

Министерство образования, науки и молодёжной политики
Краснодарского края
Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное
учреждение Краснодарского края
"Каневской аграрно-технологический колледж" (ГАПОУ КККАТК)

Рассмотрены
на заседании УМО «Проектно-
исследовательская деятельность»

_____ Н.А.Олифиренко

« 29 » августа 2022 г.

Согласован:
Старший методист

_____ Н.А.Королёва

« 29 » августа 2022 г.


**Методические рекомендации для обучающихся
по выполнению практических занятий
по учебной дисциплине ОДБ.04 Иностранный язык
для профессии 43.01.02 Парикмахер**

.

2022 г.

Министерство образования, науки и молодежной политики
Краснодарского края
Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное
учреждение Краснодарского края
"Каневской аграрно-технологический колледж" (ГАПОУ ККАТК)

Рассмотрены
на заседании УМО «Проектно-
исследовательская деятельность»

 Н.А.Олифиренко

« 29 » августа 2022 г.

Согласован:
Старший методист

 Н.А.Королёва

« 29 » августа 2022 г.

**Методические рекомендации для обучающихся
по выполнению практических занятий
по учебной дисциплине ОДБ.04 Иностранный язык**

для профессии 43.01.02 Парикмахер

2022 г.

Методические рекомендации для обучающихся по выполнению практических и лабораторных занятий разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта, рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОДБ.04 Иностранный язык для профессии 43.01.02 Парикмахер

Разработчик: Ковтун А.В.– преподаватель иностранного языка
ГАПОУ КККАТК.

Рекомендовано УМО «Проектно-исследовательская деятельность»
ГАПОУ КККАТК

Протокол № 1 от «29» августа 2022 г.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Стр.

Введение.....	4
Пояснительная записка.....	4
Оформление практических работ.....	5
Практическая работа № 1.....	5
Практическая работа № 2.....	7
Практическая работа № 3.....	8
Практическая работа № 4.....	11
Практическая работа № 5.....	12
Практическая работа № 6.....	13
Практическая работа № 7.....	14
Практическая работа № 8.....	15
Практическая работа № 9.....	16
Практическая работа № 10.....	17
Практическая работа № 11.....	18
Практическая работа № 12.....	20
Практическая работа № 13.....	21
Практическая работа № 14.....	21
Практическая работа № 15.....	23
Практическая работа № 16.....	24
Практическая работа № 17.....	25
Практическая работа № 18.....	26
Практическая работа № 19.....	28
Практическая работа № 20.....	28
Практическая работа № 21.....	31
Практическая работа № 22.....	32
Практическая работа № 23.....	33
Практическая работа № 24.....	34
Практическая работа № 25.....	35
Практическая работа № 26.....	36
Практическая работа № 27.....	37
Практическая работа № 28.....	38
Практическая работа № 29.....	39
Практическая работа № 30.....	40
Грамматический комментарий.....	41
Используемая литература и Интернет-ресурсы.....	49

Введение

Дисциплина «Английский язык» является общеобразовательной дисциплиной, в процессе изучения которой обучающиеся должны приобрести определенные знания. Наряду с изучением теоретического материала по дисциплине «Английский язык» большое внимание должно быть уделено практическим занятиям. Практическим занятиям отводится 171 час. Последние представляют собой весьма важную часть в общем объеме дисциплины. Они дают, возможность ознакомиться с такими вопросами, как

Порядок слов в предложении

Имя существительное

Местоимения: указательные, личные, притяжательные, вопросительные

Модальные глаголы

Имя прилагательное

Имя числительное

Система времён глагола

Пассивный залог

Согласование времён.

На практических занятиях больше времени можно уделить также фонетическому и лексическому материалу, а именно, рассмотреть вопросы ударения и интонации, познакомиться с деловой лексикой, речевыми клише и выражениями по темам, составлении монологической и диалогической речи.

Пояснительная записка

Данные методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов всех специальностей СПО социально - экономического профиля и предусматривают выполнение государственных требований к уровню подготовки студентов по дисциплине «Английский язык».

Основной целью методических рекомендаций является активизация и углубление приобретенных ранее знаний и формирование новых языковых и коммуникативных компетенций, которые на дальнейших этапах составят основу профессиональной компетенции студента.

Цель данных методических рекомендаций по выполнению практических работ:

1. умение письменно оформить и передать элементарную информацию, в частности, сделать выписки из текста, ответить на вопросы;
2. понимание важности выполнения практических работ, как одного из вида самопроверки полученных знаний;
3. развитие языковых, интеллектуальных и познавательных способностей.

В ходе выполнения практических работ студент должен уметь:

1. работать с текстом (выделить основную мысль, выбрать главные факты из текста, опуская второстепенные, пользоваться в процессе работы с текстом сносками к тексту, словарем);
2. выполнить правильный перевод, уметь ответить на поставленные к тексту вопросы, уметь подготовить краткое сообщение по прочитанному тексту;
3. использовать знания фонетики, графики и орфографии в упражнениях;
4. употреблять лексический и грамматический материал в письменной речи.

При выполнении практических работ студенты должны прочитать общие сведения грамматики или фонетики для того, чтобы вспомнить необходимые правила, прежде чем выполнять упражнения.

Пособие должно помочь студентам понять характер изучаемых грамматических явлений и научить их практическим навыкам перевода текстов с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников. Пособие ставит целью помочь студентам в практическом владении

английским языком, т.е. дать им возможность понять и усвоить на практике основной грамматический материал, чтобы овладеть умениями и навыками в чтении и переводе литературы на английском языке.

Материал пособия разделен на разделы, каждый из которых включает тему практического занятия, цель, оснащение урока и грамматический комментарий. В целях снятия трудностей задания к упражнениям даны на русском языке.

В пособии также даны тексты, рекомендуемые для развития умения переводить с английского языка на русский.

Для выполнения практических работ обучающийся должен руководствоваться следующими положениями:

- внимательно ознакомиться с описанием соответствующей практической работы и установить, в чем состоит основная цель и задача этой работы;
- по лекционному курсу и соответствующим литературным источникам изучить теоретическую часть, относящуюся к данной работе.

Успешное выполнение практических работ может быть достигнуто в том случае, если обучаемый представляет себе цель выполнения практической работы, поэтому важным условием является тщательная подготовка к работе.

Оформление практических работ

Оформление практических работ является важнейшим этапом выполнения. Каждую работу обучающиеся выполняют руководствуясь следующими положениями:

На новой странице тетради указать название и порядковый номер практической работы, а также кратко сформулировать цель работы;

Записать при необходимости план решения заданий;

Практическая работа должна быть написана разборчивым почерком и выполнена в тетради с полями для проверки работы преподавателем.

Практическая работа № 1

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.1 Речевой этикет

Составить вопросы для интервью. Составить диалог.

Цель: научить употреблению лексики в ситуациях приветствия, прощания, уметь представить себя в определённых ситуациях общения.

Время занятия -2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

MEETING AND GREETING PEOPLE. LEAVETAKING.

Part I

You say "How do you do" to a person when you meet him for the first time. This formula may be used almost any time of the day and it is rather formal. You say "Good morning" to people whom you know little or when your greeting is more formal. This formula is used before lunch. You say "Good afternoon" to people you don't know well between lunch time (12 a.m.) and tea-time (6 p.m.). You say "Good evening" to people you don't know very well after 6 p.m. The standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon" and "Good evening" are the repetition of the same words. "Good day" is never used as a greeting. The most informal greeting is "Hello" ("Hi" is used mainly in the USA). This formula is usually used with the first name, not with the surname "Hello, Janet". After an informal or friendly greeting often comes the question: "How are you?" or "How are you getting on?" The answer may be "(I'm) very/ quite well, thank you"; "Fine, thanks") or "Not too/so bad (thank you)" "So-so".

Part II

As a rule when introducing somebody you say: "Mrs. White may I introduce Mr. Blake?" "Let me introduce..." is less formal. The simplest form of introducing is just saying: "Mrs., White.- Mr. Blake".

The usual response to an introduction is "How do you do", which is a sort of greeting and not a question (about your health) and the best answer is "How do you do".

Sometimes you may say less formally: "(I'm) glad/pleased to meet you", "Happy to meet you". These formulas are common in America but are not often used in Britain by educated people.

Part III

When you want to take your leave you can use one of the phrases, like: "(Well/I'm afraid) I must be going/off now",

"It's time I was going/off". After that you say "Good bye", but there is a number of other less formal phrases such as "Bye-bye! «Cheerio!", "See you later/tomorrow", "See you" is used by young people to their friends. Notes:

answer/reply/response - ответ

leaves (take leave), (leavetaking) - прощание (прощаться)

introduce (introduction) - представлять (представление)

to be common - быть обычным, быть принятым

simple (simplest)- простой (простейший)

most widely used - наиболее часто используемый

Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the most widely used formal form of greeting which may be used at any time of the day?
- 2) What are standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening"?
- 3) What is the most widely used formula of an informal, greeting?
- 4) What phrase comes after an Informal greeting?
- 5) What is a less formal phrase to introduce people?
- 6) What formula of leave-taking is suitable at any time of the day?
- 7) What other less formal phrases for leave-taking are there?

Прочитайте и переведите диалог. Составьте свой собственный.

a) A - Hello, Pete. Haven't seen you for ages,

B- Hello, old man. Neither have I. A - Who is with you?

B- Oh, sorry. It's Nelly, my cousin.

A - How do you do? Glad to meet you.

C- I'm happy to meet you, too. And what's your first name? A - It's Nickolas. Call me Nick for short.

C- All right.

b) A : Hello, John. I'm so glad you've come! How are you? B : quite well, thank you. How are you?

A: Very well, thank you. You've met Mr. Black, haven't you? He's staying with us for the week-end.

B: Oh, yes, we know each other quite well.

c) Professor Jones: Good morning, Mr. Brown. Glad to see you back!

Brown: Good morning, Professor Jones. Let me introduce my father to you.

Professor Jones: How do you do, Mr. Brown.

Father: How do you do, Professor Jones. I'm very glad to meet you. I've heard a great deal about you from my son. What formulas (formal or informal) are used in this dialogue? Who do you think take part in, this conversation?

Notes: Haven't seen you for ages - Не видел вас целую вечность Neither ['naið] have I -

Я тоже (не видел)

for short - для краткости

Практическая работа № 2-3

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.2 Описание человека.

Выполнение упражнений. Пересказ тематического текста.

Цель: умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом, научить пересказывать текст с извлечением главной информации.

Время занятия -2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Appearance

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to be good-looking, beautiful people are always happier people? For example, must be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men may be more interested in looking at you than talking to you.

They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that women who are exceptionally pretty and men who are particularly handsome must be stupid. They believe that only unattractive people can be intelligent.

On the other hand, no one wants to be really ugly, and have a face that nobody wants to look at; and no one wants to be plain either — that is to be neither attractive nor unattractive, and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being attractive is like being rich — it can help you find happiness, but it doesn't always make you happy. So maybe the best thing is to try to be an interesting person. For interesting people have interesting faces, and interesting faces are almost always attractive.

People who can't hear often learn to understand a spoken language with their eyes. They watch the mouth of the person talking and follow the movement of his lips. This is called lip-reading.

Some people think the distance between your hair and your eyebrow is a sign of how intelligent you are. The bigger your forehead is, the more intelligent you are supposed to be.

Nowadays, a person who doesn't like his or her nose can have it changed with plastic surgery. Plastic surgeons can change your face in many other ways too. They can make your cheeks a little rounder. If you don't like your chin, a plastic surgeon can break your jaw and re-make the whole lower half of your face. If you think your skin looks too old and wrinkled, he can take the wrinkles away and make you look twenty years younger.

Women often disagree about men having beards and moustache. But some women think that hair on a man's chin makes him look more attractive.

Usually, only women wear make-up. They are lucky. They can put a little black mascara on their eyelashes and some eye shadow on their eyelids, and look fresh and attractive, even when they are really tired.

Questions:

1. Do you think it's difficult to be very good-looking? Why? (Why not?)
2. How important is it to look attractive? Why?
3. Look at these English expressions and then decide if you agree with them.
 - a) Beauty is only skin-deep.
 - b) Your face is your fortune.
 - c) Beauty lies in the lovers eyes.
4. Do you like when a man wears a beard or a moustache? Why do you think men grow them?

Vocabulary:

eye — глаз eyebrow — бровь forehead — лоб nose — нос
cheek — щека chin — подбородок jaw — челюсть skin — кожа
wrinkled — морщинистый wrinkles — морщины beard — борода
moustache — усы eyelash — ресница eyelid — веко pretty — хорошенький
good-looking — милостивый, приятной внешности beautiful — красивая (о женщине)
handsome — красивый (о мужчине) unattractive — непривлекательный
ugly — уродливый, безобразный attractive — привлекательный
plain — заурядный, простой, обыкновенный

Выполните упражнения.

1. Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания:

long nails, big feet, lovely complexion, hairy chest, bad skin, deep voice, long legs, thin legs

1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got _____, haven't you?
2. You've got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
3. I've never seen you in shorts before. You've got such _____. You should go running and try to build up them up a bit!
4. My boyfriend's got a really _____. It's like being with a gorilla.
5. You've got such lovely _____. Are they real?
6. He's got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
7. Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
8. Poor Tim. He's had really _____ since he was 13.

2. Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.

1. He's a _____, _____ man with _____, _____ hair. (short, tall, fair, good-looking)
2. She's a _____, _____ woman with _____ hair. (tall, long, thin)
3. I've got _____, _____ hair and I'm tall and very _____. (thin, straight, black)
4. She's very _____ with a _____ tan and _____ hair. (blonde, lovely, good-looking, long)
5. I wouldn't describe my husband as _____, _____ and _____! Short, overweight, and going thin on top is more accurate! (handsome, dark, tall)

Практическая работа № 4

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.3 Семья.

Чтение и перевод (со словарём) текстов.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке.

Время занятия -2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

Family Relationships

How could you describe the word "family"? First of all "family" means a close unit of parents and their children living together. But we shouldn't forget that it is a most complex system of relationships. Family relationships are rarely as easy as we would like, and very often we have to work hard at keeping them peaceful. When do people usually start a family? This question doesn't have a definite answer. In the 18th, 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century people used to get married at the age of 18 or even 16. If a girl about 23 or more wasn't married, she was said to be an

old maid or a spinster. That might have turned out a real tragedy for her family which usually brought up more than three children, because in some cases a successful marriage was the only chance to provide a good life for the daughter and to help her family. Despite the fact that the girl was so young, she was already able to keep the house, take care of her husband and raise children. To feel the time, its culture and customs I advise you to read a wonderful novel or see a breathtaking film "Pride and Prejudice". Though the story takes place at the turn of the 19th century, it retains fascination for modern readers, revealing some problems which may be urgent in the 21st century.

But life's changing as well as people's style of life. Nowadays we have got much more freedom in questions

concerning family. It is natural to get married at the age of 20 up to 30; however, some people prefer to make a career first and only after that start a family when they are already in their forties. Moreover, there are many cases when people prefer to live together without being married. There are some reasons for this phenomenon. Firstly, it is difficult to juggle a family life with studies at school or university. But without good education it is practically impossible to find a suitable well-paid steady job. It's a must to get a higher education, but by this moment you are already 22—24 years old. After that you seek for a well-paid job to live independently, which takes about 3—5 years. Now you see why people in the 21st century do not hurry to get married.

There is also another difference between old and modern families. Nowadays it is very unusual to find three generations living under one roof as they used to do in the past. Relatives, as a rule, live separately and don't often meet one another. This fact sharply hurts an older generation. Our parents and grandparents usually suffer from lack of attention and respect from their children and grandchildren, although they try not to show it. They really don't need much, just a telephone call or a visit once a week will make them happy.

There are two basic types of families. A nuclear family — a typical family consisting of parents and children. A single-parent family consists of one parent and children. Nowadays there are very few people who have never divorced. Today the highest divorce rate in the world has the Maldives Republic. The United States of America take the third place. Russia is at the ninth place. What are the reasons of great numbers of divorce? Let us name some of the most common and serious ones.

- Occurrence of adultery once or throughout the marriage. The unfaithful attitude towards a spouse destroys the relationship and leads to a final separation.
- Communication breakdown. After some time of living under one roof spouses find out that they are absolutely incompatible. Constant clashes, brawls and squabbles cause serious problems. The differences grow as a snowball and can't be already settled by kisses or hugs.
- Physical, psychological or emotional abuses. When a person taunts, humiliates, hits the children or his spouse, it can't but end with a divorce.
- Financial problems. It sounds lamentably, but sometimes love alone can't guarantee well-being, whereas money can solve many of your problems. So when a couple lacks it, their relations become more and more complicated, their priorities change and the relationships end.
- Boredom. A lot of couples get bored of each other after 7 or more years of marriage. Boredom may become the reason of constant quarrels and adultery which inevitably leads to a divorce.

However, it goes without saying, in most cases married couples succeed in solving all the problems and keep living in peace and happiness.

Questions:

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. At what age did your parents get married?
3. Give your opinion of marriages of the previous centuries.
4. Do you think it is possible for a modern girl of eighteen to start a family?
5. People should not get married unless they are deeply in love, should they?
6. What can be done by both spouses to prevent a divorce?
7. What are the family roles distributed within a family? What is a "woman's place" and what is a "man's place" in the family?
8. Can the birth of children strengthen the family?

