

Hi everyone!

Are you ready to learn English?



**Lesson 1**

Just English

it!

# Граммати́ка

# Артикль a/an, the

- Не переводится
- Указывает на существительное

## Существительное



нарицательное (с)  
собственное (без)

A man  
A city  
A town  
Ukraine  
Kryvyi Rih  
Peter

исчисляемое (с)  
неисчисляемое (без)

a cup of milk  
a bottle of water  
water  
milk  
salt  
some...

a/an	the
неопределенный	определенный
единственное число	единственное и множественное число
каждый, всякий, любой	известный
один из многих	знакомый
незнакомый	единственный в своем роде
первый раз вижу	понятно, о ком/чем идет речь

An употребляется перед словами, начинающимися с **гласного звука**

A **u**nion ['ju:njən] – союз, объединение

An **a**rm [əʊld] - рука

An **o**ld man [əʊld] – старик

A **y**oung man [jʌŋ] – молодой человек

An **u**mbrella [ʌm'breɪə] - зонтик

An **h**our [aʊə] - час

When I write, I always use **a** pencil. – Когда я пишу, я всегда пользуюсь ручкой.

My brother is **a**n engineer. – Мой брат инженер.

His sister is **a** doctor. – Его сестра доктор.

I have **a** cat. **The** cat is black. – У меня есть кот. Он черный.

