## Министерство сельского хозяйства РФ

ФГБОУ ВПО «Кубанский государственный аграрный университет»

В. П. Кочкина

КОМПЛЕКС УПРАЖНЕНИЙ   
ДЛЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ГОВОРЕНИЮ

(английский язык для бакалавров учетно-финансового  
факультета, I этап обучения)

Учебное пособие

КРАСНОДАР

2012

**УДК 811.111 (075)**

**ББК 81.2 Англ**

**К76**

**Рецензент:**

**О. Е. Павловская** – д-р филолог.наук, профессор (КубГАУ)

**Кочкина В. П.**

**К76** Комплекс упражнений для обучения говорению) (английский язык для бакалавров учетно-финансового факультета, 1 этап обучения) : учеб. пособие / В.П. Кочкина. – Краснодар: КубГАУ, 2012. – 31 с.

Цельучебного пособия– обучить студентов навыкам говорения для активного применения иностранного языка в повседневной жизни.Издание включает всебя пять уроков, содержание заданий и упражнений обеспечивает развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

Данное издание предназначено для работы в группах бакалавров первого этапа обучения учетно-финансового факультета(в качестве дополнительного комплекса упражнений для обучения говорению для учебника “AnEasyWaytoEnglish”).

**УДК 811.111 (075)**

**ББК 81.2 Англ**

© ФГБОУ ВПО «Кубанский государственный аграрный университет», 2012

© КочкинаВ. П., 2012

**ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ**

Unit 1 Leisure and Lifestyles5

Unit 2Around the World9

Unit 3 Fame and Fortune12

Unit 4 Television in our life15

Unit 5Computers 19

**ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Говорение представляет собой вид речевой деятельности, посредством которого осуществляется устное вербальное общение. Оно может обладать различной сложностью, начиная от выражения эффективного состояния с помощью простого восклицания, называния предмета, ответа на вопрос и кончая самостоятельным развернутым высказыванием. Переход от слова и фразы к целому высказыванию связан с разной степенью участия мышления и памяти. Но способность без подготовки использовать речевой материал в новых ситуациях сама собой не появляется, качество динамичности нужно развивать специально. Если пойти по этому пути дальше, то мы можем сказать, что обучаем содержательной речи, логичной речи, продуктивной речи: речь обладает всеми этими качествами, как и качеством неподготовленности.В особенности же когда речь идет о классификации упражнений, можно использовать любой термин: упражнения для развития инициативности говорения, упражнения для развития логичности речи, упражнения для совершенствования комбинационной стороны говорения, упражнения для развития неподготовленной речи и т. д. Термин «речевое умение» включает в себя все. Вот почему цель обучения нужно определить как говорение на уровне умения.

**UNIT 1 LEISURE AND LIFESTYLES**

**Task 1**.**a) Read and remember the following leisure activities:**

Sunbathing

Going to the gym

Playing computer games

Going dancing

Playing the guitar

Playing football

Entertaining friends

Surfing the Internet

Going for a run

Going shopping

**b) Discuss the questions in pairs or small groups**:

-Which of these things do you do in your free time?

-What else do you do in your free time?

**Model***:* St.1: I go to the gym a lot in my free time.

St.2: Really? I never go to the gym!

**Task 2.A survey asked people in the UK how they spend their free time. Look at the results. Which statements do you think are true?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Top 10 Leisure Activities.  1. Watching television.  2. Visiting/Entertaining friends.  3. Listening to the radio.  4. Listening to CDs.  5. Reading books.  6. Going to the restaurant.  7. Going for a drink.  8. Gardening.  9. Going for a drive.  10. Going for a walk. | Statements.  1. British people spend most of their free time at home.  2. British people are very fit and healthy.  3. The people who answered were probably old.  4. Most British people don’t have a very interesting life. |

**Task 3.a) Make a similar list of the top 10 leisure activities for people in your country (city). The list can be for people of all ages, or just for young people.**

**b) Compare your list with other students. What are the differences?**

**Task 4.Complete the diagrams below, using the phrases from Task 1 and Task 2.**

‌‌Going to

going for a

going+-ing

Watching Playing Listening to

**b) Add one more example to the groups above.**

**Task 5.Find the correct answers to the questions in boxes below**.

|  |
| --- |
| a) 1. When do you usually play football?  2. Who do you play with?  3. Where do you usually play football?  4. Why do you play? |
| Some students from the university.  On Sunday mornings.  In the local park.  It’s fun, and it’s good exercise. |
| b) 1. How often do you have English lessons ?  2. How long are the lessons?  3. Which days are the lesson on?  4. How many teachers do you have? |
| Two.  Twice a week.  Tuesday and Thursday.  Two hours. |