9. There is a good phrase in the English language about marriages — "to go on the rocks". It means to break down, to crumble. Think of the similar ones in Russian.
10. Do you agree with the statement that unhappy couples with children should stay together until the children are grown?

Vocabulary:

relationship — родство, отношение unit — единство
a most — очень, чрезвычайно complex — сложный
rarely — редко peaceful — мирный
definite — определённый, точный old maid — старая дева
spinster — старая дева to turn out — оказываться
to bring up — воспитывать, растить to provide — обеспечивать
despite — несмотря на breathtaking — захватывающий
to keep the house — вести домашнее хозяйство to raise children — растить детей
custom — обычай to take place — происходить
"Pride and Prejudice" — «Гордость и предубеждение» (роман Джейн Остин)
at the turn of the 19th century — в конце XIX века to retain — сохранять, удерживать
fascination — очарование, обаяние, привлекательность modern — современный
to reveal — открывать, раскрывать, обнажать urgent — насущный, актуальный
to concern — касаться, иметь отношение к to start a family — заводить семью
to be in one's forties — быть в возрасте от 40 до 50 лет moreover — более того
to juggle — совмещать suitable — подходящий
well-paid — хорошо оплачиваемый steady — постоянный
higher education — высшее образование to seek — искать
independently — независимо generation — поколение
separately — отдельно to suffer from — страдать от
lack of attention — недостаток внимания nuclear family — полная семья
typical — типичный single-parent family — неполная семья
to consist of — состоять из to divorce — разводиться
divorce rate — уровень разводов occurrence — возникновение, случай
adultery — измена throughout — на протяжении, в течение
unfaithful attitude — предательское отношение spouse — супруг, супруга
separation — расставание clash — конфликт
communication breakdown — невозможность общения difference — разногласие
to be incompatible — быть несовместимыми brawl — перебранка, скандал
squabble — спор, мелкая ссора to resolve — улаживать, решать
hug — крепкое объятие abuse — оскорбление, надругательство
to taunt — насмехаться, говорить колкости to humiliate — унижать
to hit — бить, ударять lamentably — печально, грустно
wellbeing — благополучие priority — приоритет
to solve — решать boredom — скука
inevitably — неизбежно

Практическая работа № 5

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.3 Прилагательные. Образование степеней сравнения

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений № 6 с. 18, № 14 с. 21

Цель: умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

Время занятия -2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

My Household Duties

This is my tenth year of schooling and I work hard to pass my final exams successfully in a year. As I am very busy I can't help my parents much in keeping house. But still I have some household duties. Every day I do my room and my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture and take out the rubbish. It is also my duty to buy bread and milk. The shop is not far from our house

and it doesn't take me long to do everyday shopping. Once a week I help my mother to do all other work about the house. We wash our linen, iron and mend it, clean the flat. It's not difficult to keep the flat if you do your rooms regularly. This is my usual round of duties. When my mother is ill or away from home I do the cooking. I am especially good at making vegetable soup and salads. Sometimes I have to visit everyday services: hairdresser's, shoemakers', tailor's, dry cleaners', photographer's. At the hairdresser's I have my hair cut and waved. At the shoemakers' I have my shoes and boots repaired, at the photographer's I have my photo taken. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired. My brother has his own duties at home. He does the carpets with our electric-cleaner, and repairs electrical appliances when they are out of order. Last year I was at my grandparents' in the village. They are elderly people and need our care and attention. During my stay there I swept the floors and washed them, fed the chickens, collected the eggs and weeded the vegetable-beds. I didn't learn to milk the cow but I helped to feed the other animals: lambs, sheep and pigs. I enjoyed this work very much.

Questions:

1. What are your household duties?
2. Do you like to do everyday shopping?
3. Is it difficult to keep your flat tidy?
4. What everyday services do you visit?
5. Who does cooking in your family?
6. What does your brother (sister) usually do about the house?
7. Do the household duties of villagers differ from those of citizens?

Выполните упражнения по теме «Образование степеней сравнения прилагательных»

1. Choose an adjective or an adverb to make sentences grammatically correct.

Examples: It is clear. I see it clearly.

1. It is (correct, correctly).
2. Spell the word (correct, correctly).
3. You know it (good, well).
4. Of course it is (good, well).
5. It is (cold, coldly) in the room.
6. Don't look so (cold, coldly) at me.
7. It is (easy, easily).
8. I can do it (easy, easily).
9. It is (warm, warmly) today.
10. He always greets us (warm, warmly).

2. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

Sad, grey, bad, old, happy, free, far, dry, big, near, shy, unusual, able, mountainous, little, polite, famous, well-known, heavy.

3. Put adjectives into correct forms.

1. John is (young) of the 3 brothers.
2. The Sun is (bright) the Moon.
3. Is the diameter of Jupiter (big) than that of the Earth?
4. That room is (light) than yours.
5. This room is (large) than the one upstairs.
6. It doesn't take (much) than four days to cross the Atlantic, does it?

4. Choose the correct form of an adjective.

1. Jane is the (taller — tallest) of the 2 girls.
2. Father was the (eldest — elder) of seven sons.
3. Albert is (elder — older) than John.
4. I think your plan is the (best — better) of the two.
5. This is the (most large-largest) power — station, I've ever seen.
6. Henry is the (oldest — eldest) of the 3 brothers.

Практическая работа № 6-10

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.4 Описание жилища

Введение и активизация лексики по теме. Описание квартиры и здания колледжа

Цель: активизировать употребление в речи известных лексических единиц, формировать умение высказывать свое мнение по теме, научить описывать жилые помещения.

Время занятия -2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves.

At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror.. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to-hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat.

But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Questions:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cosy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

Vocabulary:

square – квадратный sideboard - сервант wardrobe - шкаф

opposite - противоположный cosy - уютный divan-bed - диван

alarm-clock - будильник mirror - зеркало coat-hanger - вешалка

dressing-table - туалетный столик lamp-shade - абажур to hang (hung) - вешать

a built-in wardrobe - встроенный шкаф study - кабинет
furniture – мебель necessary pieces - необходимые вещи
cushion - диванная подушка standart lamp - торшер

Опишите свою квартиру или учебное заведение.

Практическая работа № 11-12

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.4 Бытовая техника

Выполнение упражнений.

Цель: умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

Время занятия -2 часа

1. Перечислите технику. Используйте следующие слова и выражения.

a vacuum cleaner TV-set , a clock, a oven, a fridge, a telephone, a lamp, a computer

2. Переведите на русский язык.

1. We have to stay at home.
2. He was allowed to take this book.
3. Who is able to do this work?
4. He had to leave for Moscow earlier?
5. We are to take exams in June.
6. Nobody could translate this text.
7. Your friend might have informed us.
8. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.
9. They can run quickly.
10. We must meet at 7 o'clock.

Переведите предложения

The iron is for ironing clothes.

The mixer is for mixing and shaking up food.

The blender is for shaking up fruits and vegetables.

The fridge is for keeping food.

The washing-machine is for washing clothes and linen.

The cooker is for cooking meals.

The vacuum cleaner is for tidying up the house.

The hairdryer is for drying wet hair.

The extractor fan is for extracting bad smells out of kitchen.

The conditioner is for ventilating the room.

The coffee grinder is for grinding coffee.

The juicer is for preparing fruit or vegetable juice.

The dishwasher is for washing the dishes.

The microwave oven is for warming food.

Практическая работа № 13-17

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.5 Свободное время

Чтение и перевод тематических текстов об увлечениях, досуге людей.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Научить описывать увлечения людей.

Время занятия-2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches.

Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Questions

1. What classes are hobbies divided?
2. What is one of the oldest of man's hobbies?
3. What is the most popular of all hobby groups?
4. The English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses, aren't they?
5. Do people with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects?

Практическая работа № 18-19

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.5 Конструкция Have to + глагол. Модальные глаголы.

Выполнение вопросно-ответных упражнений.

Цель: формировать умение правильно строить вопросительные предложения и ответы к ним.

Время занятия-2 часа

1. Выполните упражнения. Модальные глаголы

1. Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs.

1. Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.
a) can't
b) couldn't have
c) hasn't been able to

2. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girls.
a) could
b) am able to
c) can
3. Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.
a) couldn't, could
b) can, was able
c) can, couldn't
4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.
a) were to
b) had to
c) could
5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.
a) can't
b) have to
c) needn't
6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
a) needn't
b) mustn't
c) can't
7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.
a) must
b) should
c) need to
8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.
a) can
b) has to
c) must
9. You ... smoke so much.
a) would
b) can't
c) shouldn't
10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
a) must
b) needn't
c) should

2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.
6. Не хотите еще чая?
7. Я вынужден был сделать это.
8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
11. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
12. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
13. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
14. Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.

3. There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.

1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?

3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?
4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.
5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.

Практическая работа № 20-24

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.6 Студенческая жизнь.

Чтение и перевод текста «Мой рабочий день». Подготовить пересказ.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста на английском языке.

Время занятия -2 часа

Переведите текст и подготовьте пересказ текста.

My Working Day

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. I switch on my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself. While having breakfast, I listen to the latest news on the radio.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest underground station. Last year I tried to enter Moscow University, but unfortunately I failed my entrance examinations. So I thought I should work somewhere. It wasn't easy to find a job, but I managed to get a position of a secretary in a small business company.

They agreed to take me because I had studied typewriting, computing and business organization at school. And besides, I passed my English school leaving exam with an excellent mark.

It takes me an hour and a half to get to work. But I don't want to waste my time on the train. I've got a small cassette-player and I listen to different texts and dialogues. Sometimes I read a book and retell it silently. If I come across an interesting expression I try to remember it. I also write some English words on flashcards and learn them.

I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad. There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small cafe just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock. During the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time for them.

I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are usually at home, waiting for me. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk.

Occasionally I have to stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. All I can do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something in English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

Переведите текст и составьте сообщение о своём распорядке дня. Выполните упражнения.

My Daily Routine

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family.

Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read Questions:

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. I like to begin the day... .
2. ..., we go to the cinema or to the theatre.
3. I get... at seven-thirty.
4. The classes at two o'clock.
5. Once or twice a ..., I visit ... in my home town.
6. It usually takes me ... hours to prepare well ... the lessons.

II. Выполните упражнения по теме «Наречие»

1. Выберите в правой колонке подходящее наречие. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. It is raining ... | a. fast (быстро) |
| 2. He can speak Spanish ... | b. early (рано) |
| 3. Don't cut yourself. Use the knife ... | c. gracefully (грациозно) |
| 4. Sorry, I don't understand you. Can you speak ...? | d. quietly (тихо) |
| 5. Modern cars go very ... | e. heavily (сильно, тяжело) |
| 6. During the war my grandmother worked very ... | f. carefully (осторожно) |
| 7. If you get up ..., you'll have a successful day. | g. brightly (ярко) |
| 8. My kids never make noise, they usually play ... | h. fluently (бегло) |
| 9. It's very hot today. The sun is shining ... | i. hard (много, тяжело) |
| 10. She moves like a cat: very ... | j. slowly (медленно) |

2. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово.

1. The bus moved very ... (slow/slowly) and I arrived home late.
2. Miss Jones ran ... (quick/quickly) to the chemist's.
3. I'm afraid I wrote the test very ... (bad/badly).
4. She drives the car quite ... (good/well).
5. Dad looked at me ... (angry/angrily).
6. Mr. Potter was ... (deep/deeply) touched by our greetings.
7. We ... (hard/hardly) know each other.
8. The Internet is ... (wide/widely) used all over the world.
9. Hurry up, kids! It's ... (near/nearly) midnight/
10. The police officer examined the car ... (close/closely).

Практическая работа № 25-26

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.6 Монолог «Я - студент». Времена английского глагола.

Составление сообщений по теме. Выполнение упражнений.

Цель: формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

Время занятия -2 часа

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
 2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
 3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
 4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
 5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.
 6. Не хотите еще чая?
 7. Я вынужден был сделать это.
 8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
 9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
 10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
 11. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
 12. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
 13. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
 14. Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.
3. There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.
 1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
 2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?
 3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?
 4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.
 5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.

Переведите текст и составьте сообщение о своём распорядке дня. Выполните упражнения.

My Daily Routine

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read

Questions:

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. I like to begin the day... .

2. ..., we go to the cinema or to the theatre.
3. I get... at seven-thirty.
4. The classes at two o'clock.
5. Once or twice a ..., I visit ... in my home town.
6. It usually takes me ... hours to prepare well ... the lessons.

Практическая работа № 27-30

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.7 Ориентировка в населенном пункте

Составить вопросы для интервью.

Цель: формировать умение правильно строить вопросительные предложения для интервью.

Время занятия-2 часа

Прочитайте вопросы и дайте к ним ответы. Задайте вопросы собеседнику.

1. What can you tell us about yourself? (Что Вы можете рассказать о себе?)
 2. What computer applications are you familiar with? (Какими компьютерными программами Вы уверенно пользуетесь?)
 3. How do you handle deadlines? (Как Вы справляетесь с работой в установленные сроки?)
 4. Where do you see yourself in 5 years? (Где Вы видите себя через пять лет?)
 5. How would you describe yourself as a person? (Как бы вы сами себя описали?)
 6. What is your greatest strength? (Каковы ваши самые сильные качества?)

 7. What is your greatest weakness? (Каковы ваши самые большие слабости (недостатки)?)
 8. What motivates you most at work? (Что мотивирует/вдохновляет вас на работе?)
 9. What are your hobbies? (Какие у вас хобби?)
 10. What makes you angry? (Что вас может разозлить?)
- What do you see as a major success in your life? (Каков главный успех (главное достижение) в вашей жизни?)
- Describe a time when you're failed. Опишите период, когда у вас что-то не получалось.
- What motivates you? Что мотивирует вас?
- What are your plans for the future? Какие у вас планы на будущее?
- How long have you been in this country? Как долго вы находитесь в этой стране?
- Tell me about your educational background. Расскажите о своем образовании.
- Do you have plans for further education? Вы планируете продолжить обучение?
- What computer programs are you familiar with? Какими компьютерными программами вы владеете?
- Do you know any foreign languages? Какие иностранные языки вы знаете?
- Why did you choose your major? Почему вы выбрали именно эту специальность?
- Do you consider yourself a leader? Считаете ли вы себя лидером?
- What leadership or managerial positions have you held? Какие лидирующие и управленческие позиции вы занимали?
- Do you like working alone? Вам нравится работать в одиночку?
- Are you a team player? Вы – командный игрок?
- What strengths would you bring to a team? Какие сильные стороны вы могли бы принести в команду?
- Do you prefer working on a team or by yourself? Вы предпочитаете работать в команде или самостоятельно?
- How did you get into this line of work? Как вы попали в данную сферу работы?
- How did you find about the vacancy? Как вы узнали о вакансии?
- What do you know about this company? Что вы знаете об этой компании?
- Why are you interested in working for us? Почему вы заинтересованы в работе на нас?
- May we contact your previous employers? Можем ли мы связаться с вашими предыдущими работодателями?
- What are your qualifications for this job? Какова ваша квалификация, чтобы занимать данную должность (образование + опыт работы, которыми должен обладать претендент).

Describe your work experience. Расскажите о вашем опыте.

What were your last responsibilities in your last job? Каковы были ваши обязанности на предыдущем месте работы?

What are your short-term goals? Каковы ваши краткосрочные цели?

What are your long-term goals? Каковы ваши долгосрочные цели?

Are you punctual? Вы пунктуальны?

Describe your ideal job? Опишите ваше идеальное место работы.

How would your co-workers describe you? Как бы ваши сослуживцы описали вас?

I'd like to hear more about (your supervisory experience). Я бы хотел услышать больше о (вашем опыте на руководящей должности).

What interests you about this particular job? Что вас интересует в этом конкретном месте работы?

Why did you leave your last job? Почему вы ушли с последнего места работы?

Do you have any experience with (a computer)? У вас есть опыт работы с (компьютером)?

Why do you think it's a good fit? Почему вы думаете, что эта должность вам подходит?

Would you be willing to (travel eight weeks a year)? Вы бы смогли (быть в разъездах восемь недель в году)?

Are you looking for full- or part-time job? Вы ищете работу с полной или частичной занятостью?

Are you looking for a day or night job? Вы ищете ночную или дневную работу?

Can you work weekends? Вы можете работать по выходным?

Would you like to work overtime? Вы бы хотели работать сверхурочно?

How do you relate to people from diverse cultures? Как вы относитесь к людям принадлежащим к разным культурам?

What sort of salary are you looking for? Какую зарплату вы хотели бы получать?

What kind of compensation are you looking for? Какую компенсацию вы бы хотели получать (имеется ввиду зарплата + все премиальные)?

I'd like to arrange the second interview. Я бы хотел(а) организовать повторное интервью.

When would you be able to start? Когда вы можете приступить к работе?

You'll hear from us by (next Monday). Мы свяжемся с вами (в следующий понедельник).

We'll be in touch. Мы будем на связи.

II. Выполните упражнения по теме «Предлоги места и времени»

1. Заполните пропуски, где это необходимо, подходящими предлогами at, on, in.

Пример: He works out ... the morning every day. - He works out in the morning every day.

1. We had holidays ... July.

2. ... the 25th of March I met my future wife.

3. ... last year they had a baby.

4. I should be there ... 6 p.m.

5. Mike had a great party ... his birthday.

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. She has taught English ... five years.

a) by

b) at

c) for

2. We have been living here ... March.

a) for

b) since

c) about

3. I'll become a senior lieutenant ... next month.

a) in

b) -

c) for

4. I won't be out very long. I'll be back ... ten minutes.

a) since

b) at

c) in

5. They returned to the refuge ... six o'clock.

a) about

b) in

c) for

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими предлогами at, on, in.