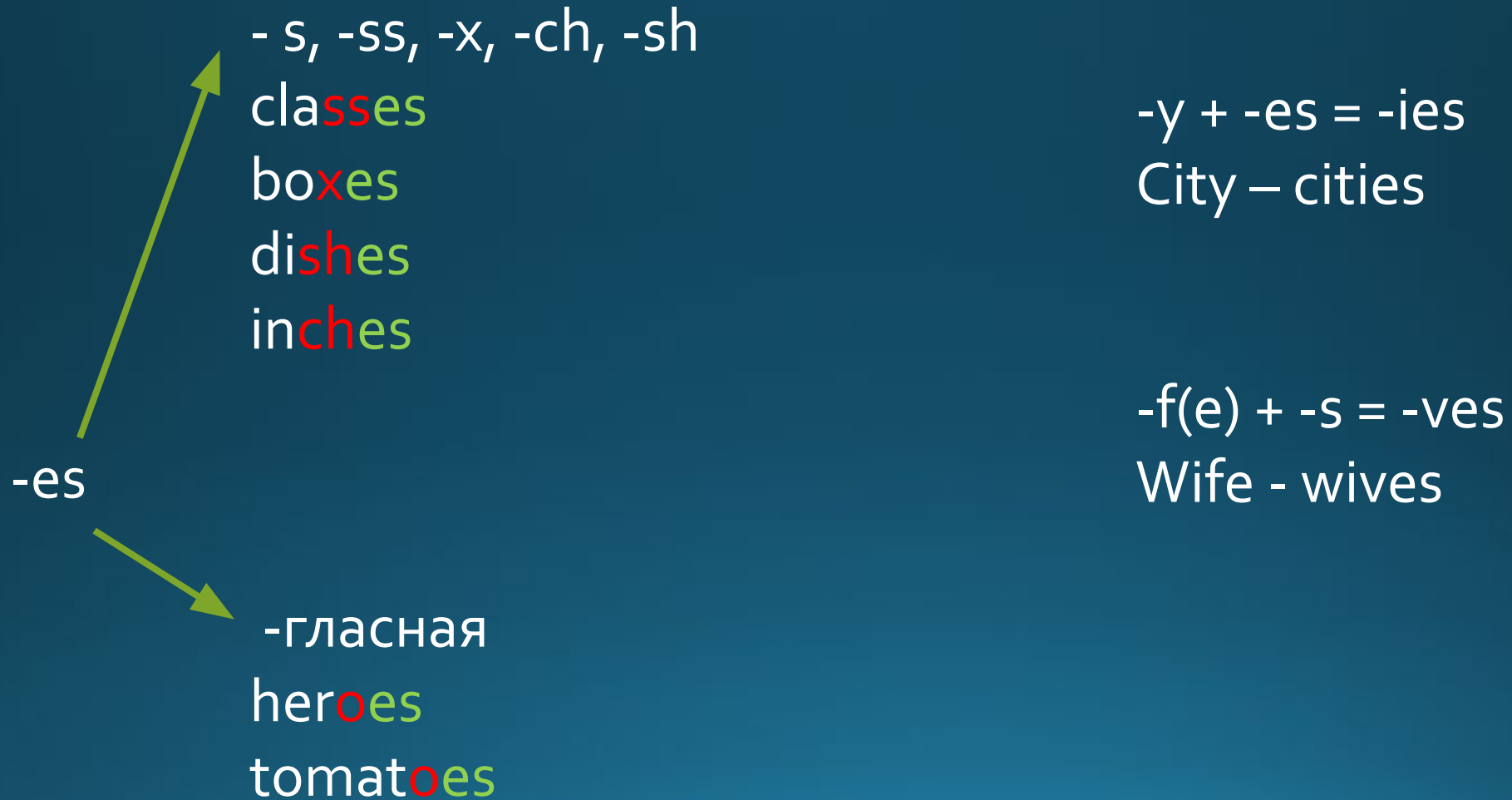
big

a dog

a big dog

# Множественное число существительных

## Noun (существительное) + -s



## Исключения!!!

child – child**ren** (ребенок – дети)

ox – ox**en** (вол – волы)

man – m**en** (мужчина – мужчины)

woman – wom**en** (женщина – женщины)

tooth – t**ee**th (зуб – зубы)

foot – f**ee**t (ступня – ступни)

goose – g**ee**se (гусь – гуси)

mouse – m**ice** (мышь – мыши)

louse – l**ice** (вошь – воши)



## Только в единственном числе

**News** – новости

**Advice** – совет

**Hair** – волосы

**Watch** – часы

**Information** – информация

**Homework** – домашнее задание/работа

**Knowledge** - знание

## Только во множественном числе

**Trousers** – брюки

**Pants** – штаны

**Jeans** – джинсы

**Shorts** – шорты

**Scissors** – ножницы

**Goods** – товар

**Clothes** – одежда

**Customs** – традиции

**Contents** – содержание

**Police** - полиция



# Лексика

**I am not sure.** – Я не уверен.

**I don't think so.** – Не думаю (что это так).

**It's incredible.** – Невероятно.

**I am afraid not.** – Боюсь, что нет.

**Take your time.** – Не торопись.

**Hurry up!** – Поторопись!

**What a pity!** – Какая жалость! / Как жаль!

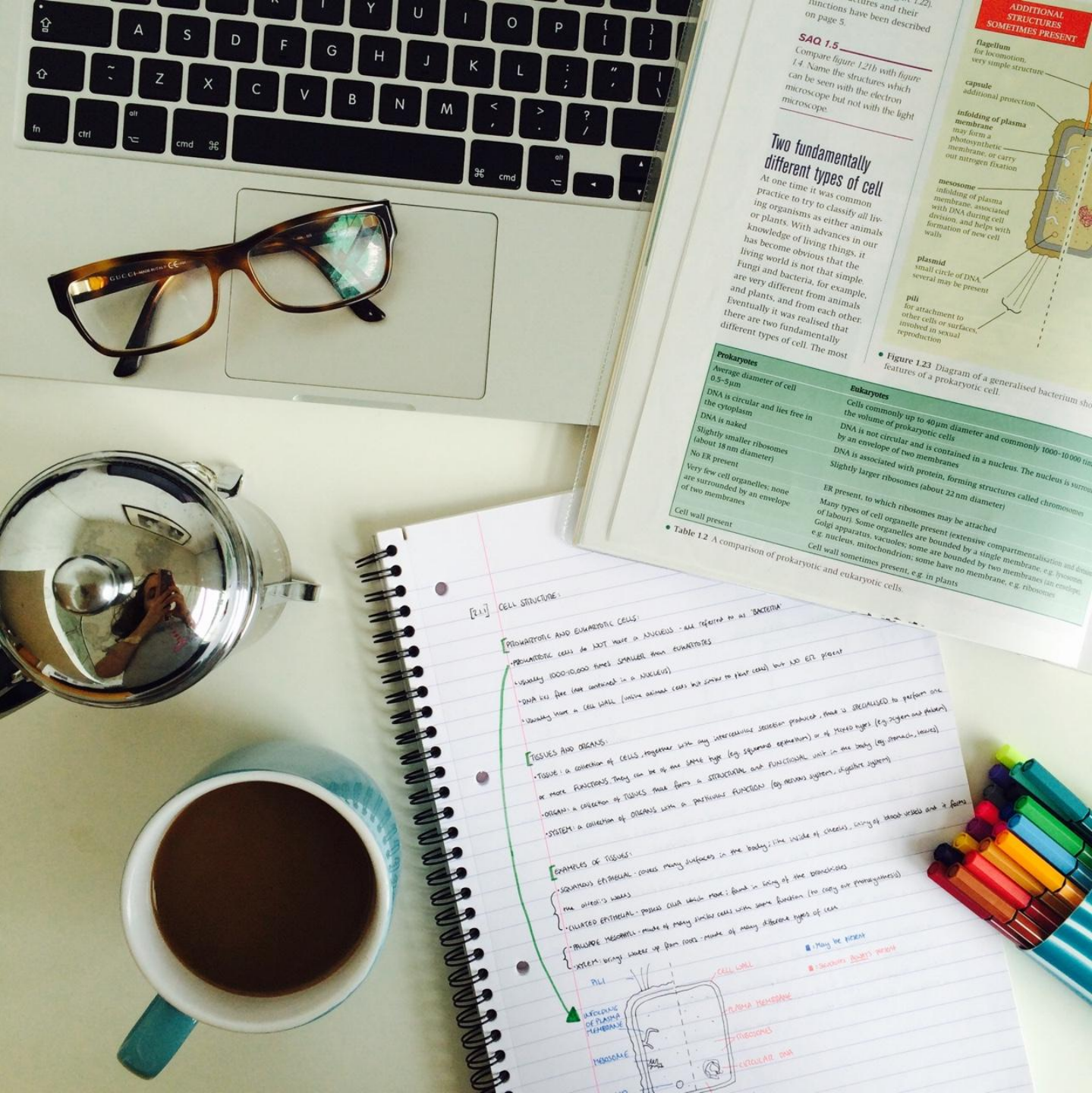
**What a surprise!** – Вот так сюрприз!