**Task 6.a) Are the statements bellow true about you teacher?**

**Prepare questions to find out.**

1. She gets up before eight o’clock at weekends. **Model**: What time do you get up at weekends?

2. She goes dancing once a week.

3. She comes to the university by car.

4. Her birthday is in August.

5. She likes classical music.

6. Her favorite colour is orange.

7. There are five people in her family.

8. Her journey to the university takes half an hour.

9. She wants to visit Japan and Australia.

**b) Work in pairs Make up dialogues, using questions you’ve just made up.**

**Model:**

St 1. How do you come to the university?

St 2. By trolley-bus.

St 1. Oh really? I hate public transport.

**Task 7.You are going to interview your partner . Work in groups, A and B.**

**Group A use box 1, group B use box 2. Fill the gaps with «are you?» or «do you?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Box 1  How energetic are you?  1) ... usually get up as soon as you wake up?  2) ... slow getting ready in the morning, or usually leave the house quickly?  3) ... walk to university, or ... usually go by car or bus?  4) How often ... run upstairs?  5) ... often sleepy after lunch?  6) ... energetic when you come home in the evening, or usually tired  7) How often ... stay up very late or all night? | Box 2  How healthy are you?  1) How many hours’ sleep ... normally have?  2) ... normally sleep well or . . . often awake in the middle of the night  3) ... usually have a good breakfast in the morning?  4) How many cups of coffee ... normally drink every day?  5) ... smoke? If yes, ... a heavy smoker?  6) How often ... drink alcohol?  7) ... play any sports regularly?  8) In your own opinion, ... very fit and healthy, ok or unfit? |

**Task 8.Reproduce the results of the interviews in short dialogues**.

**Model :** St 1: Do you usually get up as soon as you wake up?

St 2: Oh, no, I am a sleepy-head, you know. And what about you?

St 3: The same with me.

**Task 9.Speak on**:

1. Leisure activity I like most.

2. The lifestyle I choose.

3. Russian character in Russian lifestyle.

**UNIT 2 AROUND THE WORLD**

**Task 1.a) Read and remember these countries**.

Spain the United States

Italy Poland

Brazil Portugal

France Australia

Japan Kenya

Britain China

Canada Mexico

Egypt Russia

Germany Sweden

**b) Write the nationality for each country. In which continents are these countries?**

**Task 2. In pairs, answer the questions.**

1. What is the capital of Australia?

2. Which major city is situated in Europe and Asia?

3. Where are the remains of Parthenon?

4. Which region in your country is an area of natural beauty?

5. What is the most beautiful landscape you’ve ever seen?

**Task 3.a) There are some ideas of people from different countries. Which of the ideas do you think are true? Which are just myths?**

1. English businessmen carry umbrellas and wear bowler hats.

2. Italian families eat pasta every day?

3. Japanese tourists take photos all the time.

4. French women are very well-dressed.

5. It’s often foggy in London.

6. People in Brazil love dancing.

7. Scottish men normally wear kilts.

8. New York is a dangerous city.

9. People in Japan eat rice for breakfast.

10. English people drink tea every day at 5 o’clock.

11. It never rains in Egypt.

12. People in Australia have a lot of barbecues.

**b) What do people say about people from your country? Are these things true or not? Discuss your ideas in pairs.**

**Task 4.a)Work in pairs. Use the words below to make as many general statements as possible. Use a word from b, c, and e. Add phrases from a and d if you want.**

**Model:** Most Spanish people don’t drink tea.

|  |
| --- |
| **a**. Most Many |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **e**. Animals  dogs/cats  spiders/rats water/milk | tea/coffee  ice-cream  pasta/rice meat/vegetables | dancing  singing  having baths football | children cooking |

|  |
| --- |
| **d.** big  wonderful  a lot of |

|  |
| --- |
| **b.** Japanese  Italians  French people  Small children  Brazilians  Mice  Dogs/cats  Men/women |

|  |
| --- |
| **c.** (don’t ) like  love/hate  (don’t) eat  (don’t) drink  produce/make  are frightened of |

**b) Read out some of your sentences to other students. Do they agree with you or not?**

**Task 5.a) What do you know about these cities?**

Edinburgh

Rio de Janeiro

Barcelona

St. Petersburg

Cairo

**b) Read the dialogue. Which city do the speakers choose?**

Harry (H) Linda (L)

H: Well, what do you think? We’re going in March so we need to get the tickets soon. Where would you like to go?