Пример: Where is your bag? It is ... my car. - Where is your bag? It is in my car.

1. There were a lot of interesting people ... the party.

2. My mother works the university.

3. I left my keys ... the bedstand.

4. These butterflies were grown ... Afrika.

5. My friend lives ... the first floor.

4. Обозначьте правильное предложение буквой С (correct), а неправильное - W (wrong)

Пример: On the picture I can see a girl with a big dog. - W (in the picture)

1. That building is situated in front of a pharmacy.

2. I'm hiding under a tree.

3. My daughter is in school now.

4. There is a mirror in the wall.

5. There is a strange man in a coat behind her.

5. Переведите предложения, используя подходящие предлоги.

Пример: Джон, заведи детей из школы. - John, pick up the children from the school.

1. Она перебегает улицу.

2. Железная дорога идёт через лес.

3. Идите вдоль шоссе, а затем поверните налево.

4. Какая прекрасная погода! Пойдём на пляж.

5. Он положил наушники в сумку.

6. Выберите лишний предлог в предложении.

Пример: My cousin has gone to the in hospital. - in

1. I turned towards to the east.

2. There is a village in past the forest.

3. Please, come to down.

4. She turned at him out of the house.

5. The panther to jumped off the tree.

Практическая работа № 31-33

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.7 Времена английского глагола. Диалог «Человек в незнакомом городе»

Цель: тренировать в употреблении лексики в ситуациях, приближенных к естественной обстановке, активизировать речемыслительную деятельность обучающихся.

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Выполните упражнения по теме Времена английского глагола

1. I (to do) morning exercises.

2. He (to work) at a factory.

3. She (to sleep) after dinner.

4. We (to work) part-time.

5. They (to drink) tea every day.

6. Mike (to be) a student.

7. Helen (to have) a car.

8. You (to be) a good friend.

9. You (to be) good friends.

10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

II. Переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы. Составьте диалог для ролевой игры.

Microsoft Company

Paul Allen and Bill Gates founded the Company in 1975.

Microsoft is best-known American company involved in software production. Microsoft's wealth and power is growing up for years. It is a giant company. Microsoft's \$25 billion market value tops that of Ford, General Motors.

Some time ago, Microsoft dominated the PC market with its-MS-DOS operating system, the basic software that let the computer understand your commands and carry them out, appeared in the beginning of 80s. MS-DOS ran on 90 percent of the worlds IBM and IBM-clone computers. Then, Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the most

important and popular operating system in the World. And now it dominates the market.

Firstly, Microsoft released Windows '95 in 1995. It was a graphics interface environment that ran on top of MS-DOS and replaced DOS in future versions. Then, Microsoft released Windows '98, Windows NT, Windows Millennium, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Microsoft also supplies about 50 percent of the world's software applications. Among them, there are three well-known Office Packs; they are also called Microsoft Office programs such as Excel (spreadsheets), Microsoft Word (word processing), Access (databases) and Outlook Express (e-mail)- There were releases in 1997, 2000, and 2002, when appeared Microsoft Office XP.

Microsoft is also in the market of networking, multimedia and even books. And as an early supporter of the Macintosh computer, Microsoft virtually owns the Mac application market.

It has been calculated that Microsoft controls 80-85 % of the entire PC software industry. The company has hundreds of products and thousands of employees, making it one of the largest companies. Many of the company's shareholders are now millionaires and a few including Bill Gates and Paul Allen are billionaires. Microsoft is no doubt the fastest growing company in the PC software industry.

Questions:

1. Who founded the Company?
2. When was Microsoft founded?
3. What does the company produce?
4. What was the first Microsoft operating system that dominated the PC market?
5. How many Windows operating systems did Microsoft release?
6. Is it a rich company?
7. Does the Company dominate the PC market?

Vocabulary:

to found — основать to involve — касаться, затрагивать
 software — программное обеспечение, программы wealth — стоимость
 PC market — рынок ПК персональных компьютеров
 MS-DOS operating system — операционная система MS-ДОС to carry out — выполнять
 to extend — расширяться, увеличиваться to release — выпускать
 graphics interface — графический интерфейс to supply — поставлять, снабжать
 application — приложение word processing — текстовый редактор
 spreadsheets — программа табличных вычислений
 networking — организация/создание сетей; объединение в сеть; подключение к сети
 multimedia — мультимедиа (использующий различные средства информации)
 virtually — виртуально entire — целый, весь
 employee — служащий
 shareholder — акционер, пайщик, владелец/держатель акций doubt — сомнение

Практическая работа № 34-38

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.8 Магазины. Товары. Диалог «Совершение покупок»

Составление диалогов по теме.

Цель: формировать умение вести диалог-расспрос, строить диалог с другом, используя выражения разговорного этикета по разным темам и активизируя употребление в речи известных лексических и грамматических знаний.

Время занятия-2 часа

Покупка одежды

Покупая одежду (buying clothes) между вами, покупателем (customer, client), и продавцом (shop-assistant или просто assistant) может возникнуть следующий диалог.

Assistant: Good morning, how can I help you?

Client: Yes, please, how much is that dress?

A: It costs 25 dollars.

C: Can I try it on?

A: Sure, what size are you?

C: Unfortunately, I don't know.

A: Ok, don't worry, we have this model in all sizes. You can try a size 39. The changing room is behind you.

Когда одежда не подходит, вы можете попросить другой размер.

— The sleeves are too long, I need a smaller size. —

Рукава очень длинные, мне нужен размер меньше.

— This dress is too short. Do you have it in a bigger size? — Это платье слишком короткое. У вас есть размер побольше?

Когда вещь вам подходит вы можете сказать:

— It fits me perfectly. I will take it. — Оно мне отлично подходит. Я возьму его.

— It suits me very well. I'm buying it. — Оно мне очень хорошо подходит. Я покупаю его.

Составьте свой диалог.

Shops and Shopping Areas in Britain and in the USA

The first place you go shopping in London could be one of the large stores. This is the kind of shop that sells all kinds of things such as furniture, food, toys, etc. Two famous London department stores are Selfridge's and Harrods's.

Covent Garden is another area of shops and restaurants built in and around the old fruit and vegetable market made famous in B. Shaw's Pygmalion and the musical My Fair Lady. Covent Garden is also used for the Royal Opera House in the same area.

Department stores, supermarkets, chemists and other kinds of shops are often called chain stores, which means they are part of a group of similar stores belonging to one company. Marks and Spencer is an example of a famous chain store. You can buy quality underwear and sweaters there. Other well-known chains sell shoes, clothing, household goods, etc. and many British High Streets have shops in national chains.

At some time you'll probably visit a supermarket too. As you might expect, you'll find not only food in supermarkets but also, for example, things for the house and alcoholic drinks. You'll also quite often find a shampoo, soap and common medicines. If you want something from the last group, however, it may sometimes be a better idea to visit a chemist's, especially if you are looking for medicine.

Shopping, however, is an art of its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. In Britain as well as in America you can find different things at places you don't expect to. So if you are hungry, you can go to the chemist's (a drugstore in the USA). In large drugstores you may be able to get not only drugs, but stationary articles, candies, toys, braces, furniture. Every drugstore has a food counter with high stools in front of it and there they serve various juices, coffee, ice-cream, sandwiches and other dishes.

If you want cigarettes, go to the grocer's; if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber's; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a suitcase, go to the chemist's. On the other hand, if you want to send telegrams they are handled by private companies. Nor has the post office anything to do with the telephone either, as the telephone service is supplied by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

You must be extremely careful concerning the names of certain articles. If you ask for suspenders in a man's shop, you receive a pair of braces; if you ask for a pair of pants, you receive a pair of trousers, and should you ask for a pair of braces, you receive a queer look.

You should also be careful about the prices! The sum may be more than appears on the price tags. This is because there's a sales tax in America on everything except basic foods.

Практическая работа № 39-40

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Тема 1.8 Времена английского глагола. Вопросительные предложения.

Выполнение лексико - грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-2 часа

Sibling Rivalry

Have you got a brother or a sister? I have a younger brother and I think it's wonderful! I have a person who is very close to me and who will always help and support me in difficult situations. However, when children are young, there may occur jealousy, competition and fighting between brothers and sisters. It is a concern of almost all parents having two or more kids. The problem usually starts when the second child is born.

Conflicts between brothers and sisters may be caused by the following reasons:

Children want to show that they are separate from their siblings. Fearing that a brother or a sister is better at anything, they try to find out their own talents, activities and interests.

Sometimes children think that mum or dad loves their sibling more, they feel that another child gets more attention.

Children can't share a room, their parents, toys, etc.

There are three main skills that parents should teach their children in order they could get along well together. They are communication, respect and negotiation.

Communication. It means that children should learn to listen attentively to each other. Use family meetings to talk about things that concern everyone. At such meetings nobody should shout and everyone should have a chance to express his or her opinion.

Respect. Try to explain to your children that if they want people to treat them nicely, they have to treat them nicely, too. People who treat each other with respect, get along together much better than those who are rude, loud and selfish. Parents can also give examples of their own life so that children could understand better the necessity of being respectful.

Negotiation. Your child should keep in mind that whether he is younger or older, taller or shorter than other children, it does not give him any more rights than the others in the family have. It demands a lot of time and effort to teach the child the skill of negotiating, but it's a must for every parent. You should be fair with your children and try to find a solution which will satisfy each of them.

Parents should have a certain power in the family. However, this power can be reached only through trusting. If your children don't trust you, it's impossible to achieve anything but fear and contempt.

Finally, it's necessary to say that children shouldn't be compared to one another at all. They are individuals and are waiting for the appropriate attitude. Bringing up children is a huge responsibility, but don't be afraid of it. Your heart will prompt you what to do.

To have a brother or a sister means to be never alone. From time to time children get sick of one another, but it is quite natural. The main thing is they'll have a close person throughout their life.

1. Write the conversations in the correct order (Напишите разговоры в правильном порядке).

The first conversation (Первый разговор)

- Oh, OK. Can I try it on?
- Yes, please. The changing rooms are over there.
- How much is this T-shirt? I can't find the price.
- Yes, of course. How can I help?
- Excuse me. Could you help me, please?
- Er, let me have a look. Here it is. It's £14.

2. The second conversation (Второй разговор)

- Medium. Would you like to try it on?
- Yes, please.
- Oh, it suits you perfectly.
- What is the jacket made of?
- Really? Ok, then. I'll buy it.
- What size is it?
- Excuse me. How much does this jacket cost?
- It's £120.
- It's made of leather.

3. Match up the shop with the appropriate goods (Соотнесите магазины с товарами, которые они продают).

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. bookshop | a. a loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf |
| 2. newsagent's | b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers |
| 3. bakery | c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine |
| 4. butcher's | d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendent |
| 5. confectioner's | e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card |
| 6. greengrocer's | f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream |

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 7. chemist's | g. pralines, chocolate, cake |
| 8. florist's | h. books, novels, |
| 9. department store | i. fruits, vegetables, apples |
| 10. hair and beauty salon | j. lamb chops, ham, sausages |
| 11. jeweller's | k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock |
| 12. antique shop | l. shampoo, products, household chemicals |
| 13. supermarket | m. an old clock, bric-a-brac, silver bell |

4. Fill in the correct words from the list (Вставьте правильное слово из списка).

could, loaves, greengrocer's, offer, credit, much, order

1. Can I have two of bread, please?
2. The large department stores a great variety of products.
3. You can buy fresh vegetables at this
4. I have the pills in this prescription, please?
5. I'd like to a bouquet of lilies, please.
6. Excuse me – How are these trousers?

7. Do you take a card?

Практическая работа № 41-44

Тема 1.9 Кухня. Виды продуктов питания. Способы приготовления пищи. Традиции питания в России, Великобритании

Выполнение лексико - грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

Translate the abstract from English into Russian.

Russian cuisine is rich and varied. There is a big choice of appetizers, soups, hot and dessert dishes. Soup makes an important part of Russian meal. The traditional Russian soups are shchee, borsch, rassolnik, meat and fish solyanka, ukha, mushroom soup and soup in season – okroshka and cold beetroot soup. No two recipes are the same for borsch and shchee. Pelmeni is another specialty of Russian cookery. Nowadays there is a great number of recipes and varieties of them. Russian cooking makes greater and more varied use of mushrooms than any other cuisine in the world. They are eaten raw, dressed with herbs, cooked into soups and pies, baked with cream.

The other decoration of the Russian table is fish. It is served hot and cold, cold, in aspic or stuffed, fried, marinated and the like. And, of course, soft, pressed and red caviar is the hit of every festive table. The English word “porridge” is no good for translating kasha, which covers almost all ways of cooking all grains in water, milk, stock and cream. The simplest and traditional way to serve Russian kasha is with plenty of good butter. There is also a large variety of milk products that are used in cooking. Such as granulated cream cheese tvorog, thick sour cream smetana and several types of sour-milk products of the yoghurt type. Russian cuisine is famous for its pies, such as rassstegai, kulebyaka, vatrushki, krendeli, boubliki, baranki, sooshki, koolich. As for drinks, Russian cuisine offers you its original beverages: kvas and zbiten and a lot of different fruit and berry beverages.

Russian people are very hospitable and generous at the table. They invite everyone who enters their house to eat with them.

According to Russian tradition, a meal begins with the appetizers, for example a variety of salted, fermented and pickled cucumbers, cabbage and mushrooms, also soaked apples and cowberry to be followed by cold dishes. Also popular are soaked cranberry and marinated garlic.

Vinaigrette, a Russian-style salad, is based on boiled beetroot diced. To this are added boiled carrots and potatoes, salted cucumbers, finely chopped onions and sauerkraut. The salad is dressed with mayonnaise or sunflower oil. Many Russian desserts are prepared with fruits and berries, for example, baked apples with vanilla and vodka sauce or apples baked with honey. Pancakes (blini) are a popular hot dish in Russia. They are made of wheat, buckwheat or millet and served with black and red caviar, cream butter, lightly-salted fish and sour cream. Pancakes come not only as appetizers but also as desserts with strawberries, jams or honey.

Find the Russian equivalents to the following word combinations
Many types of cutting, with the head left on, was either French or French-trained, cut into strips, to make minced meat, in aspic, thick sour cream, yeast dough rolls, filled with curds, knot-shaped bread, water-fermented by yeast, a sign of respect, a typical trait of character.

Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.
Соленые, квашенные и маринованные огурцы; моченые яблоки; характерная черта; приправленный майонезом; мелко порезанный лук; сделать блюдо более красивым и ароматным; нежный вкус; чем больше слоев и ингредиентов, тем вкуснее блюдо.

Translate from Russian into English

Суп – это часть обеда в русской кухне. 2. Щи – это традиционный русский суп, приготовленный из мяса и капусты. 3. Петровские щи готовятся из судака и свежей капусты. 4. В русской кухне нет двух одинаковых рецептов щей и борща. 5. Многие способы нарезки и приготовления мяса заимствованы из французской кухни. 6. Жареный молочный поросенок – традиционное праздничное блюдо русской кухни. 7. В деревнях Сибири существует целая церемония приготовления пельменей. 8. Женщины делают тесто и рубят мясо, мужчины лепят пельмени. 9. Русское слово «каша» обозначает почти все способы приготовления круп. 10. Как говорится в пословице, «кашу маслом не испортишь». 11. Сметана – это универсальная приправа в русской кухне. 12. Русская кухня знаменита различными пирогами. 13. Русские люди очень гостеприимны; они приглашают к столу каждого, кто входит в дом. 14. Гостеприимство – типичная черта русского характера. 15. Сбитень – это старинный русский напиток, который готовят из кваса, коньяка или водки, меда, чая и специй.

- Make a dialogue about Russian cuisine, using the following questions as a plan.
- What is the name of the popular Russian dish made of meat cut into strips and cooked in sour-cream sauce?
- What is the name of the highly seasoned soup made of beetroot and cabbage and served with sour cream?
- What is the name of the Russian fermented beverage made of rye?
- What are the names of the most popular Russian yoghurt – type beverages of fermented cow's milk?
- What is the name of the Russian national dish made of cooked grain?
- What is the name of the classic chicken dish invented in Russian in the Soviet period?
- What is the name of a many-layered Russian pie?
- What is the name of the Russian Easter cake?
- What is the Russian counterpart of Italian ravioli?
- What is the name of the urn the Russians use to boil water for tea and which literally means “self-boiler”?
- What is the name of the Russian cottage cheese?
- What are the French terms for some Russian meat dishes?
- What is the name of open-topped pies with curd stuffing?
- What does a meal begin with according to Russian tradition?
- What does vinaigrette (Russian salad) consist of?
- What are pancakes made of?
- What Russian desserts do you know?
- What is the most typical trait of the Russian character?

Name the following dishes.

- This soup is served cold and has dark red color.
It's a sort of dry granulated cream cheese.
They are small ring-shaped crackers.
This soup is served cold, its base is kvas.
This sour-milk product is made from baked milk.
They are made from dough and different kinds of filling and are cooked in boiling water.
It's a many-layered cooked semolina with layers of jam and baked-milk skin.

You can't spoil it with butter.

Using your active vocabulary, create a menu card of a cafe or restaurant of national Russian cuisine.

Практическая работа № 45-47

Тема 1. Местоимения. Вопросительные предложения.