**You must be kidding!** – Ты, должно быть, шутишь!

**Really?** – Действительно?

**Speak**

**English**



SAQ 1.5  
Compare figure 1.21b with figure 1.4 Name the structures which can be seen with the electron microscope but not with the light microscope.

### Two fundamentally different types of cell

At one time it was common practice to try to classify all living organisms as either animals or plants. With advances in our knowledge of living things, it has become obvious that the living world is not that simple and plants, and from each other. Eventually it was realised that there are two fundamentally different types of cell. The most

Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Average diameter of cell 0.5-5µm	Cells commonly up to 40µm diameter and commonly 1000-10000 times the volume of prokaryotic cells
DNA is circular and lies free in the cytoplasm	DNA is not circular and is contained in a nucleus. The nucleus is surrounded by an envelope of two membranes
DNA is naked	DNA is associated with protein, forming structures called chromosomes
Slightly smaller ribosomes (about 18 nm diameter)	Slightly larger ribosomes (about 22 nm diameter)
No ER present	ER present, to which ribosomes may be attached
Very few cell organelles, none are surrounded by an envelope of two membranes	Many types of cell organelle present (extensive compartmentalisation and division of labour). Some organelles are bounded by a single membrane, e.g. lysosomes, Golgi apparatus, vacuoles; some are bounded by two membranes (an envelope), e.g. nucleus, mitochondrion; some have no membrane, e.g. ribosomes
Cell wall present	Cell wall sometimes present, e.g. in plants

Table 1.2 A comparison of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

### CELL STRUCTURE:

#### PROKARYOTIC AND EUKARYOTIC CELLS

- PROKARYOTIC CELLS DO NOT HAVE A NUCLEUS - ALL REFERRED TO AS BACTERIA
- PROKARYOTIC CELLS ARE 1000-10000 TIMES SMALLER THAN EUKARYOTES
- DNA IS FREE (AND COMBINED IN A NUCLEUS)
- WORKING WITH A CELL WALL (MUCH ANIMAL CELLS BUT SOME TO THEIR CELLS) BUT NO ER PRESENT

#### TISSUES AND ORGANS

- TISSUE: A COLLECTION OF CELLS TOGETHER WITH ANY INTERCELLULAR SECRETION PRODUCED, THAT IS SPECIALISED TO PERFORM ONE OR MORE FUNCTIONS. THEY CAN BE OF THE SAME TYPE (EG SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM) OR OF MIXED TYPE (EG SKIN AND PLANT).
- ORGAN: A COLLECTION OF TISSUES THAT FORMS A STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT IN THE BODY (EG STOMACH, HEART).
- SYSTEM: A COLLECTION OF ORGANS WITH A PARTICULAR FUNCTION (EG NERVOUS SYSTEM, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM).

#### EXAMPLES OF TISSUES:

- SQUAMOUS EPITHELIAL - COVERS MANY SURFACES IN THE BODY; THE INSIDE OF BLOOD VESSELS AND IT FORMS THE AIRWAY'S WALLS
- CUBIC EPITHELIAL - POSSES CELL WHICH ARE FOUND IN Lining OF THE BRONCHIOLES
- PLUMBE MESODERMAL - MADE OF MANY SIMILAR CELLS WITH SAME FUNCTION (TO COPY AND PROMOTING)
- XYLEM: BRING WATER UP FROM ROOTS - MADE OF MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF CELL



May be present  
Squamous Epithelial Tissue