L: Umm... I think Barcelona sounds really good or maybe Edinburgh... I’m not sure. There are lots of great things to see and do in both places. What do you think?

H: Umm... I think Edinburgh is too cold for me... I like warmer weather... 4°C is too cold! Barcelona is a bit warmer. Is it warm enough?

L: Yes, I think so... it’s warm enough for me... I don’t like it too hot. H: Also, look...I think Edinburgh’s too expensive ...£ 60 a night.. .that’s too expensive.

L: Yes, you’re right. OK, then... I think we’ve decided on Barcelona...

H: What’s like in Barcelona? Are there lots of interesting things to do?

**Task 6.Read the dialogue again. Say what is true and what is false.**

1. Linda thinks there aren’t enough interesting things to do in Edinburgh.

2. They both think there aren’t enough beaches in Edinburgh.

3. Edinburgh isn’t warm enough for Harry.

4. Barcelona is too cold for Linda.

5. They both think Edinburgh is too expensive.

**Task 7. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.**

|  |
| --- |
| sea mountain lake beaches island  ocean river forest desert |

1. Australia is the biggest … in the world.

2. The Pacific ocean is the largest...in the world.

3. The Nile is the longest ... in the world.

4. The highest ...in the Alps is the Mont Blanc.

5. The mountains of Canada are covered in a thick... .

6. The long, white…in Brazil are beautiful.

7. Over 80% of the country of Egypt is a… .

8. The Caspian Sea is surrounded by land so it is, in fact, the world’s biggest... .

9. The city of Odessa, Ukraine, is on the coast of the Black... .

**Task 8. Make up dialogues using the statements above.**

**Model**: St 1: Do you know where the city of Odessa is?

St 2: The country you mean? Sure. It’s in Ukraine, why?

**Task 9.Speak on:**

1.The country I live in.

2. The most beautiful place I’ve ever been to.

3. So many countries, so many customs.

**UNIT 3 FAME AND FORTUNE**

**Task 1.a) Read and remember the following ambitions:**

Learn how to drive

Become famous

Start your own business

Go abroad

Go to university and get a degree

Have a large a family

Become a millionaire

Write a novel or a poem

Get married

Buy your own home

Get an interesting job with a good salary

Travel around the world

Appear on TV or in a film

**b) Divide the ambitions into three categories. Compare and explain your answers.**

1)realistic ambitions

2)dreams

3)not sure

**Task 2.a) What were your ambitions when you were younger? Discuss in pairs**

**Model:** St 1: I wanted to be a farmer and have lots of children.

St 2: I wanted to be really good at singing.

**b) Would you still like to do these things now? Were your ambitions realistic or not?**

**Task 3. a) Robbie left school in 1990. He is remembering his old school friends. Complete the sentence using the verbs below.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| wanted | didn’t go | spent | was | studied | didn’t enjoy | liked | had | decided |

Andrew was always interested in business — he always ... lots of brilliant ideas for making money and his ambition ... to be a millionaire by the age of twenty-five!

Lucy was a film addict — she sometimes ... to the cinema four or five times a week. She ... to become a famous film actress like her heroine, Michelle Pfiffer.Eddie was always very quiet, and he ... out very much — he ... most of his time at home in his bedroom , playing games on his computer.

Kate ... for at least three hours every evening — when she was eighteen years old, she ... to become an ecologist and help save the planet.

Ann ... school at all — for some reason, the only subject she ....was Geography.

**b) Robbie contacted his friends by e-mail. What do you think they are doing now? Who do you think:**

has just started his own company?

is designing computer games?

is an actress?

is working for greenpeace?

has lived in Italy, Egypt , France and Australia?