Выполнение лексико - грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Выполните упражнения по теме «Местоимения»

1. Fill the gaps with personal or reflexive pronouns.

- 1 . He is quit right, I agree with ... completely.
- 2 . I looked at ... in the mirror and left the house in a very good mood.
- 3 . “Who is it?” — “It’s ... may I come in?”
- 4 . Mr. Lloyds is very fat ... weighs over a hundred kilos?
- 5 introduced his wife to the quests.
- 6 . Where shall ... meet, Bob?
- 7 . James took the book and opened
- 8 . We don’t dress ... for dinner here.
- 9 . I taught ... to play the quitar.
- 10 . Selfish people only care about ...

2. Put “some”, “any” or “no”.

- 1 . He does his homework without ... difficulty.
- 2 . This yeas all the apples are red, we are going out this morning to pick ...
- 3 . I’d like ... water, please.
- 4 . There weren’t ... tomatoes left.
- 5 . I won’t go with you. I have ... free time.
- 6 . There aren’t ... students at the moment.
- 7 . Sorry, I have ... matches.
- 8 . Do you have ... money?
- 9 . The box was empty. There was apples in it.
- 10 . Pour me ... milk, please.

3. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 . Она ничего не сказала.
- 2 . Он посмотрел на нее с удивлением.
- 3 . Она не захотела пойти с ним.
- 4 . Я попросил его налить немного молока.
- 5 . Когда ему было 3 года, он мог сам одеваться.
- 6 . Простите, но у меня нет времени.
- 7 . Какая красивая картина! Она твоя?
- 8 . Возьми свою чашку. Эта чашка — моя.
- 9 . Его мнение отличается от моего.
- 10 . Сегодня вечером придет кто-нибудь?

4. Complete the sentences using possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, our, their).

- 1 . I left ... car in the garage.
- 2 . Mary hung ... coat on the peg.
- 3 . Jack had ... hair cut.
- 4 . Neil and David ate ... supper.
- 5 . I hope you enjoy ... holiday.
- 6 . We’ll invite you round to ... house sometime and complete these by addig a possessive with own.
- 7 . You must make up ... own mind.

- 8 . The children had to cook ... own supper.
- 9 . Bill borrowed Jenny's car ... own car was being repaired.
- 10 . I'll bring ... own sheets and towels.
- 11 . Every dog had ... own special basket to sleep in.
- 12 . You should do ... own washing up.

II Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

Translate the abstract from English into Russian.

There is so much to do for tonight's party – a salad to be prepared, various pies and cakes to be baked, a goose to be roasted, and a lot of other things to be cooked. Please take the mincing machine and mince this bit of meat while I am scraping and slicing the carrots. Peel this potatoes and onions. I'll make some potato chips and you set up the rest of the potatoes to boil. When they are soft, mash them with butter and milk. So, we'll have mashed potatoes and vegetables with the meat. I think it's time to get out the goose from the oven. Oh, what a perfect smell! It makes one's mouth water just to look at it. Now we'll bake a layer cake and a pie with jam filling. I'll beat the eggs for the dough. The guests will come in an hour. We'll be twelve altogether, so lay twelve places. Take the dishes for refreshments from the sideboard and put them on the table. Now fetch the wine glasses – one for each cover.

Find the English equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

Нужно так много приготовить для сегодняшнего обеда; остальной картофель; картофельное пюре; очистки; заправить майонезом; прекрасная золотистая корочка; слюнки текут; начинка из варенья; белки яиц; сахарная пудра; это пока все; заливная рыба; помочь накрыть на стол; мужская работа; приготовить штопор.

Write a composition on subject "Preparing for the party", using the following questions as a plan.

What are you going to celebrate?

What is to be prepared to the party?

What food do you need for dishes you are planning to cook?

How many guests are coming?

What do you like to cook?

Who will wash up after the festive dinner?

Make three dialogues for the following situations.

Хозяйка угощает гостя

Две подруги (два друга) делятся секретами приготовления любимых блюд.

Ваш друг (подруга) спрашивает о приготовлении какого-либо блюда, и вы даете рекомендации.

Find the meaning to the words

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. to chop | a. to cut up with a knife |
| 2. ingredients | b. to cook on low heat |
| 3. recipe | c. to cook until brown |
| 4. seasoning | d. something you add to make food taste better |
| 5. to brown | e. list of ingredients and directions to make a dish |
| 6. to simmer | f. items you combine to make a certain kind of food |

Make your own sentences using the following word combinations.

To baste the meat (поливать мясо подливкой), to bring to boil (доводить до кипения), to boil in plenty of water (варить в большом количестве воды), to boil potatoes in jackets (варить картофель в мундире), to chop the meat finely (мелко рубить мясо), to clear the meat from the bone (отделять мясо от кости), to cover (закрывать крышкой), to uncover (снимать крышку), to cut off the stalk from a beetroot, carrot (отрезать стебель у свеклы,

моркови), to cut a potato into quarters (разрезать картофелину на 4 части), to form the meat into balls (делать фрикадельки), to fry the fish in oil, butter, drippings (жарить рыбу на растительном масле, сливочном масле, жире), to grate a potato/ to rub a potato through a grater (тереть картофель на терке), to mince the meat (делать мясной фарш), to peel potatoes, onions, carrots (очищать картофель, лук, морковь), to pepper (перчить), to pick out all the bones from the fish (удалять из рыбы все кости), to put in a little milk, water broth (добавлять немного молока, воды, бульона), to salt (солить), to season (приправлять), to skim it clean (снять всю пенку), to slice a potato thinly /thickly (нарезать картофель тонкими/толстыми ломтиками), to scrape new potatoes (скоблить/очищать от кожуры молодой картофель), to thicken something with flour (делать гуще, добавляя муку), to trim a cabbage (очищать кочан капусты от внешней кожуры), to turn over quickly (быстро переворачивать), to wash vegetables from dirt and dust (смывать с овощей грязь и пыль), Let it boil till the froth rises. (Пусть варится до появления пены.), Let them boil for ten minutes. (Пусть вариться в течение 10 минут.), Don't let it over boil! (Не переварите!), The milk has boiled over. (Молоко убежало.) Have you peppered and salted the meat? (Вы поперчили и посолили мясо?)

Практическая работа № 48-53

Тема 1.10 Спорт. Виды спорта. Олимпийские игры. ЗОЖ.

Чтение текстов по теме с полным охватом содержания, ответы на вопросы и беседа по прочитанным текстам.

Цель: формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, составлять вопросы к тексту и уметь вести беседу по прочитанному тексту.

Время занятия-2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

Sport in My School

If you want to keep fit you must go in for one kind of sport or another.

Sport is an essential part of my daily life. Every morning all the year round I do my morning exercises. Almost every day I do some training. In summer I go swimming or rowing. During my summer holidays I go on hikes. I usually spend my winter holidays in the country where I ski, skate or toboggan.

I also go in for track-and-field (athletics) events. Different sports and games are popular with my classmates. All my friends go in for different kinds of sport, such as water polo, gymnastics, horse-racing, wrestling, fencing, weightlifting, boxing, ice-hockey, speed-skating, figure-skating, football, basket-ball, volley-ball, etc.

We have fine teams at our school and different kinds of competitions take place there. The boys of my school are crazy about football, they play football and the girls are football fans. The girls never miss a single match played by school teams.

And now a few words about our physical training lessons. In winter our physical training lessons are held out-of-doors. We go skiing or skating. When it is cold outside P.T. lessons are held indoors, in our school gymnasium. We play different team-games such as basket-ball or volley-ball. Besides we have some training in gymnastics.

In autumn and in spring, when the weather is warm we have P.T. lessons at our school stadium. My school has a sports day once a year in late spring. On this day we have no lessons.

All the competitors change into their sports clothes, the spectators find their seats round the track ready to cheer. All the events take place at the same time. This day is a great success every year. Even if the weather is not warm, we enjoy ourselves just the same.

Vocabulary:

championship — чемпионат tournament — турнир
to cheer — поддерживать water-polo — водное поло
cycling — велоспорт diving — прыжки в воду
fencing — фехтование gymnastic — гимнастика

rowing — гребля weight-lifting — подъем штанги
wrestling — борьба fan — болельщик

Questions:

1. What do you do every morning all the year round?
2. Where do you usually spend your winter holidays?
3. What sports and games are popular with my classmates?
4. Where are our P. T. lessons held in winter?
5. On what day don't we have lessons?

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте вопросы и краткий пересказ прочитанного текста.

The History of the Olympic Games

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games. In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece. The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called «olympionics», they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In

23

our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions. The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups; many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.

The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches — all this in honour of the sacred Games.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D. The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris.

At that time many people in many countries practised various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time.

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern-Olympic Games.

The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

Практическая работа № 54

Тема 1.9 Контрольное занятие «Спорт»

Монологические высказывания по теме.

Цель: формировать умение высказывать свое мнение по теме, совершенствовать и развивать навыки устной речи на английском языке.

Время занятия-2 часа

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Практическая работа № 55-58

Тема 1.11. Экскурсии. Путешествия на автотранспорте. Путешествие самолетом.

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте вопросы и краткий пересказ прочитанного текста.

Topical Vocabulary

to meet different people –знакомиться с разными людьми

to try different food попробовать разную пищу

to listen to different music послушать разную музыку

to visit museums and art galleries посещать музеи и картинные галереи

to look at shop windows рассматривать витрины магазинов

to dine at exotic restaurants обедать в экзотических ресторанах

to laze in the sun нежиться на солнце

a traveller путешественник

to take pictures делать снимки

waterfalls водопады

Teacher: Great guys, now let's read the text

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel **to see other countries and continents, modern cities and towns**. It is always interesting to discover new things, **to meet different people, to try different food**, to listen to different music.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and **spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants**.

People like to **walk and bathe and laze in the sun**.

Most travelers take a camera with them and **take pictures** - lakes; **waterfalls**, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; animals and birds.

People travel by train, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

Практическая работа № 59-61

Тема 1.11. Числительные. Времена английского глагола.

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-2 часа

Выполните упражнения по теме «Числительные»

А. Следующие предложения необходимо перевести на английский.

- 1. Мы читаем урок шестой, упражнение пятое.
- 2. Джон пишет сегодня четвертое письмо.
- 3. Сегодня одиннадцатое декабря.
- 4. Вчера было девятое января 2013 года.
- 5. Джек должен выучить сорок семь слов.
- 6. Сегодня шестьсот двадцать третий день с начала шоу.
- 7. Джейн родилась в 1980 году.
- 8. Это была вторая попытка Джеймса сдать этот экзамен.

Б. Назовите по-английски указанные ниже года:

1.	1943.	6.	1238.
2.	2085.	7.	1909.
3.	1950.	8.	1700.
4.	1812.	9.	2000.
5.	1689.	10.	3004.

В. Осуществите перевод нижеприведенных предложений на английский.

- 1. Мэри знает пять иностранных языков.
- 2. У Джона двести восемнадцать тысяч долларов.
- 3. Ты должен написать эти слова три раза.
- 4. В каждой комнате только один потолок.
- 5. Джейн хотела бы получить третий стакан сока.
- 6. Первый муж Барбары был менеджером по продажам.
- 7. Твоя домашняя работа состоит из упражнений 1 и 4 на странице 56 (на пятьдесят шестой странице).
- 8. Боб увидел ноль на экране монитора.

Г. Сделайте перевод предложений на русский:

- 1. It was Jane`s second impression.
- 2. Jack saw thousands of blubbers.
- 3. Sixty citizens voted for him.
- 4. Jack earned six hundred dollars a month.
- 5. That happened three hundred years ago.
- 6. This company employed fifty-nine workers.

Д. Переведите нижеследующие предложения на английский:

- 1. Джейн выполнила восьмое упражнение.
- 2. Любимое число Роберта – семнадцать.
- 3. Мама Джейн купила двадцать восемь апельсинов.
- 4. У моей кузины только одна квартира.
- 5. Существуют три пути его дому.
- 6. Первое и третье тестовое задание были легкими.
- 7. Их первый выбор был лучшим.
- 8. Барбаре необходимо шесть ингредиентов для ее торта.

Практическая работа № 62-65

Тема 1.11 Географическое положение России. Столица. Национальные символы России. Население и экономика Россия.

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-2 часа

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia, and others. The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake. There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country.

The population of Russia is over 150 million people. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns, and their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white - the earth, blue - the sky, red - the freedom. Besides, the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia - a two-headed eagle.

WORDS

to extend тянуться, простираться

to border граничить

surface поверхность

densely густо, плотно

to prefer предпочитать

to appoint назначать

to approve одобрять

to adopt принимать

Questions:

1. Where is Russia located? 2. Is the Russian Federation the world's largest country in area? 3. The surface of Russia is various? Isn't it? 4. What can you see on its territory? 5. What are the longest mountain chains? 6. Are there different climatic zones on the vast area of our country? 7. How is the European part of the country populated? 8. What is the official language of the country? 9. When was the Russian flag adopted? 10. Is the national symbol of Russia a two or a three headed eagle?

2. Выполните задания.

1. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

самая большая страна, простирается, общая площадь, граничит с, низменности, нагорье, самые длинные горные цепи, густо заселена, глава государства, глава правительства, которые символизируют.

2. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово предложения начинается с большой буквы.

1. all, of, parts, our, country, in, There, many, rivers, are.
2. has, stripes, three, The Russian, horizontal, flag.
3. is, Russia, various, The surface.
4. two, situated, plains, on, The Russian Federation.
5. 150, is, Russia, , million, of, The Population, over, people.
6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.
 1. The Russian Federation is located in Europe and Asia.
 2. Its total area is over 14 million square kilometers.
 3. The Russian Federation is situated on three plains.
 4. There are many rivers and lakes in our country.
 5. The European part of the country is densely populated.
 6. The population of Russia is over 100 million people.
 7. The Russian flag was adopted in 1990.

Практическая работа № 66-68

Тема 1.12 Политическое устройство России. Прошедшее простое время.

Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи. Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения с пониманием основного содержания.

Цель: обучать применению знаний грамматики и лексики в беседе, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, систематизировать языковой материал по заданной теме.

Время занятия-2 часа

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Подготовьте краткий пересказ прочитанного текста. Выполните задания.

Russian Federation

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1.600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as in used to be.

Moscow is the capital of Russia, our Motherland. It was founded in 1147 as a fortress on the Moskva river. The city was ruined during the Tartar invasion in the 13th century. The city was gradually restored and became stronger. The Napoleon army in 1812 destroyed Moscow by fire, but Moscow was soon rebuilt and developed again. Moscow is more than 850 years old. Much water has

flowed under its bridges, and many historic events have left their traces on the city's face.

Modern Moscow is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities of the world. It is one of Russia's major industrial cities with the population of 9.5 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometers. Moscow is a political centre, where the government of our country works.

Moscow is a cultural centre. It attracts tourists from all over the world. Moscow is known for its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres, museums, etc. The Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, the Kremlin are well-known even abroad. Red Square with its multi-domed St Basil's Cathedral is the heart of Moscow.

Moscow is the city of higher educational institutions. Moscow State University, which is named after the greatest Russian scientist M. Lomonosov, is famous all over the world. All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital.

Questions:

1. What is the capital of our Motherland?
2. Why does Moscow attract tourists from all over the world?
3. Was Moscow founded in 1147 or in 1157?
4. How old is Moscow?
5. What is its total area?
6. Is Moscow a political centre?
7. What is Moscow known for?
8. All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital, aren't they?

Выполните задания

1. Выберите из текста предложения со степенями сравнения прилагательных и переведите их.

2. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово в каждом предложении дано курсивом.

1. Moscow, The heart, Red Square, of, is.
2. all, the, world, well-known, The Moscow Kremlin, is, over.
3. institutions, city, of, Moscow, higher, is, educational, the.
4. over, tourists, the, attracts, It, from, world, all.
5. than, old, is, Moscow, more, years, 850.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения от прилагательных.

Busy, big, interesting, happy, clever, many, able, sad, merry, expensive.

4. Используйте прилагательные в нужной форме.

1. I think bicycles are (safe) than motorcycles.
2. Tom is (lazy) pupil in our class.
3. Flowers are (pretty) than vegetables.
4. Margaret is (nice) person I know.
5. I think the Beatles' songs are (popular) songs.

II. Выполните упражнения по теме Past Simple

1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Past Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
 2. He (to work) at a factory.
 3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
 4. We (to work) part-time.
 5. They (to drink) tea every day.
 6. Mike (to be) a student.
 7. Helen (to have) a car.
 8. You (to be) a good friend.
 9. You (to be) good friends.
 10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.
2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.
1. Alice (to have) a sister.
 2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
 3. Ann (to be) a student.
 4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
 5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
 6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
 7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
 8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
 9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
 10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
 11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
 12. She (to speak) English well.
 13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
 14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
 15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.
3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.
1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
 2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
 3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
 4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.

5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Практическая работа № 69-73

Тема 1.13 Англоговорящие страны. Географическое положение. Климат, флора и фауна.

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, развивать навыки устной монологической и диалогической речи, используя выражения разговорного этикета.

Время занятия-2 часа 27

1. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) occupies a territory of the British

Isles (5,500 islands) with the total area of 244, 100 sq. km.

