how everything changed in a century and check your ideas.

At the start of the twentieth century, a lot of poor families in Britain **used to eat** badly. They **used to do** a lot of physical work but they only had meat once or twice a week. The basic British diet was not healthy. People **used to have** bread and tea and there were potatoes every day. There was fresh fruit only in the summer. Oranges and **bananas used to be** luxuries and there weren't any kiwis or avocados. Because of their diet, a lot of people died young and they were small - the average height for men in the army **used to be** only 1.5 metres.

A hundred years later we have very different problems. In Britain, there is a lot of food and people live a long time. But a lot of us eat the wrong food. In our diet there are a lot of crisps, sweets, hamburgers, pizzas and fizzy drinks like cola. We also consume a lot of meat and dairy products - on average we drink two litres of milk and eat two eggs a week. But we still do not eat enough fruit or vegetables.

b) Answer the questions below.

1. Why did British people use to be unhealthy?
2. What products used to be luxurious?

UNIT 6 SHOPPING

Ex.1 Answer the questions:

- a) 1. Do you often go shopping?
2. What food do you buy every day? Seldom? Never? What did you buy yesterday?
3. Where do you prefer buying food – in a supermarket or at a market? Why?

b) When did you last go to a supermarket? Try to remember what you bought and make up a shopping list. Describe your shopping to your partner.

Ex.12 a) You are a restaurateur who has just started his business. Make up a menu for your restaurant, following the scheme:

- Starters;
- Main courses;
- Desserts;
- Drinks.

b) Now exchange the menus with your two partners. Take turns to be waiters and customers (don't forget to discuss what you are going to have).

Grammar

Ex.1 a) Fill in the gaps with *a, an* or *no article*.

1. I'd like ___cheeseburger and_____ chips, please!
2. I love_____tomatoes, but I hate_____fish.
3. My sister always has_____apple and___orange for breakfast.
4. Can I have___glass of mineral water, please?
5. We often eat_____meat, but we don't usually eat___rice.
6. Dave has___tuna sandwich every lunch time.
7. Do you like_tea or_____coffee?

UNIT 7 UNIVERSITY CONNECTIONS

Ex.1 A British presenter is making a TV program about Russian students. He is at your university. Answer his questions using the words and phrases above.

1. What year are you in at the university?
2. What department are you in?
3. At what age do young people usually enter university in Russia?
4. How old were you when you entered the university?
5. How often do you attend classes?
6. How often do you miss lectures?
7. What are your favourite subjects?
8. Do you always make notes of the lectures?
9. Are you afraid of exams?
10. Do you do anything special before them?
11. How long does it usually take you to prepare for an exam.

Ex. 2 Say in other words.

1. My first year at the university was the most exciting one.
2. What is the advantage of getting involved in this activity?

3. Relax, this isn't a formal occasion.
4. We all to some extent remember the good times and forget the bad ones.
5. She was a normal student.
6. I don't understand why you are moving to London.
7. I can't refuse the offer of a free trip to Milan!
8. He acts towards his staff as equals. 9. Leave it to me. I can cope with it.

Ex. 3 Your friend is preparing for an exam. Phone to ask him/her questions about his/her work. Make up a dialogue.

What are you doing/reading/writing...?

What exam are you preparing (getting ready) for?

Are you afraid of the exam?

Did you attend all the lectures/classes? Did you miss any lectures/classes?

What does the exam consist of? I'm trying to...

I'm (not) afraid...

(Un)fortunately, I attended/didn't attend/missed/didn't miss...

It consists of...parts. They are

Grammar

Ex.1 Put the verbs into the right form. Use the Present Continuous.

1. The boys (to run) about in the garden.
2. I (to do) my homework.
3. John and his friends (to go) to the library.
4. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) English.
5. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette.
6. The old man (to walk) about the room.
7. The dog (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. What language you (to study)?
10. Who (to lie) on the sofa?
11. What they (to talk) about?
12. It still (to rain).

UNIT 8 IT'S TIME TO RELAX!

Ex.1 Find out the following information about your partner:

1. How do you like to spend your weekends and holidays?
2. Do you like going to parties? Why?
3. Do you like night clubs? Why? How often do you go there?

Ex.2 Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. At first Mary seemed to be a little shy, but then I understood that she was an outgoing and sociable person.
2. She turned down my marriage proposal.
3. – Stop learning all the time! Let's go out! – Oh, I see you are a real party-goer!
4. The house was kind of lonely, when she left.
5. I don't see the point of your messages to him.
6. Please, don't treat me as a child!