**Task 4. Think of a group of people that you knew: five / ten years ago (for example colleagues / neighbours). Talk for a minute about their ambitions they had and what they have done so far.**

**Task 5**.**Do you know who these people are, and why they are famous?**

Brad Pitt

Tony Blair

Venus Williams

David Beckham

Madonna

Steven Spielberg

**Task 6.Work in pairs. A journalist is going to interview each of these peopleChoose the best questions to ask each one.**

Have you always wanted to be a politician / tennis player etc.?

Have you achieved all your ambitions?

What are you working on at the moment?

What have been the best / worst moments in your career so far?

How many films have you starred in?

How many records have you sold, altogether?

Describe a typical working day.

How do you relax?

What’s the best / worst thing about your job?

Is it difficult to find enough time for your family and friends when you’re so busy?

Is there any special relationship in your life at the moment?

How would you like people to remember you?

**Task 7**. **Work in pairs. You are going to prepare a list of questions to interview a famous person. Decide who you want to interview. It could be:**

somebody who is in the news at the moment

a famous person from your country

a famous person who is visiting from abroad

someone you really admire

**Task 8.Prepare a list often questions. Use questions from Task 6, but you must prepare at least four of your own. There are some prompts for you:**

“Why are you in Russia?”

“Is it true that ....”

“Can you tell us something about....?”

“What about ...?”

“How long have you ....?”

“How many (films) have you ....?”

“When did you....?”

“Why did you ...?”

**Task 9**.**With your partner, practice the interview (if you don’t know some of the answers, invent them!)**

**Or: act out your interview for the class. Do not say who the famous person is. The other students have to guess.**

**Task 10. Speak on:**

1. My ambitions and dreams.

2. Someone I really admire.

3. A famous person from my country.

**UNIT 4 TELEVISION IN OUR LIFE**

**Task 1.) Read and remember the following words and expressions.**

awalkoflife – общественное положение, занятие

toone’staste – на чей-либо вкус

achannel – канал (телевидения)

tobebroadcast - транслироваться, передаваться по телевидению

cinema-going – посещение кинотеатров

impressive – впечатляющий, выразительный

intervision– интервидение

adebate – дискуссия, дебаты

apublicfigure – общественный деятель

а serial - сериал

aviewer - телезритель

screen - экран

daily - ежедневно

weekly - еженедельно

twice-weekly – повторяющийся дважды в неделю

aninstalment – серия (фильма)

to depict - изображать

character - герой

a script-writer - сценарист

audience - зрители

asituation – ситуация, зд.: действие

educational – образовательный, обучающий

adiscovery – открытие

**Task 2. Read the text and a) Answer the questions:**

1. Do you agree that television is one of the greatest achievements in the world? If so, give your reasons.

2. What TV programmes can viewers watch?

3. Have you got a TV-set at home? Is it a colour TV-set or black and white?

4. What TV channel do you and your family prefer?

5. What are your favouriteprogrammes?

6. What TV programmes are the most popular with young people?

7. Why do many viewers like to watch serials? Do you sometimes watch them?

8. What programmes can be broadcast on Intervision?

9. What do educational programmes contribute to?

10. What changes have taken place in Russian television lately?

**TELEVISION IN OUR LIFE**

No doubt, television is one of the greatest achievements of the twentieth century. It is difficult to estimate its role in modern life. It has done much for education, for bringing culture to very distant places. The variety of programmes makes television popular with people of different walks of life. You can choose a programme to your taste. If you like classical music, you can listen to it on a special channel.

Sport events are broadcast almost every day for those who are interested in sports. With a TV-set at home you need not go to the cinema - you can see most of the feature films on TV. And it is television that is considered to be one of the main factors responsible for the decline in cinema- going.

But nevertheless it is a great thing. With the help of television you can reach every corner of the world and see things that take place thousands of kilometers from your home. You will really enjoy exotic landscapes of other continents if you have a colour TV-set at home because it makes a view more impressive.

Intervision gives you a chance to witness world festivals and Olympic Games and other interesting events.

For those who are interested in politics there are many political programmes including news, debates, interviews with famous public figures.

TV serials gather millions of viewers before the screen. The cinema can hardly give you an opportunity like this. Some serials are written specially for television and continue for several years in daily, weekly or twice-weekly installments. They often depict the everyday life of a particular group of people (a family, people living in the same street, colleagues, etc.), and their attraction seems to lie not so much in the events as in the familiarity of the character to the viewers. These serials are not planned as a complete whole but simply developed by the scriptwriter according to the audience reaction and the actors available. No installment is complete in itself. The viewer is left wondering what will happen next, how the situation will develop. In addition, educational programmes are very popular with the young people. Television helps them to study foreign languages, to improve knowledge in some subjects, to learn new discoveries. So, we can see that television plays a very important role in our life.