The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

The UK consists of four parts and every part has its national emblem: England - the red rose, Scotland - the thistle, Wales – the daffodil and the leek, Northern Ireland - the shamrock. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast respectively.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The island of Great Britain can be divided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowlands comprise southern and eastern England. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southern peninsula of Britain. Many rivers are flowing through Great Britain, such as the longest Severn with its tributaries, the swiftest Spey, the busiest Thames, etc. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The official language is English, but some people continue speaking their mother tongue.

The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses of the patron saints: the upright red against a white background – St. George of England, the white diagonal against a blue background – St. Andrew of Scotland, the red diagonal against a white background – St. Patrick of Northern Ireland. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack'.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Head of the state is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament.

For a long time the UK has succeeded in remaining one of the important commercial centres of the world. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

WORDS

to occupy - занимать total - общий

to be situated - находиться to consist of - состоять из

to separate - отделять tributary - приток (реки)

patron - покровитель to reign - господствовать

to succeed - преуспевать, достигать цели

Questions:

1. What territory does the UK occupy? 2. Where is the UK situated?
3. What parts does the UK consist of? 4. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover, isn't it? 5. What national emblem has Wales? 6. Is the population of the UK 57 million people? 7. How many crosses is the flag of the UK made up of? 8. Who is the head of the state? 9. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries, does it? 10. Is the national emblem of England the shamrock?

2. Выполните задания

1. Выпишите предложения в 3 лице единственного числа в Present Indefinite.
2. Выпишите предложения с именами прилагательными в превосходной степени.
3. Переведите письменно предложение **One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface.**
4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: общая площадь, расположено в стороне от, отделяться от континента, соответственно, нельзя описать, протекают через (по), родной язык, белый фон.
5. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово, с которого должно начинаться предложение, выделено курсивом.
 1. is, off, situated, the North Sea, The UK, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, between, coast, the, northwestern, of, and.
 2. also, the Irish Sea, the North Channel, is, The UK, by, washed, and.
 3. its, Every, national, part, the UK, of, has, emblem.
 4. continue, Some, mother, tongue, speaking, people, their.
 5. doesn't, The UK, depend, manufacturing, upon, countries, other, of.
6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.
 1. The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Pacific Ocean and the North Sea..
 2. The UK consists of four parts.
 3. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.
 4. The island of Great Britain can be divided into three main regions.
 5. The population of the UK is over 57 million people.
 6. Nowadays the UK depends upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.
 7. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack'.
 8. It is separated from the continent by the Panama Channel and the Strait of Dover.

Практическая работа № 74-75

Тема 1.13 Национальные символы. Достопримечательности

Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения с пониманием основного содержания.

Цель: формировать умение читать с полным пониманием прочитанного, активизировать употребление в речи лексических и грамматических знаний.

Время занятия-2 часа

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

London

One can't describe the country without mentioning its capital. London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, occupies a great area with the population over seven million people. It is situated upon both banks of the Thames. It is the main port and the

most important city. London can be divided into three parts: the City of London, the West End, and the East End.

The City, the heart of London, comprises the area of 2.6 sq.km. Less than 6,000 people live there. After finishing their working day more than 500,000 people leave the City. This part of London with numerous banks and offices has succeeded in remaining the financial centre of the UK for a long time.

The West End, the centre of London, is worth seeing. It includes historical palaces, famous parks, large hotels and shops. Rich people enjoy spending their free time and money there.

The East End, the workers' region, is made up of great industrial areas that depend on shipping. So, the English people have a habit of naming the City – the money of London, the West End – the goods of London, and the East End – the hands of London.

Vocabulary:

to comprise - охватывать

to leave - покидать, оставлять

numerous - многочисленный

to include - включать

to succeed - достигать цели, преуспевать

to remain - оставаться, пребывать в прежнем состоянии

to enjoy - получать удовольствие, наслаждаться, пользоваться, обладать

to depend on - зависеть от goods - товар, товары

Questions:

1. What is the capital of the UK? 2. What area does London occupy? 3. How many parts can London be divided into and what are these parts? 4. How many millions of people live in London? 5. What does the West End of London include? 6. Where do rich people like to spend their free time? 7. Is London situated on the river Thames? 8. The City is the heart of London, isn't it?

Выполните задания

1. Выпишите из текста предложения с модальным глаголом и переведите их.

2. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

Исторические дворцы, проводить время, тратить деньги, расположен на, многочисленные банки, главный порт, иметь привычку.

3. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово в каждом предложении дано курсивом.

1. *great*, London, area, occupies, a.

2. *The West End*, of, centre, is, the, London.

3. *is*, UK, capital, London, the, of, the.

4. *city*, is, port, the, It, main, most, and, important, the.

4. Вставьте эквиваленты модальных глаголов “can”, “may”, “must”.

1. I ... learn this grammar rule. 2. They can't buy a car now, but they ... buy it in three months.

3. You will ... speak Spanish in another few months. 4. I ... get up early on Mondays. 5. She had to wait 5 minutes for traffic to stop, but in the end she ... to cross the road.

United Kingdom

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface.

United Kingdom is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, a member of the EU, but still remains outside the European Monetary Union. In 1999 the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly of Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established. And it is a significant issue in the UK.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel.

The lowest point is Fenland - 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,343 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead.

Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:

England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts;

North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties;

Scotland is divided into 32 council areas;

Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas.

The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth II since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince

Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.

The Head of government is Prime Minister Gordon Brown since 27 June 2007.

Практическая работа № 76-79

Тема 1.14. Обычай и традиции в России. Обычай и традиции в Великобритании

Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста публицистического характера.

Цель: формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.

CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

The Russian love for holidays is known the world over. We adore holidays, indeed. But who does not? Perhaps our love for holidays is special for its indiscrimination – anything goes, just give us a chance to break the daily working routine and indulge into the surfeits of merry-making, eating and drinking. Of course, every holiday is good in its own way and we are not indifferent to their meaning and ritual side. Yet, it is not rare in this country that holidays vary both their attributes and meaning.

Thus, Russian holidays present a mixture of new and old, religious and secular, professional and private. National holidays reflect multicolored Russian history. Christian traditions were combined with pagan ones and therefore strongly connected to the seasons and agricultural cycle. Church holidays were mixed with those introduced during the communist regime. And we do not mind: every

holiday deserves celebration. When a national holiday falls on a weekend day people enjoy additional day-off because it is considered to be unfair to miss either a holiday or a weekend.

January 1 - The New Year

The New Year is the first in calendar and in popularity. It will be true to say that now the New Year is a greater holiday than Christmas in Russia. Long before December 31 sparkling fir trees appear in the streets, shops, offices and houses, bringing the joy of festive preparations and hope for happy miracles in the coming New Year. It is time to make wishes and presents to all friends and relatives. Children are looking forward for Father Frost (actually he is Grandfather Frost - Ded Moroz in Russian) and his granddaughter Snow Maiden (Snegurochka) to arrive at night and leave presents under the fir-tree. The grown-ups traditionally stay up for the whole night, making merry with friends and relatives.

The New Year celebrations slip to Christmas festivities and go on till January 8 - all these days from December 31 to January 8 are official days off now.

The celebrations start at about 11 pm, when the family is seated at the festive dinner. Shortly before 12 pm they toast "for the old year", remembering and paying tribute to the good things it brought about. It is a custom in Russia to listen to the speech of the head of state broadcasted over TV and radio. The President traditionally summarizes the achievements of the past year and wishes Happy New Year to the citizens of Russia.

After the speech, at midnight sharp, the country listens to the Kremlin chimes, which signalize the beginning of the New Year. The chimes are followed by the country's hymn.

During these exciting minutes all are drinking Champaign and wish each other Happy New Year. Afterwards lots of people like to go outdoors to let off all sorts of fireworks and bangers, and lit Bengal lights. Festive performances with songs, dances and games are held at the central squares of cities and towns.

As for lovers of peace and silence, their day will come to, when after the uproarious New Year's night the streets turn unusually quiet and calm for a few days, even in megalopolises like Moscow.

New Year Popular Beliefs

There is a whole range of beliefs concerning the celebrations of the New Year. The most famous saying asserts: "As you meet the New Year, so will you spend it". Thus everyone does one's best to celebrate this decisive holiday merrily and in the hearty company of friends and family.

They also say, that one must "leave all the debts to the old year", i.e. return the debts before the beginning of the coming year. On the New Year's Night one ought to be wearing brand new clothes, which at the best should be of the "lucky colours" of the year to come.

One of the most significant and breath-taking elements of the New Year's Night is making wishes. They believe that the utmost wishes made on the New Year's Night will surely fulfill in the New Year. There is a unique method of making wishes that gives almost a hundred percent fulfillment guarantee: while the chimes are striking twelve, one should write the wish on a sheet of paper, burn it on a candle, mix the ashes in his/her glass of Champaign and drink it before the chimes cease striking.

January 7 - Christmas

Russian Christmas comes two weeks later than in other countries, on January 7. This difference is due to the Orthodox Church that follows the Julian (old style) calendar. However, our 'spacious soul' cannot but feel with the rest of the world celebrating this fairy holiday on December

Christmas came to Russia in X century to substitute for pagan festivities of the winter solstice. Traditionally, people celebrated the Christmas Eve (January 6) with their families. The next day, however, carousing and merrymaking started, including masqueraded visits to neighbors with song singing, round-dancing and playing traditional games. Russian Christmas is rich with beautiful traditions. One of them is called Kolyadki. At Christmas night young people put on fancy dresses, gather in a noisy crowd and go in every house on their way, singing carols and merry songs. Hosts of the houses thank singers with all the kinds of sweet stuff like candies, chocolates and pastry.

Among other Christmas traditions are wishes of wealth and happiness for everybody and snowball games.

It was a custom for young ladies to tell fortune on these days; lots of fortunetelling methods have kept till days - yet they are not so widely used, of course. In Soviet times they abolished Christmas as an official holiday. In spite of that, it was still secretly celebrated by many people.

January 14 - The Old New Year's Day

Discrepancy between church calendars leads to the fact that January 14th corresponds to January 1 in the Julian calendar. And for those people who celebrate Christmas on 7 of January it is logical to meet the New Year seven days later. Others prefer not to lose a good chance to welcome the New Year twice.

Old New Year's Fortune-Telling and Carol-Singing

The most popular customs of Christmastide, which coincides with the Old New Year, are fortune-telling and kolyadki (carol-singing). Divination is special on the Old New Year's Eve. Almost everybody did it in olden days: the elderly people wanted to know about life, girls and boys about their intended, mothers about health and fortune of their children, and thrifty managers about business success.

The most common divination about future life was the one with spoons: the spoons are left on the table when everyone goes to bed. Everyone remembers his spoon and in the morning finds out how it lies: if it is just the way you put it before, everything will be fine, but if the spoon has somehow turned upside down, you should take care of your health and guard yourself against troubles.

One of the Old New Year's divinations about getting married is to overhear conversations at somebody's doors: if a girl hears "go" she will soon be married, and if it happens to be "sit", she will have to wait longer for her intended to arrive.

Actually, there were a great number of divination ways and methods, yet the majority of them have been forgotten.

February 23 - Man's Day

February 23 is celebrated all over Russia as the Homeland Defender's Day. Now a public holiday, it was first established in 1922 as the Red Army Day and from 1949 to 1993 it was named Day of the Soviet Army and the Navy. Nowadays, however, it has gained a more general sense of the "Man's Day", as a just match for the Women's Day following it on the calendar. Daddies, granddaddies, brothers, boyfriends, husbands and sons (i.e. all possible defenders) and, certainly, those who have served or are serving the army, get their share of greetings and presents on this remarkable day.

March 8th - International Women's Day

Russian women adore this holiday, when attention and care of men is guaranteed. On this day, it is traditional for men of all ages to give presents and flowers to women. Particular attention is paid to women inside their families.

Russian women hardly ever recollect that this holiday originated as a day of rebellion of women struggling to equal their rights with the men's ones.

At a second International Socialist Women's Conference organized in Copenhagen in 1910 Klara Zetkin, a champion of women's rights, proposed to fix 'a day of the struggle for women's rights', i.e. for equal opportunities.

As years went by, the holiday lost its original purpose and meaning, though in many countries it is the time for the feminists' rallies and the day of the struggle against the opposite sex.

In Russia, on the contrary, it is a day of affection and concord between the sexes. In a way, it is similar to such holidays as Valentine's Day and Mother's Day. It is a lovely holiday celebrating the beauty of women blossoming and nature awaking in spring.

Russian Orthodox Easter (Paskha)

Paskha is the highest celebration of the Orthodox Church. At midnight the church service starts.

It is a good time for visiting friends and relatives. People greet each other with words "Christ is risen" and "Indeed risen..." and treat each other with brightly colored boiled eggs, a symbol of Easter. The holiday table is served with such specialties as paskha (rich mixture of sweetened curds, butter and raisins) and kulich (Easter sweet bread). The Paskha is traditionally pyramid-shaped which is symbolic of Christ's tomb.

The Russian Easter egg tradition dates back to pre-Christian times when people saw eggs as fertility symbols and as devices of protection. Eggs represented renewal or new life. When Russian Orthodoxy was adopted, eggs took on Christian symbolism. One example of this is how red eggs symbolize the blood of Christ. The color red has strong symbolism in Russian culture.

Eggs may be cracked with nails as a reminder of Christ's suffering on the cross. Additionally, one egg may be cut into pieces—one piece for each family member at the Easter table to eat. Why do you have Easter eggs at Easter? Very simply, Christians have eggs at Easter because pagans used to celebrate the coming of spring with eggs (which were a sign of new life and rebirth). When Christianity spread and conquered pagan cultures, the old customs got absorbed into the new religion.

May 1 - Mayday

The Mayday holiday on the 1st of May started to be regularly celebrated in Russia since 1890. Until recently this holiday was called the International Solidarity Day of Workers and was one of the major Soviet holidays, widely celebrated by people all over the country with Mayday parades with bright banners, balloons and spring flowers. During the Soviet rule demonstrations of workers and even military parades were held on the 1st of May on the Red Square, Moscow. On the second day of the holiday mayovkas – alfresco public merrymaking - traditionally took place. In the 1990s the holiday lost its ideological meaning in Russia and in 1992 it was renamed into the Holiday of Spring and Work.

May 9 - Victory Day

The 9th on May is a very significant nationwide holiday of the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. Honouring the memory of soldiers who rescued the world from fascism, the Russians solemnly celebrate this holiday starting from 1945. However, it was declared an official day off not before 1965. In the course of time the celebrating ceremonies of the Victory Day have somewhat changed: the military parades, which were held annually before, are nowadays arranged only in the good round figure years; and there are no longer the earlier indispensable demonstrations of workers held on the 9th of May.

Still, the holiday keeps up its meaning, commemorating the millions of people fallen in World War II. There are both joyful and mournful moments in this holiday: meetings of veterans, laying wreaths to the monuments of Glory and beds of honour, the minute of silence, and the night salute in celebration of the victory over fascism.

June 12 - Independence Day

The Independence Day of Russia or the Day of Russia is one of the "youngest" public holidays in this country. On the 12th of June 1990 in the course of sovereignization of the republics of the USSR the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of RSFSR adopted the Declaration of the state sovereignty of Russia. In 1994 this day was declared as the national holiday. Officially it is the most important modern public holiday in the country, but for most of the Russians it remains just a formality.

July 7 - Ivan Kupala

This holiday is equivalent to the Holiday of St. John the Baptist and relates to water. To celebrate this day young people gathered near river and ponds, sang songs and danced. Mass baths were taken in that day. In the evenings fires were burned and young people tried to jump over the fires holding each-others' hands. If after the jump hands were still together, it meant a sign of close wedding. People went deep into the forests in pairs and alone to find a fern flower, said to blossom at Ivan Kupala night only and to fulfill wishes.

According to an old belief, Ivan Kupala personifies the blossoming of powers of nature. The rites are based on worshipping water and the sun. From times immemorial it was customary to make ritual bonfires on banks of rivers and lakes on the Eve of Ivan Kupala.

Purifying bonfires were the major peculiarity of Kupala Eve. They danced around bonfires, of course, to the accompaniment of live music. Young folks would throw wreaths over the bonfires and jump over them. Those who jumped higher were believed to live happier in future. In some places peasants even made their cattle go through this fire to protect it from pestilence. Mothers burned their ill children's underwear to make all illnesses burn down, too. The youth and kids after jumping over bonfires would arrange boisterous merry games and races with one another. Playing race and catch was invariable on this night. By an old pagan belief on Kupala Eve, which is the shortest night in the year, one should not sleep, since all evil spirits come alive and are quite active.

On the Eve of Ivan Kupala the youth would look for their intended ones and choose their destinies: girls launched wreaths with lit candles on water and boys were to catch them – whose wreath he gets, she will be his wife.

It is not a public holiday, yet is still remembered and loved by some people. The same concerns Troitsa, another holiday manifesting the mixture of pagan and Christian traditions.

Troitsa (the Trinity)

On Troitsa (the 50th day after Paskha) the houses were usually decorated with fresh green branches. The maiden's clothes were put on young birch-trees and songs and dances round the birch-trees took place. The garlands made of birch branches and flowers were put into water for fortune-telling.



November 4 – The Day of National Unity

Since 2005 Russia has celebrated a new holiday - the so-called Day of National Unity, commemorating the anniversary of the Russian people's victory over the Polish invaders back in 1612.

Almost four centuries back in early November the Russian levy en masse headed by merchant Minin and Prince Pozharsky kicked the interveners away from Moscow and put an end to the so-called Time of Troubles.