Ex.3 a) A holiday is one more reason to relax and loosen up yourself, isn't it? Are there any special holidays for students? What are they? Do you celebrate them?

b) You're arranging a party. Make a telephone call to ask your friend what he/she is doing tonight and invite him to your party. Use the *Jazz Chants* to help you.

UNIT 9 HIGHER EDUCATION

Ex.1 Have a conversation with your partner and discuss the following questions:

1. What does higher education in Great Britain refer to?
2. Where can you get higher education in the USA?
3. When do school-leavers become first year students in Russia?
4. When does the academic year in Britain start at most universities?
5. What about our country?
6. What subjects are called electives?
7. What degrees can students get at British, American, Russian universities?
8. Is the attendance at classes at most Universities in the USA compulsory? What about universities in Russia?
9. Do the students usually skip their classes?
10. How do British and American students call their main subjects?
11. How many terms is academic year divided into in the countries mentioned above?
12. What classes do British, American, Russian students have?
13. When do they have exams?
14. What do they usually do to pass them successfully?
15. Do students have a chance to resit their exams if they fail them?

Project

a) Find some information about system of higher education in different countries and share with the class.

b) Talk to your friend about your studies at University.

Grammar

Ex.1 Choose the correct verb form:

1. She comes/is coming from Zagreb.
2. Jim speaks/is speaking Spanish and English.
3. She studies/is studying medicine.
4. He writes/is writing essays every week.
5. Marija goes/is going to the University every week.

UNIT 10

WELCOME TO FOREIGN RUSSIA

Ex.1 a) Read the introduction taken from the official site of Russian National Tourist Office and answer the questions given below.

- a) What did Pyotr Vail mean by these words in the first paragraph?
- b) Do any other St Petersburg's churches deserve a star besides the Saviour on Spilled Blood?
- c) Why shouldn't we disregard guidebooks?
- d) What are the main stereotypes about Russia?

Welcome to foreign Russia

In his book –The Genius of Placell, the famous writer Pyotr Vail wrote: –The stereotypes where **inevitably** lies the route of any journey, if you are not a **path breaker**, of course, and you are not a path breaker, of course, are the **clusters of human experience**, the concentrate of historical wisdom.

If St Petersburg's Church of the Saviour on Spilled Blood **deserves a star** on the tourist map, then surely the church around the corner, which does not, is no less of an attraction? No tourist should **disregard guidebooks** and their tips from experienced tourists, or they will be **left disappointed** at not having seen some **spectacular sight** or other which everyone else has. Or in other words, you will have missed something significant that would help you better understand the place you're visiting. That's why it's important to know which places to visit during your visit to Russia in order to – **get to know the Russian soul**, and make sure your visit is **an unforgettable experience**.

Since the collapse of the USSR, foreign travel around Russia has increased a lot, and visitors have already **developed their own impressions** and lists of places to visit. And there's plenty that make Russia interesting and different from other countries besides –vodka – balalaika – matryoshka dolls. The Russian National Tourist Office has listened to their preferences and compiled the following list of the most popular destinations.

b) Work with your group mate and try to remember some information from this text.

c) Here is given some information about different Russian cities taken from the official site of Russian National Tourist Office <http://www.visitrussia.org.uk/travel-to-Russia/toplocations>. Now choose a city from the list, read about it then try to remember two-three interesting facts about the city.

Grammar

Ex. 1 Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
2. You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
3. We are happy (to invite) to the party.
4. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
4. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
6. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.
7. I want (to inform) of her arrival.
8. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
9. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
10. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

UNIT 11 ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD

Ex. 1 Read the text and say, whether you would be able to live in 1900

What was New York like in 1900? It was very different to New York today. Let's see!

In 1900 New York was a very big city. There were more than three million people. It was the biggest city in the USA. In New York today there are lots of very tall buildings, called skyscrapers. In 1900, there weren't any tall skyscrapers, but there were some big buildings. There was the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour. You can still see the Statue of Liberty in New York today.

The biggest houses had electric lights, but lots of houses and flats had candles. Some people had phones, but there weren't any computers so people didn't have email. There weren't any microwaves. People had big cookers.

There were lots of theatres in New York, but there weren't any cinemas. People didn't have TV's, but they had books.

Lots of people had horses and carriages, but some people had cars. There were taxis in New York in 1900, and buses and even underground trains. There weren't any planes and there wasn't an airport. There were big boats that came to New York from Europe.

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