**b) On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words “Can (Could) you tell me ... ?”.**

**Task 3. Enumerate the advantages of television which are mentioned in the text. Use the following model:**

Viewers can:

watch (see) …

listen to …

choose …

enjoy …

witness …

**Task 4. Say what TV programmes are popular with one or another group of people**?

**Programmes**

Educational programmes

News reports

TV serials

Quiz programmes (викторины)

Horror films

Feature films

Animated cartoons (мультфильмы)

Sport programmes

Wild life programmes (ожизниживотных)

**Groups of people**

Children

Teenagers

Young people

Middle-aged people

Pensioners

Women

Men

Businessmen

Students

Advertisements (Реклама)

TV programmes (Independent Television)

**Model***:* I think (a programme) is popular with (a group of people).

**Task 5.Using information from the text say why TV serials are popular with a certain group of people. What do you think of these serials?**

**Task 6. What changes in Russian television enumerated below can be referred to us positive and which of them are negative? Mark them with a plus (+) or a minus (-).**

1. Many new programmes appeared, for example television games, political interviews, musical clips.

2. Some new channels began broadcasting.

3. Advertisements are inserted in the programmes.

4. There appeared night television.

5. Viewers have a chance to watch political debates and interviews.

6. A lot of live broadcasts can be watched.

7. Latins (Latin America) serials are on practically every day, morning and evening.

8. Viewers can phone the TV studio and ask questions while the programme is on.

9. Horror films are often on.

10. Journalists and announcers can speak freely and behave independently.

11. President, the Prime Minister and the famous political figure appear often on the screen addressing the TV viewers.

12. Many foreign films with simultaneous translation are shown regularly.

**Task 7**.**Speak on:**

1) The advantages and disadvantages of television.

2) The popularity of TV serials.

**Additional words and expressions:**

Whatisontoday? – чтосегодняпопрограмме

to speak on television – выступатьпотелевидению

an announcer –диктор

Turnon (off) – Включите (выключите)

Make it louder.– Сделайтепогромче.

Make it quieter.– Сделайтепотише.

adocumentary – документальный фильм

awestern – ковбойский фильм, вестерн

transmissionbytelevision – телепередача

**Task 8**.**Ask each other what’s on TV today.**

FOR QUESTIONS USE*.*

What’s on today?

Do you know what’s on after the news?

Do you happen to know what comes on next?

Is there anything worth watching?

FOR ANSWERS USE:

I think (believe) it’s a feature film (a concert, an information programme, a ballet, a documentary).

I believe there is a western.

I’ve got a feeling there’s nothing interesting on tonight.

I don’t know, let me look in the programme first.

Doyouhappentoknow ...? – вы случайно не знаете?

worth - стоящий

I’vegotafeeling – мне кажется, по-моему

**Model:** St. 1: What’s on television today at 7 o’clock?

St. 2: I think it’s part two of the serial.

**Task 9. Discuss the TV programme of one of the channels for today.**

**Model:** Channel 1 starts its transmission at ... o’clock. The TV programme begins with .... Thenfollows .... From ... till ... o’clock is the break. The evening programme begins at ... o’clock withthe news. Then ... is on. I am going to see the programme.

**Task 10. Topics for discussion:**

1. Your favourite TV programme

2. One of the information programmes.

3. Entertainment programmes on TV.

**UNIT 5 COMPUTERS**

**Task 1. a) Read and remember the following words.**

a printer-принтер

a mouse –компьютернаямышь

a monitor-монитор

a scanner- сканер

a keyboard-клавиатура

a screen-экран

speakers-динамики

**b) Work in groups. What computer equipment do you use at university/home/work? What do you use it for?**

**Task 2. a) Work In pairs. Fill in the gaps with these verbs. (Check new words in bold in the glossary).**

|  |
| --- |
| Delete log on go search have make  close reply to click on download |