In fact the new holiday was introduced to replace the public holiday of the October Social Revolution, later renamed into the Day of Accord and Reconciliation on November 7. According to the majority of observers, the main reason for this shift of the day off was the intention to erase totally any associations with the anniversary of the October Social Revolution (7 November 1917).

Professional Holidays

Along with national holidays Russia has many other holidays, professional holidays (Day of the miner, Day of the fisherman, etc) making the major part of them. Some professional holidays have a fixed date, whereas most of them fall on the 1st, 2nd, etc. Sunday or Saturday of this or that month. The Teacher's Day, which was established in the USSR in 1965 is widely celebrated in Russia; initially it was marked annually on the second Sunday of October. In 1994 the holiday was shifted to the 5th of October and since then Russia has celebrated the International Teacher's Day together with other countries.

Brief History of Russian Cuisine

Russia stretches from the White Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south, from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, neighboring many other countries. Russians speak Russian and share the same culture and traditions nationwide. An essential part of every nation is its cuisine. Ethnographers start studying every nation with its cuisine because it can reveal its history, everyday life and traditions. Russian Cuisine is no exception and is a very important part of Russia and its history.

Russian cuisine dates back to the 10th century. Old Russian cuisine became really diverse by the 15th century. Of course it was influenced by natural and geographical conditions. The abundance of rivers, lakes and forests contributed to the appearance of dishes made from fish, game, mushrooms and berries.

In the fields they planted different grains like rye, oat, wheat, barley, buckwheat and others. They made grain porridges (каша) from it of different kinds. Porridge (каша) has always been a traditional national dish. Russians eat porridges throughout their lives: young kids eat manna-croup kasha, adults like buckwheat kasha.

As the Old Russian saying goes «Каша - матушка наша, а хлебец ржаной - отец наш родной» - (Porridge is our mother, bread is our father).

From the early times in Russia they used dough to make noodles(лапша), pelmeni (пельмени), vareniki (вареники), brown rye bread (черный ржаной хлеб) without which one cannot imagine the Russian cuisine. By the X century they got wheat grain and an assortment of pastry increased largely - they started baking karavai (каравай), kalach (калач), pies (пироги), pancakes (блины), oladii (оладьи) and others.

In the 9th century the most common ingredients were turnip (репа), cabbage (капуста), radish (редька), peas (горох), cucumbers (огурцы). They were eaten raw, baked, steamed, salted, marinated. Potatoes did not appear until the 18th century, and tomatoes until the 19th century. Up until the beginning of the 19th there not hardly any salads. The first salads were prepared from a certain vegetable. That's why they got names like : cabbage salad (салат капустный), cucumber salad (салат огуречный) or potato salad (картофельный). Later on the recipes became more complex and many salad were made from many different vegetables, sometimes with fish or meat, and they got more interesting names too: Spring (Весна), Health (Здоровье), Sea Gem (Морская жемчужина) and others.

Hot liquid dishes appeared from the early times as well: first fish soup (уха), shchi (щи), and later borsch (борщ), rassolnik - sour soup (рассольник), and then different sorts of Soyinka (солянка). In the XIX century these liquid dishes were named Soups (супы)

Among drinks popular were kvass (квас) and different wild berries' drinks. Spices (Пряности) were used extensively since the XI century. Russian and overseas merchants brought clove (гвоздика), cinnamon (корица), ginger (имбирь), coriander (кориандр), bay leaf (лавровый лист), black pepper (черный перец), olive oil (оливковое масло), lemons (лимоны) etc. Russia was trading with western countries and was a passing way to China.

Tea (**Чай**) was first brought to Russia in the XVII century. As for alcoholic drinks, in the Old Russia they drank low-alcohol drinks based on honey and berries. Vodka was first brought to Russia in XV century, and was immediately banned and did not appear until the reign of Ivan the Terrible in the middle of XVI century. At that time the first Tsar Bar was opened (Царский Трактир).

Russian cuisine was not only unique because of the ingredients they used but because the food was cooked in the Russian Stove (**в русской печи**). They baked bread in them, brewed kvass and beer, and on stoves they dried food. And they were generally used to heat houses and many people slept on them.

The food cooked in stoves was delicious because it was heated evenly from all sides. Russian stoves are no longer used these days, even in the countryside. They have been replaced by electric stoves and microwave ovens. In the old times the food of the elite class was no different from what the common people ate. By the XVII century the food of the elite became more sophisticated, differing not only in quantity but in the serving manner and ingredients.

Tsar feasts were very pompous and huge with a great variety of dishes. The number of dishes could reach 150-200.

The sizes of dishes increased, and the duration of the banquet. They normally started at lunch time and continued eating till late night.

XVIII century was a new era in the development of Russian society. Peter I not only transferred the capital to St. Petersburg closer to the Western Europe and changed the calendar, he changed many traditions. Russia was becoming more and more influenced by western European cuisine, first German and then Dutch and French.

The Russian aristocracy was hiring foreign chefs that totally replaced lady-cooks. The Russian cuisine got dishes like sandwiches (бутерброды), salads (салаты) and bouillon (бульон), and a choice of pan fried dishes (beefsteaks, entrecote, meat patties (котлеты), as well as sauces

(соусы), желе (jellies), creams etc. Russian trattorias (трактиры) were replaced by restaurants with waiters and hosts. Most of this did not affect the common people. Russian food was also diverse in different parts of the country because of the different climates and nature of those parts.

II. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.

“Traditions and customs of Great Britain”

Read the text and translate

So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words tradition and custom means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of them. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.

The full English breakfast. The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.

Afternoon tea. One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, muffins and biscuits.

Pancake Day. Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from house to house asking for a pancake. “Pancake races” are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.

The Guy Fawkes Night is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.

Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present... It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in Britain. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. A few years after, nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.

Выполнение после текстовых заданий

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations

От поколения к поколению, знамениты во всем мире, веселый, странный, интересный, традиция, завтрак, по всей стране, Первая мировая война, грибы, легкие закуски, традиционные угощения к чаю, 40-дневный Великий пост, ходить от дома к дому, сковорода, подбрасывать блины, мастерить костер, заложить бомбу, Парламент, большая ёлка, убрать украшения, спускаться по дымоходу, жареная индейка, морковь.

2. Quote the sentences in which these word combinations are used in the text

British customs, a substantial breakfast, usually consists of, a light dessert, traditionally served, with milk, of the 40 days, with frying pans, on 5th November, bonfires, to the Tower of London, German tradition, get their presents, the most important meal.

Практическая работа № 80-82

Тема 1.14 Обычаи и традиции США. Времена английского глагола.

Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста публицистического характера.

Цель: формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

Время занятия-2 часа

Переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

St. Valentine's Day

No one knows how Valentine's Day first appeared. There are several different theories. The first theory took place in Roman times, about 2,700 years ago. Rome is a city in Italy and when it was built, hungry wolves surrounded city walls and howled at night. They ate the people's sheep and sometimes even killed people. The Romans were afraid of the wolves, so they prayed to one of their gods Lupercus, to protect them. Lupercus was the Roman god who watched over sheep and shepherds. They prayed to this god on a special holiday named Lupercalia. This holiday was held on February 15th each year. Even after the wolves had disappeared, the Romans kept celebrating the holiday because they enjoyed it.

Thanksgiving Day

To my mind Thanksgiving Day is the most popular American national holiday. In XV century European people wanted to trade with China. But the way to China was too dangerous and expensive. That's why Christopher Columbus wanted to find a new route to this country. He didn't find new way, but in 1492 he opened New World (now it's North America). A lot of people came to the New World for different reasons: trade; freedom of religion; the freedom of politician; and some economic reasons. The first colonies appeared in Virginia in 1607 along the eastern coast of North America. In 1620 the first group of pilgrims came to the New World. They came there too late so they couldn't get good crops. That's why, more then half of them died in the first winter. Next year the people who lived in America - Indians, taught the pilgrims how to survive there. They showed them a lot of new kinds of food: potato, corn. Indians taught the pilgrims how to hunt, fish, get a good harvest. That year people got a great harvest, and they called their friends - Indians, and gave them their thanks with a huge dinner. So in 1621 was born a new American national holiday - Thanksgiving Day. Now it's celebrated on the 4th Thursday of November. On this day everyone comes to the house of his parents and they have a great Thanksgiving dinner.

Teacher: The next report is about Halloween.

Halloween

October 31st is a very special holiday called Halloween. In old times the night of October 31st was the last night of the year when all the witches and ghost were out. It was a celebration of dead souls.

The Celts believed that on this day ghosts walked the Earth and mingled with the living. At night people dressed up in costumes and tried to look like the souls of the dead. Children put on masks and went to the streets to beg. It was Halloween Day.

Today people, especially children, still wear costumes on this day and have masquerade parties.

Independence Day

On July 4th the Americans celebrate their national holiday — Independence Day. The United States gained independence as a result of gradual and painful process.

By the mid 1700's, it became difficult for thirteen British colonies in the New World to be ruled by a king 3000 miles across the ocean. The British empire imposed high taxes upon the colonies.

In 1774, the First Continental Congress drew up a list of grievances against the British crown. This document was the first draft of the document that would formally separate colonies from England.

In 1775, the Revolutionary War began. On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress presented a second draft of the list of grievances. On July 4th, the Continental Congress approved the Declaration of independence. But the War of independence lasted until 1783. After the war Independence Day became an official holiday.

Father's Day

Father's Day comes on the third Sunday in June. It is not a national holiday on that day. Americans honour their fathers. Many people send their fathers a card or a gift. Americans are great letter-writers. Whatever happens in a family, they congratulate all the members. They congratulate people on Easter, Christmas and Whitsun. They do not have to possess great literary talent themselves, because one can find printed texts for all possible occasions. One may select and check any of these suggested texts: "Here's to Father: always loved, respected, and admired". "Warmest wishes for your happiness on Father's Day and ever after". About 1909, the churches of Spokane, Washington, set aside the day to honour fathers. The custom soon spread throughout the United States and Canada. During the autumn, some colleges celebrate Dad's Day. They set aside a Saturday during the football season. On Dad's Day, they honour the fathers among the members and friends of the college.

Teacher: The next holiday - Memorial Day.

Memorial Day

Memorial Day is a [federal holiday in the United States](#) for remembering the people who died while serving in the [country's armed forces](#). The holiday, which is currently observed every year on the last Monday of May, will be held on May 28th, 2018. The holiday was held on May 30th from 1868 to 1970. It marks the start of the unofficial summer vacation season, while [Labor Day](#) marks its end. The holiday, from latest to earliest, is slightly more likely to fall on May 30th, May 28th or May 25th (58 in 400 years each) than on May 27th or May 26th, and slightly less likely to occur on May 31st or May 29th.

Mother's Day

Mother's Day comes on the second Sunday in May. It is a day when Americans honour their mothers. It is not a national holiday. Mother's Day is an American national observance in honour of motherhood. The holiday, suggested by Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, was set in 1914 by an act of Congress for annual celebration. It is also observed in England and Germany. In 1907, the day was celebrated in a church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A member of that church planned the Sunday morning

service to honour her own mother. More and more churches in cities and states set aside the day to honour mothers. Since 1914, the whole country has observed Mother's day. Most mothers like to celebrate the day with family reunions.

New Year's Day

The start of New Year's Day, at midnight, is heralded by fireworks, parties and special events, which are often televised. Very few people have to work on the day itself. For many it is a day of recovery from the New Year's Eve celebrations the previous night. In some towns and cities, parades are held and special football games are played. The birth of the first baby in the New Year is often celebrated with gifts to his or her parents and appearances in local newspapers and on local news shows. Many people make New Year's resolutions. These are usually promises to themselves that they will improve something in their own lives. Common New Year's resolutions are to stop smoking or drinking alcohol, to lose weight, exercise more or to live a healthier lifestyle.

Easter

Easter — it's a big religious holiday, because Christians celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. The date of celebrating changes every year. Easter is observed anywhere between March 22nd and April 25th every year. It falls on one of spring Sundays. Seven weeks before Easter — it is the Lent. People must not eat the animal products and meal 7 weeks.

People prepare for the celebration during the last week, which we name Holy Week. Of course, the customs related with this day are different in every country. For example, Easter cakes and Easter eggs are the traditional food in several countries. Women bake Paskhas on Friday, this day was called Good (or Holy) Friday. It's really an important day for many Christians, because Jesus Christ was crucified on this day. Jesus' sacrifice was made for us. It's a day when people say the prayers of thanksgiving and sing solemn hymns.

On Saturday women dye the eggs. Red color is traditional color of eggs, but this tradition changed a little bit. Nowadays we can see on the Easter table the eggs of different colors. Eggs are either hard-boiled and decorated or made from plastic, chocolate, candy or other materials. In the Saturday evening, Christian people go to church. The Easter mass lasts all night. The priest consecrates the food in the morning. People go home for breakfast after the ceremony. The first food that they eat is the blessed food. It is the time, where Easter Bunny is a part of the holiday in USA and some other countries.

Labor Day

Labor Day is a United States federal holiday observed on the first Monday in September, that is dedicated to the social and economic achievements of American workers. It constitutes a yearly national tribute to the contributions workers have made to the strength, prosperity (процветание), and well-being of the country. The first Labor Day holiday was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5th, 1882, in New York City, in accordance with the plans of the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Union held its second Labor Day holiday just a year later, on September 5th, 1883.

Columbus Day

Columbus Day, which is on the second Monday of October, remembers Christopher Columbus' arrival to the Americas on October 12th, 1492.

Some Americans celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of their country with church services and other activities. In some towns and cities, special church services, parades and large events are held.

Columbus Day is a public holiday in many parts of the United States, but is not a day off in some states. Some government offices are closed because Columbus Day is still a federal government holiday. Many businesses and shops are open in states that don't have Columbus Day as a public holiday. Schools are not required to close but check with your school district or school calendar on Columbus Day school holiday closures. The same goes for post offices - check with your local post office.

Martin Luther King`s birthday

Each year on the third Monday of January, America honors the birth and life of the activist and minister Martin Luther King.

King was the first modern private citizen to be honored with a federal holiday, and for many familiar with his non-violent leadership of the civil rights movement, it made sense to celebrate him. But for others, the suggestion that King — a black minister who was vilified during his life and gunned down when he was just 39 years old — deserved a holiday was nothing short of incendiary.

St. Patrick`s Day

St. Patrick`s Day is celebrated every year on March 17th in honor of Saint Patrick of Ireland. He was the patron of Ireland, and a saint who brought Christianity to the nation. Saint Patrick is also known for driving the snakes away from Ireland. The national symbol of Ireland is shamrock and according to legend Saint Patrick chose this plant to illustrate the Holy Trinity to the Irish. Nobody knows exactly why St. Patrick`s Day is celebrated on March 17th. However, there is a theory that on this day Saint Patrick died. Originally the holiday was celebrated only in Ireland but today a lot of countries in the world celebrate it. Traditional activities include dressing up in green clothes, holding parades, arranging fireworks, singing and dancing in the streets, going to pubs, organizing fairs and festivals. As it`s a religious holiday, many people in Ireland attend mass for saying prayers. Green is the official colour of St.

Практическая работа № 83-86

Тема 1.15. Жизнь в городе. Жизнь в деревне. Типы вопросов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста,
Время занятия-2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

«Жизнь в городе»

Aim: 1) to develop communicative skills on the topic “ Life in a city”

Objectives: 1) to introduce new module “Who are you?”; 2) to practice speaking skills (dialogue and monologue) on the topic Life in a city”3) to revise making direct questions in the type of oral exam task; 4) to learn new vocabulary on the topic and practicing them in reading exam task; 5) To teach students to analyze information which they get from different resources.

Materials and equipment: Textbook, cards, computer presentation, CD

Stages

I. Introduction

- 1) Greeting T: Good morning children! Class: Good morning teacher!
T: How are you? Cl.: We are OK!
T: Now dear friends, greet each other, ask how you are doing and say that you are glad to see each other.
e.g. St1: Hello, Sasha! St 2: Hello, Katya! St1: How are you? St2: Fine, thank, and you?
St.1: I am OK. ST2: Nice to see you. St1: Nice to see you too.
2) Talk to student on duty
T: Who's on duty today? St.1: I am on duty today.
T: Who's absent today? St1: All are present.
T: Well, let's start our lesson

Britain is an urban country and about four fifths of the UK population lives in cities and towns. City life has its advantages and disadvantages and so does country life, however, there seems to be an increased interest in the country, especially among young families.

And what do you think about this? Is life in a countryside really more convenient than in a city? So then which is better for young people: living in a city or in the countryside? How to make your location a better place for living?

Вспомните основные 1) слова, относящиеся к городу или деревне;

2) словосочетания, характеризующие жизнь в городе и деревне и разделите их на 2 колонки:

Countryside Village

- 1.University, meadow, horse, lift, orchard, rubbish chute, block of flats, shopping mall, pig, field, metro, well, shepherd, central heating, theatre, trolleybus, harvest, milking machine, farm
2. opportunities for making money, good education facilities, good transport facilities, criminal activities, polluted environment, busy and noisy, peace and harmony, clean air, fresh fruit and vegetables

Практическая работа № 87-89

Тема 1.15. Времена английского глагола. Городская жизнь.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста,

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

II. Выполните упражнения по теме «Городская жизнь»

1) Look at the blackboard. You can see advantages and disadvantages of living in a city and in a village. We must correctly distribute them.

Два учащихся выходят к доске и разбирают преимущества и недостатки жизни в городе и в деревне, остальные делают это задания в парах за партой.

Advantages of life in a city

- lots of museums, theatres and cinemas
- beautiful parks
- everyone may find an interesting work and earn a lot of money
- prestigious education
- a wider choice of shops, sports facilities and health centers
- good restaurants

Disadvantages of life in a city

- much pollution and traffic jams
- need much money
- dangerous life for children
- a lot of crime and violence
- more problems with health
- bad habits (smoking, drinking alcohol, taking drugs)

Advantages of life in a village

- the air is fresh
- there is no pollution
- eat lots of fruit and vegetables
- a healthy lifestyle
- live in their own houses with lots of rooms
- go to the forests and gather mushrooms and flowers
- spend much time in the open air

Disadvantages of life in a village

- there is nothing to do
- have to work hard all day long to grow fruit and vegetables
- no cinemas and theatres
- it is difficult to find a job
- can't get good education

2) упражнение №11 стр. 179 учебника (устный опрос).

I live in...

Living in...(a big city, a small town, a village) has both advantages and disadvantages.

The advantages are...

The disadvantages are...

I prefer living in... because...

Практическая работа № 90-92

Раздел 2 Профессионально-ориентированное содержание

Тема 2.1. Работа в коллективе.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста,

Время занятия-2 часа

1. Приветствие противоположной стороны:

«It's my pleasure to welcome you to ...»

«I would like to welcome you to ...»

2. Определение повестки дня:

«I would like now to begin by suggesting the following agenda»;

«To start with, I think we should establish the overall procedure»;

3. Описание Вашей позиции, обозначение условий:

«We'd like to propose that ...»

«We propose / suggest ...»

4. Ответ на предложение оппонента:

«Maybe it would be better to ...»;

«Perhaps a better idea would be ...»;

5. Выражение согласия:

«I think we can both agree that...»:

«I agree with you on that point».

«I think that would be acceptable».

6. Фразы для выражения возражения:

«That's not exactly how I look at it».

«If you look at it from my point of view...»

7. Аргументирование в переговорах:

«The reason for that is ...»

«This is because ...»

8. Приоритизация интересов:

«The most important issue for us is ...»

«Our intention is ...»

11. Уточнение позиции стороны:

«If I understood you correctly ...»

«Are you suggesting that ...»

9. Фразы для выражения компромисса:

«If you were prepared to ..., we might be able to...»

«We are ready to accept your offer; however, there would be one condition»

10. Принятие предложения оппонента:

«This agreement is acceptable to us».

«I think we have reached an agreement here».

12. Фразы для завершения переговоров:

«Let's just summarize our agreement?»

«I think you've covered everything».

“10 Ways of Preventing Conflict”. Запиши в тетрадь 5 способов предотвращения конфликтов, которые, по-твоему мнению, наиболее действенны. Переведи их письменно.

Используя слова ниже, дай совет, что люди должны и не должны делать, чтобы избежать конфликт.

To avoid a conflict we should ...

To avoid a conflict we should not ...

To resolve a conflict we should ...

To resolve a conflict we should not ...

ask for advice from someone who is older than you

listen attentively to other people

punish unfairly - наказать несправедливо

be optimistic

be confident and relaxed - быть уверенным и спокойным

use words like "never" and "always"

ignore someone's opinion

keep a sense of humour

speak calmly

tell people what makes you unhappy - рассказать людям, что делает вас несчастным

respect someone's opinion - уважать мнение

Good morning / afternoon, ladies and gentlemen!

Доброе утро / Добрый день, дамы и господа!

Thank you for coming.

Благодарю вас, что пришли.

(It's...o'clock.) Let's start.

(Сейчас ... часов.) Начнем.

There are three items on the agenda.

На повестке дня три вопроса.

We are here today to consider...

Мы собрались сегодня, чтобы рассмотреть...

I'd like to ask Mr. to tell us about...

Прошу господина сообщить нам о...

Let me move a motion?

Позвольте внести предложение?

Can I summarize that

Позвольте подытожить?

Can we go on to think about...

Позвольте продолжать размышления по поводу...

Let's move on the next point.

Переходим к следующему пункту.

So, we've decided...

Таким образом, мы решили ...

I think we can close the meeting now.

Думаю, что на этом можно объявить совещание закрытым.

That's all. The next meeting will be...

Вот и все. Следующее совещание состоится ...

It remains me to thank you.

Мне остается поблагодарить вас.

Практическая работа № 93-96

Тема 2.1. Отношения внутри коллектива. Условные предложения. Аудирование «Рабочий коллектив»

Перевод разговорной речи из видео и аудиоматериалов (с английского на русский язык)

Цель: совершенствовать умение перевода разговорной речи из видео и аудиоматериалов.

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

About interviews

Once the company has obtained the resumes and completed forms of the candidates, the next step is to compare them. This can be a lengthy process, trying to match the attributes of the applicants to the post. Some CVs and forms will be discounted straight away because, for example:

- they are badly written, perhaps they have poor spelling and are untidy
- the applicant's qualifications may be inadequate for the post
- the applicant may be too old or too young.

These applicants will be sent letters informing them that they were unsuccessful in their application. Of the CVs and application forms remaining, a "short" list will be drawn up. This is a list of the applicants seen as best suited for the post. Letters will be sent to those listed, inviting them for interview on a certain date. At the same time the company will usually send for references.

The interview is the major way the companies assess whether a candidate is suitable for a particular post. It allows the company to make a judgment on:

- the candidate's personality (will he fit into the company and be able to mix with other staff?)
- the ability of the candidate to communicate
- whether the information on the CV or application form is correct.

It also gives the candidate the chance to find out more about the company, such as the working conditions, hours of work, pay and training.

II. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion.
2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask).
3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year.
4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me.
5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him.
1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job.
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive.
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you.
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer.
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home.
1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill.
2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too.
3. We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella.
4. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes.
5. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night.

Практическая работа № 97-100

Тема 2.1. Официальное общение. Неофициальное общение. Дресс-код. Времена английского глагола.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста,
Время занятия-2 часа

I. Официальное общение и неофициальное. Прочитайте фразы.

Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening – Доброе утро/день/вечер.

Такое приветствие считается самой распространенной формой обращения.

Good morning, everyone. I hope you are doing well this morning – Доброе утро всем.

Надеюсь, у вас все в порядке

Чтобы выразить особое почтение используйте фразу: Good morning, Mr Smith – Доброе утро, мистер Смит. Если вы хорошо знакомы, используйте имя вместо фамилии.

Hello. How do you do? – Здравствуйте. Как ваши дела?

Nice to meet you/Pleased to meet you – Рад встрече.

Также подойдет при первом знакомстве в деловой обстановке.

How have you been doing? How have you been? – Как у вас обстоят дела?

Более уважительный, простой и вежливый вариант неформальной фразы How are you?

При формальном общении:

Good morning! You must be Ann?

Yes, good morning. I'm sorry, and your name is?

My name is Alex. Very nice to meet you. Welcome to Madrid!

Thank you.

How are you today?

Very well, thank you. And yourself?

I'm good. Thanks for asking.

Hello!

Hello! Are you Ann?

Yes, that's right. What's your name?

Alice. Nice to meet you. How are you?

Fine, thanks. And you?

I'm good, thanks.

Hi!

Hey! Ann?

Ye. Your name?

Alice. Good to meet you.

You, too.

How are you doing?

Ye, not bad. You?

Pretty good.

Hello, boys and girls/Hello, pupils.

Hello, teacher.

Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you, too.

Sit down, please.

Приветствие при знакомстве

Good afternoon! You must be John? Добрый день! Вы должно быть Джон? (официальное приветствие)

Hello! Are you Peter? Здравствуйте! Вы, должно быть, Питер? (нейтральное приветствие)

Hi! Alex? Привет! Алекс, верно?

Hello! How are you?/How are you doing?How is it going? Здравствуй! Как твои дела?
Doing well! And how have you been? Отлично! Как у тебя?

Great! How about you? Отлично! А как насчет тебя?

Do you remember when was the last time we saw each other? Ты помнишь, когда мы виделись в последний раз?

Hey/Hey there/Hey man/Hey there everyone – Привет/Привет, друг/Привет, всем.

Yo – Привет (используется только в кругу друзей, не применительно к учителям, родственникам, даже если у вас близкие и доверительные отношения).

Howdy – Как твои дела? (используется в зависимости от региона, будьте внимательны).

What`s up? What's new? – Что нового?

Where have you been hiding? – Где ты пропадал?

Wotcha? – Привет! (можно использовать при встрече с другом, с которым не виделись сто лет и готовы прыгнуть на него от радости).

Hiya! – Привет! (можно услышать преимущественно на севере Англии).

How do? – Как дела?

«Знакомство в официальной и неофициальной обстановке».

В официальной обстановке можно представить одного человека другому следующим образом:

Mrs Johnson, may I introduce Mr Bentley? Mr Bentley – Mrs Johnson.

Альтернативой выражения May I introduce...? в менее формальной ситуации могут выступить следующие фразы (в порядке убывания степени официальности):

Let me introduce... - Позвольте мне представить...

I'd like you to meet... - Я бы хотел, чтобы вы познакомились с...

This is... - Это...

Meet... - Познакомьтесь с...(преимущественно используется американцами)

Два человека, которых уже представили друг другу, обычно говорят:

How do you do? (В официальной, формальной обстановке)

Hallo. (В неофициальной обстановке)

Pleased/ Glad/ Nice to meet you. – Приятно / Рад познакомиться с вами. (Выражения довольно часто употребляются в США, в Британии образованные люди предпочитают "How do you do?")

Фраза, которой часто предваряют знакомство:

Have you met...?

Если возникла необходимость представиться самому, можно сказать следующее:

Официальный стиль:

• May I introduce myself? My name's Michael Lensky. I'm your guide. - Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут Михаил Ленский. Я - ваш гид.

Менее официальный стиль:

• Let me introduce myself. - Позвольте мне представиться.

Или просто:

• My name is Michael. [или] I'm Michael. - Меня зовут Михаил.

Если необходимо представить человека большой аудитории, например, выступающего с речью или докладом, говорят следующее:

• Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in introducing Professor Hornby.

Далее кому-то из собеседников следует начать разговор. Можно задать вопрос, подобный следующим:

• Is this your first visit to...? – Это ваш первый визит в...?

• Have you been here before? – Вы бывали здесь раньше?

• Have you visited/ seen...? – Вы уже посетили/ видели...?

• How do you like/ find (our)...? – Как вы находите (наш)...?

- How do you like it here? – Как вам здесь нравится?
- What do you think of...? – Что вы думаете о...?
- Are you interested in...? – Вы интересуетесь...?

Менее прямыми и, соответственно, более тактичными воспринимаются разделительные вопросы (так называемые "tag-questions"), в которых вторая часть (tag) в структуре вопроса, превращает утверждение в собственно вопрос (The weather is fine today, isn't it? – Погода сегодня прекрасная, не правда ли?).

Например:

- This is your first visit to Moscow, isn't it? - Это ваш первый визит в Москву, не так ли?
- You're interested in painting, aren't you? - Вы интересуетесь живописью, не правда ли?

Другими фразами, побуждающими к ответной реплике, могут быть:

I believe (that)... - Полагаю (что)...

I hear (that)... - Я слышал (что)...

I've been told... - Мне говорили...

- I hear you're from Manchester. - Я слышал, что вы из Манчестера.
- I've been told you're doing research in Medieval Japanese Literature. - Мне говорили, что вы занимаетесь исследованиями в области Средневековой японской литературы.
- I expect you've already been on a sight-seeing tour. - Полагаю, вы уже осмотрели достопримечательности.

• It's lovely day, isn't it? - Прекрасный день, не так ли?

• Isn't this rain awful? - Разве этот дождь не ужасен?

Read the conversation and pay attention to the style of speech

I find the discussions very useful, too.

2. At Work (formal)

Mr Briggs: Good morning, Mr Ward. How are you?

Mr Ward: Very well, thank you. How are you?

Mr Briggs: Fine, thanks. I don't think you've met my secretary. (To his secretary) This is Mr Ward. This is Miss Cromby.

Mr Ward: How do you do?

Miss Cromby: How do you do?

It's the best party I've been to for ages.

11. At a Party (b) (informal)

Ann: Have you met my sister Rosemary?

Arnold: Hallo, Rosemary. Pleased to meet you.

Rosemary: Hallo, Arnold. It's nice to meet you too. I hear you're a perfect dancer. Shall we dance? Arnold: I'm sorry. I am actually a terrible dancer.

Практическая работа № 101-103

Тема 2.2. Деловое общение

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста,

Время занятия-2 часа

The Future of the Internet

Everywhere we go, we hear about the Internet. It's on television, in magazines, newspapers, and in schools. One might think that this network of millions of computers around the globe is as fast and captivating as television, but with more and more users logging on everyday and staying on longer and longer, this «Information Superhighway» could be perhaps more correctly referred to as an expressway of big city centre at rush hour.

It is estimated that thirty five to forty million users currently are on the Internet. According to a recent statistics, an average Internet call lasts five times as longer as the average regular telephone call. 10 percent of the Internet calls last 6 hours or longer. This can cause an overload and, in turn, cause telephone network to fail.

The local network was designed for short calls which you make and then hang up, but Internet calls often occupy a line for hours. With so many users in the Internet and their number is growing by 200 percent annually, it certainly provides new challenges for the telephone companies. The Internet, up to

the beginning of the 90s, was used only to read a different texts. Then in the early 90's, a way was made to see pictures and listen to a sound on the Internet. This breakthrough made the Internet to be most demanded means of communication, data saving and transporting.

However, today's net is much more than just pictures, text, and sound. The Internet is now filled with voice messages, video conferencing and video games. With voice messages, users can talk over the Internet for the price of the local phone call.

Nowadays we no longer have to own a computer to access the Internet. Now, -devices such as Web TV allow our television to browse the Web and use Electronic Mail. Cellular phones are now also dialing up the Internet

to provide E-mail and answering machine services. The telephone network was not designed and built to handle these sorts of things. Many telephone companies are spending enormous amounts of money to upgrade the telephone lines.

K. Kao and G. Hockman were the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables, as opposed to copper wire, to carry telephone signals. Fiber optics uses pulses of light to transmit binary code, such as that used in computers and other electronic devices. As a result the amount of bandwidth is incredibly raised. Another solution for the problem is fast modems which satisfy the need for speed.

By accessing the Net through the coaxial cable that provides television to our homes, the speed can be increased 1,000 fold. However, the cable system was built to only send information one way. In other words, they can send stuff to us, but we can't send anything back, if there is no modem available.

Yet another way is being introduced to access the Internet, and that is through the use of a satellite dish just like the TV dishes currently used to deliver television from satellites in space to your home. However, like cable connection, the information can only be sent one way.

Faster ways of connecting to the Internet may sound like a solution to the problem, but, just as new lanes on highways attract more cars, a faster Internet could attract many times more users, making it even slower than before. To help solve the problem of Internet clogs, Internet providers are trying new ways of pricing for customers. So, in business time any connection to Net cost more than your connection in the night. In conclusion, I should add that if we want to keep the Internet usable and fairly fast, we must not only improve the telephone lines and means of access, but also be reasonable in usage.

Questions:

1. How many users are currently in the Internet?
2. How long does an average Internet call last?
3. What can cause the overload of the telephone system?
4. What was the main purpose of the Internet up to the 90s?
5. Do we need to have a computer to get access to the Internet today?
6. Who was the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables?
8. What is the alternative way to get access to the Internet today?

Vocabulary:

network — сеть to captivate — пленить

to log on — входить, подключаться overload — перегрузка
to last — длиться Web TV — веб-телевидение
to grow (past grew, p.p.grown) — расти, увеличиваться
video conferencing — видео-конференц-связь
breakthrough — крупное достижение, прорыв
voice message — голосовое послание to browse — просматривать
cellular phone — сотовый телефон to dialing up — набирать номер, звонить
answering machine — автоответчик to handle — обращаться, иметь дело с
amount — количество fiber optic cables — оптоволоконный кабель
opposed — зд. Вместо binary code — бинарный код, двоичный код

amount of bandwidth — пропускная способность fast modem — быстрый
модем coaxial cable — коаксиальный кабель
to increase 1,000 fold — увеличить(ся) в 1000 раз lane — линии движения
satellite dish — спутниковая тарелка clog — засорение, препятствие customer — клиент,
покупатель
business time — бизнес-время

Практическая работа № 104-107

Тема 2.3. Исторические личности. Великие открытия Перевод разговорной речи из видео и аудиоматериалов (с английского на русский язык)

Цель: совершенствовать умение перевода разговорной речи из видео и аудиоматериалов.

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Переведите текст.

More than 100 years ago, an American teenager, Frank Epperson, invented this at the age of 11. The discovery happened by accident: in the evening the boy, out of forgetfulness, left the juice in the street. In the morning, a glass of popped ice cream turned out to be very popular with Frank's friends and relatives. When Epperson was 29 years old, he patented his invention.

Iron.

This invention was invented a long time ago, long before the advent of electricity. This appliance was empty inside. Hot coal was placed inside the device, which made it very heavy. Later, an electric cord was attached to the device, and a wire spiral was inserted inside. In addition, the device has acquired a switch that changes its heating. At first they were also hazardous to health, as coals emitted carbon monoxide.

Elevator.