1. You can **create, open** or ... a **folder.**

2. You can **save, copy, print** or ... a **file** or a **document.**

3. You can **get, send, forward** or... an e-mail.

4. You should ... a **back- up** copy of your important documents.

5. You can... by entering your **password.**

6. You can... **an icon, an attachment, a website address** or a **link** on a **web page**.

7. You can ... **online** and ... **software,** pictures or music from the Internet.

8. If you ...**broadband**, you can ... for something on the Internet very quickly.

**Task 3.Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions.**

1. How old were you when you first used a computer?

2. How long did it take you to learn how to save, copy, print and delete a file?

3. How good are you at searching for information on the Internet?

4. Do you know how to download software or music from the Internet?

5. How good are you at using new computer equipment or software?

**Useful phrases for the answers:**

- I’m able to

- I’m useless at

- I haven’t got a clue how to

- I usually manage

- I’m no/quite good at

- I find it easy/difficult to

- I know how to

- I have no idea

**Task 4. a) Write sentences about what you can and can’t do on a computer.**

• make back-up copies of your files

• type without looking at the keyboard

• download photos from a digital camera

• fix problems with the computer

• use a scanner

• design a web page

**b) Work in pairs. Compare sentences. What can you do that your partner can’t.**

**Task 5.a)Think of four true sentences and four false sentences about other things you can and can’t do.**

**b) Work in pairs . Take turns to say your sentences. Your partner can ask two questions about each sentence . Then guess if your partner’s sentences are true or false.**

**Task 6. a) Work in groups. You are going to start your own website. Choose one of these ideas or your own.**

• your town/city/country

• free time activity

• a fan site for a film star/band/football team

• a TV programme

• your university

• asport

**b) Discuss what is going to be on your website. Talk about these ideas or your own. Make notes on each decision the group makes.**

• the name of your website

• who you would like to visit the website

• what’s on your home page(photos, links, etc)

• how many different pages there are

• what’s on each page

**Task 7.a) Work with students from other groups. Take turns to describe your website. Which is the best website, do you think?**

**b) Tell the class about the best website in your group.** Which website does the whole class think is the best?

**Task 8. Make a list of all the words connected to computers that you know. Work n pairs. Which words on your lists can you use together?**

**Model:** You can copy a document; you can click on an attachment

**Task 9. Speak on:**

1. What do I need a computer for.

2.The Internet in my life.

**THE GLOSSARY**

**delete**remove something from a computer’s memory*: I usually delete my emails after I’ve read them*

**a file** any piece of information stored on computer: *I can’t find the files I saved yesterday.*

**create** make something new: *How do you create a new document?*

**a folder** a place on a computer where you put documents, pictures, etc.: *I keep all my pictures in a separate folder.*

**forward**send an email, document, etc. to someone else’s computer: *Could you forward me that email from the bank?*

**reply (to sb/smth)** answer: *Have you replied to Mrs. Fisher’s email?*

**a back-up copy** an extra copy of computer information: *Don’t forget to make a back-up copy of all your work.*

**log on** to connect your computer to a system of computers, usually so you can start working: *I’ll forward that email to you as soon as I’ve logged on.*

**a password** a secret word that allows you to use a computer: *Oh no! I’ve forgotten my password!*

**click on** press a button on the mouse in order to do something on a computer: *To go to the company’s website, click on this link.*

**an icon** a small picture on the computer screen that you click on to make the computer do something; *This icon means “print”.*

**an attachment** a document, picture, etc. that is sent with an email: *Did you read the attachment I sent you?*

**a link** a connection between documents or parts of the Internet: *Click on this link for more information*.

**online** connected to the Internet: *Are you online now?*

**download** to copy computer programmes, information, music, etc. into a computer’s memory, especially from the Internet: *It’s really easy to download music from the Internet.*

**broadband (US: ADSL)** a fast connection to the Internet that is always on: *The Internet is much faster if you have broadband.*

Учебное издание

**КОЧКИНА** ВИОЛЕТТА ПЕТРОВНА

**КОМПЛЕКС УПРАЖНЕНИЙ   
ДЛЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ГОВОРЕНИЮ**

(английский язык для бакалавров учетно-финансового  
факультета, I этап обучения)

*Учебное пособие*

В авторской редакции

Подписано в печать. Бумага офсетная.

Формат 60×84/16.

Тираж экз. Усл. печ. л. – 1,9. Уч.-изд. л. – 0,7.

Заказ №\_\_\_.

Отпечатано в типографии Кубанского

государственного аграрного университета

350044, г. Краснодар, ул. Калинина, 13