The inventor was a self-taught mechanic Ivan Kulibin. The invention was built more than two hundred years ago in Russia during the time of Catherine the Second. Initially, it was a real work of art - inside were gilding, mirrors. To launch the mechanism, several soldiers who twisted the handle were required. The name of the invention comes from the English word.

Eraser.

First, bread crumb was used instead of this invention. In 1770, an English scientist Joseph Priestley discovered that rubber could be used instead of crumb. In 1839, Charles Gidier mixed rubber and sulfur. The new material for this invention, rubber, was more durable and flexible. In 1858, the first pencil was invented, to which this invention was attached. Later they began to make it harder to erase ink.

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (Late 19th Century)

It is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced it in 1885. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model in 1908. Like them or hate them, they have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on it.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working subject. With these things soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

This thing has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of it in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

II. Выполните упражнения по теме «Прямая и косвенная речь»

A)

- Greg said that ... a new job.
a. he will need b. would he need c. he needed
- Tim complained that he ... at four o'clock in the morning.
a. is working b. will be working c. was working
- He said that he ... that film.
a. was seen b. had already seen c. has already seen
- Anna explained to me that the hairdresser's ... down the road.
a. was located b. is located c. locates
- Charles said that he ... me the following day.
a. will call b. would have called c. would call
- Bill asked me what ... for dinner the day before.
a. I have made b. I had made c. had I made
- He said that If I ... Kathrin, she ... me.
a. asked / would help b. ask / will help c. have asked / would help
- I was worried if ... enough space to buy a new TV set to my room.
a. would I have b. I would have c. I will have
- Alex wondered if ... for the weekend at his place.
a. his sister is going to stay b. his sister will stay c. his sister was going to stay
- Ben asked him whether he... a motorcycle.
a. will ride b. can ride c. could ride

B)

- Ben asked him whether he... a motorcycle.
a. will ride b. can ride c. could ride
- The police officer ... the car.
a. ordered him to stop b. would order stopping c. orders to stopped
- Pam asked him why he ... his job.
a. wanted to leave b. wants to leave c. wanted to leaving
- He said the bus ... a little late that day.
a. can be b. will be c. might be
- Pam ... to the cinema.
a. suggests to go b. suggested going c. suggested to go

6. It was very late, so I ... to bed.
a. said I go b. said I was going c. say I am going
 7. He said the fire ... a lot of damage to the building.
a. will do b. had been doing c. had done
 8. Simon was wrong when he said that Andrew ... to his new apartment the next day.
a. would be moving b. would have moved c. moved
 9. She told him that he ... harder.
a. should study b. can study c. will study
 10. He said that if he ... so quickly, the accident ... even worse.
a. had been acting / would be b. had acted / would be c. hadn't acted / would have been
- B)
1. She told us that the new furniture ... the day before.
a. will be delivered b. would be delivered c. had been delivered
 2. She was worried that her son ... very well that semester.
a. doesn't study b. wasn't studying c. isn't studying
 3. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.
a. had inspect b. will inspect c. would inspect
 4. He ... the money he had earned.
a. demanded to be given b. demands c. demanded to have given
 5. He admitted ... my secret.
a. have given b. to give away c. having given away
 6. He claimed that he ... a prize.
a. will win b. had won c. had been winning
 7. He complained that he ... enough money to buy such an expensive presents.
a. didn't earn b. doesn't earn c. would not be earning
 8. Our teacher insisted on ... by Friday.
a. our finishing b. our to finish c. to finish
 9. She explained that she ... him because he was rude.
a. didn't like b. would like c. liked
 10. He said that Tom was the best student he
a. would teach b. was teaching c. had ever taught

Практическая работа № 108-110

Тема 2.3. Михаил Ломоносов. Дмитрий Менделеев. «Великий ученый Дарвин»

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста,

Время занятия-2 часа

I.Переведите текст.

MIKHAEL LOMONOSOV (1711—1765)

Mikhael Lomonosov is the father of the Russian science, an outstanding poet, the founder of Russian literature. Mikhael Lomonosov was born in 1711 in Arkhangelsk province. He liked to spend his free time fishing with his father. He began to read himself when he was a little boy. He wanted to study and when he was 19 he went on foot to Moscow. He decided to enter the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. He entered it and 6 years later in 1736 he was sent abroad to complete his studies in chemistry and mining. Lomonosov worked hard and he became a great scientist. Lomonosov was a physicist, a painter, an astronomer, a geographer, a historian and a statesman. Mikhael Lomonosov made a telescope. He observed a lot of stars and planets with his telescope. Lomonosov wrote the first scientific grammar of the Russian language. He wrote many poems.

Mikhael Lomonosov built a factory near Petersburg. It was the factory, where glass was produced. Mikhael Lomonosov was the founder of the first Russian University. This University is named after Lomonosov and it is situated in Moscow. Mikhael Lomonosov died in 1765. But people know and remember him.

II.Переведите текст.

Read the text, put the abstracts into the necessary order. Think of the title.

A Mendeleev's parents were Maria Mendeleeva and Ivan Mendeleev. He was the seventeenth child in his family. His father worked as a teacher. Maria Mendeleeva worked in the glass factory which belonged to her family. When Mendeleev was 13 he entered the Gymnasium in Tobolsk.

B From 1859 to 1861 Mendeleev worked in Heidelberg. In April 1862 he married Feozva Nikitichna Leshcheva. Two years later Mendeleev became a professor at the Saint Petersburg Technological Institute. In 1865 he became a professor at Saint Petersburg State University. The same year Mendeleev completed his dissertation "On the Combinations of Water with Alcohol".

C Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev was born on 8 February 1834 near Tobolsk. He was a great Russian scientist, talented chemist. He is best known for his development of the periodic law of the properties of the chemical elements.

D In 1849 his family moved to Saint Petersburg. In 1850 Mendeleev joined the Main Pedagogical Institute. Later Mendeleev became a science master of the Simferopol.

F After this, Mendeleev tried to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. In 1869 he published his first version of what became known as the periodic table, in which he demonstrated the periodic law. In two years he published the second version, in which he left the gaps for elements that were not yet known. By 1871 Saint Petersburg was known as a center for chemistry research.

E Mendeleev got a lot of awards from different scientific organizations but he resigned from Saint Petersburg University in 1890. Three years later Mendeleev became Director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. His task was to formulate new standards of measures. Mendeleev worked out new principles of metrology.

At the age of 73 Dmitri Mendeleev died of influenza in Saint Petersburg.

III.Переведите текст. Charles Darwin (1809—1882)

A hundred years ago people believed that plants and animals had always been as they are now. They thought that all the different sorts of living things, including men and women, were put in this world by some mysterious power a few thousand years ago.

It was Charles Darwin, born at Shrewsbury on the 12th of February, 1809, who showed that this was just a legend. As a boy Darwin loved to walk in the countryside, collecting insects, flowers and minerals. He liked to watch his elder brother making chemical experiments. These hobbies interested him much more than Greek and Latin, which were his main subjects at school.

His father, a doctor, sent Charles to Edinburgh University to study medicine. But Charles did not like this. He spent a lot of time with a zoologist friend, watching birds and other animals, and collecting insects in the countryside.

Then his father sent him to Cambridge to be trained as a parson. But Darwin didn't want to be a doctor or a parson. He wanted to be a biologist.

In 1831 he set sail in the Beagle for South America to make maps of the coastline there. Darwin went in the ship to see the animals and plants of other lands. On his voyage round the world he looked carefully at thousands of living things in the sea and on land and came to very important conclusions.

This is what he came to believe. Once there were only simple jelly-like creatures living in the sea. Very slowly, taking hundreds millions of years, these have developed to produce all the different kinds of animals and plants we know today. But Darwin waited over twenty years before he let the world know his great ideas. During that time he was carefully collecting more information. It showed how right he was that all living things had developed from simpler creatures.

He wrote a famous book 'The Origin of Species'.
People who knew nothing about living things tried to make fun of Darwin's ideas.
The development of science has shown that Darwin's idea of evolution was correct.

Практическая работа № 111-115

Тема 2.4 Финансовые учреждения. Финансовые услуги. Согласование времен. Банки.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

Время занятия-5 часов

I.Переведите текст.

Financial institutions include banks, credit unions, asset management firms, building societies, and stock brokerages. These institutions are responsible for distributing financial resources in a planned way to the potential users.

There are a number of institutions that collect and provide funds for the necessary sector or individual. On the other hand, there are several institutions that act as the middleman and join the deficit and surplus units. Investing money on behalf of the client is another of the variety of functions of financial institutions.

hello_html_m51510c2.jpg

Financial institutions can be categorized as follows:

Deposit Taking Institutions

Finance and Insurance Institutions

Investment Institutions

Pension Providing Institutions

Risk Management Institutions

At the same time, there are several governmental financial institutions assigned with regulatory and supervisory functions (наделенные регулируемыми и надзорными функциями). These institutions have played a distinct role in fulfilling the financial and management needs of different industries (определенная роль в выполнении финансовых и управленческих потребностей различных отраслей промышленности).

Deposit taking financial organizations are known as commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings associations, loan associations and so on.

The primary functions of financial institutions of this nature are as follows:

Accepting Deposits

Providing Commercial Loans

Providing Real Estate Loans (предоставление кредитов недвижимости)

Providing Mortgage Loans

Issuing Share Certificates (выдача сертификатов акций)

II.Переведите текст.

There are many important financial institutions which provide finance for companies. These institutions provide money in different ways.

Banks. Although banks specialize in supplying short-term loans, they are prepared to make loans for longer periods – up to 20 years in certain circumstances.

Insurance companies

The regular premiums paid by policyholders are invested in government securities, company shares, land, and property of all kinds. The income from these investments makes it possible for insurance companies to pay out interests which are greater than the total payments made by policyholders.

Pension funds

Although in many countries there is a state pension scheme to which all workers contribute, a large number of employed and self-employed people also belong to private pension schemes. The money which accumulates in these pension funds is invested and works in a very similar manner to the funds of insurance companies.

Investment trusts

These are limited companies buying shares in other companies which they believe will be the most successful ones. People who then buy shares in investment trusts are paid dividends and investment funds obtain a profit too.

These operate in a very similar manner to investment trusts. But they are not limited companies – they do not issue shares, they issue units. These units cannot be re-sold on the open market, but they can be sold back to the unit trust at any time.

Finance houses

These institutions provide the loans which finance hire-purchase schemes and leasing arrangements. Firms which sell goods on hire-purchase or who lease goods do not have to wait two or three years before their goods are fully paid for. They receive immediate payment from a finance house, and it is the finance house which collects the regular installments paid by the purchaser.

There are many other specialist financial institutions which provide finance for companies. Besides in many countries a government is an important source of finance for privately-owned firms.

III. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Transportation is a major contributor to air pollution in most industrialised nations. According to the American Surface Transportation Policy Project nearly half of all Americans are breathing unhealthy air. Their study showed air quality in dozens of metropolitan areas has worsened over the last decade. In the United States the average passenger car emits 11,450 pounds (5,190 kg) of the greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide annually, along with smaller amounts of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen.

Animals and plants are often negatively impacted by automobiles via habitat destruction and pollution. Over the lifetime of the average automobile the "loss of habitat potential" may be over 50,000 square meters (540,000 sq ft) based on primary production correlations.

Fuel taxes may act as an incentive for the production of more efficient, hence less polluting, car designs (e.g. hybrid vehicles) and the development of alternative fuels. High fuel taxes may provide a strong incentive for consumers to purchase lighter, smaller, more fuel-efficient cars, or to not drive. On average, today's automobiles are about 75 percent recyclable, and using recycled steel helps reduce energy use and pollution. In the United States Congress, federally mandated fuel efficiency standards have been debated regularly, passenger car standards have not risen above the 27.5 miles per US gallon standard set in 1985. Light truck standards have changed more frequently, and were set at 22.2 miles per US gallon in 2007. Alternative fuel vehicles are another option that is less polluting than conventional petroleum powered vehicles.

IV. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Internet and Modern Life

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundred of millions of users and their number is growing. Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is only the first step and not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this,

it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Not with standing, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

Практическая работа № 28

Раздел 2. Профессионально-ориентированное содержание

Тема 2.4 Отраслевые выставки

Работа с текстом.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста на английском языке.

Время занятия-2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы. Выполните упражнения.

Museums

Museums are keepers of historical memory. They appeared at the time when society needed to look back, when they had a cognizance and consciousness need. At present museums still serve for this purpose.

37

The most popular museums in the world

There are plenty of different museums in the world. Some of them are real leaders: the Louvre in Paris, its old competitor the British Museum in London and others.

Exotic museums of the world

There are even exotic museums. For example, the Museum of Exotic lies Sacred Ties, where you can find only fakes, such as Hitler's artificial moustache, a magic carpet or a radio from 'Titanic'. Another one is the Museum of Broken Relationships. This museum is dedicated to failed love relationships. Its exhibits include objects left over from former lovers accompanied by brief descriptions.

Madame Tussauds is a unique museum

Travelling about London, don't miss the opportunity to visit Madame Tussauds. It's a unique museum displaying waxworks of historical figures, film stars, sports stars and infamous murderers.

Welcome to Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts

If you prefer to stay in Russia, welcome to the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts. It has one of the most representative collection of foreign art dated from ancient times to modern days. There are also such exhibits as 'Pushkin and his epoch', iconographic, memorial and historical materials of Pushkin epoch.

Virtual Museums

If you don't even want to go out at all, welcome to the world of Virtual Museums. You will get a great pleasure of them too.

Art - What is art?

Art is a way to show one's emotions or communicate one's thoughts. Art is an important part of people's cultural life. There are different forms of art.

Painting, sculpture, photography

Painting is a practice of applying paint or color to a surface. There are a lot of genres and styles. For example, there are landscape, portrait and still life paintings. There are a lot of famous painters, such as Leonardo da Vinci with his Mona Lisa and Rafael with his Sistine Madonna. Sculpture is one of the plastic arts. The process of work involves carving or modeling. Stone, clay or wood are the most typical materials.

Photography is also a form of art but is characterized by usage of various technical tools. Thanks to technological progress a photographer can create unforgettable images.

Theatre and cinema

Theatre is a form of art where a group of people performs in front of a live audience. The performance is usually based on a real or imagined event. The actors communicate this experience to the public through gestures, songs and words.

Cinema is a relatively new form of art. The action is performed on the screen. Today, cinema is a very popular leisure activity.

Music and architecture.

Music has always been an important part of human's life. Different genres of music can be used for relaxation, awakening, and what not. Everyone has heard about Ludwig van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and other great composers.

Architectural works are often perceived as a form of art. Architecture is quite versatile. There are a lot of styles, shapes and trends. One can't help admiring the Sagrada Familia by Antoni Gaudi or the Winter Palace by Francesco Rastrelli.

Практическая работа № 29

Раздел 2. Профессионально-ориентированное содержание

Тема 2.4 Отраслевые выставки

Составление диалогов

Цель: формировать умение вести диалог-расспрос, строить диалог с другом, используя выражения разговорного этикета по разным темам и активизируя употребление в речи известных лексических и грамматических знаний.

Время занятия-1 час 38

Переведите диалог

1. At an exhibition:

Marie: I've only seen reproductions of Van Gogh's paintings.

Martin: How you can see the real ones here.

Gisela: There's such a long queue to get into the exhibition.

Mike: Yes. I'm surprised how many people are here to see his paintings.

Gisela: I like his portraits.

Marie: And you Mike?

Mike: I like his night scenes.

Martin: Yes, I like the «Starry, Starry Night.»

Mike: And the night cafe scenes.

Martin: Four adults for the Van Gogh exhibition.

Ticket Agent: That's £40.

Mike: Let's leave our jackets in the cloakroom.

Martin: And I'll put my camera in a locker. I can't take pictures in here anyway.

Gisela I hope the guide speaks slowly.

2. You: Have you ever visited the Science Museum?

Your friend: No I haven't. Is there an admission fee?

You: No it is free to enter, but you can make a donation.

Your friend: Sounds good. What exhibitions are on display at the moment?

You: There are many! I would like to visit the Making the Modern World section as they have a collection of technological artifacts from the past to the present day.

Your friend: Sounds like a pretty interesting place to wander around! I bet they have an excellent gift shop.

You: Let's go there this afternoon.

We hope this helps you to plan cultural trips to your local museums or galleries. We would love to hear about your experiences!

Vocabulary:

Science Museum — Музей науки.

Admission fee — Плата за вход.

Donation — Пожертвование.

Exhibitions — Выставки

On display — Выставлены

Technological artifacts — Технологические артефакты.

Wander around — Побродить

Gift shop — Сувенирный магазин

Experiences — Переживания, впечатления.

Практическая работа № 30

Раздел 2. Профессионально-ориентированное содержание

Тема 2.4 Отраслевые выставки.

Составление анкет.

Цель: формировать умение составлять анкеты, активизируя употребление в письменной речи лексических и грамматических знаний.

Время занятия-2 часа

Переведите данное резюме и составьте анкету.

Curriculum Vitae Résumé

Name: Richard Black 19 Garden Road Tel: (508) 73 678 98

Address: Flat 56, 19 Garden Road, Stockton, CA 567 Email: Richardblack@aol.com

London, E.C Richard Black

Tel: 0673 678 98 Objective: To find a Technical Support

Manager

Email: Richardblack@aol.com position in the field of Publishing

Date of birth: 15-04-79 Experience: - 2005-present time Flower Publishing

Qualifications: Higher National Diploma Stockton, CA

In Computer Studies Programmer

University of West London (1998) - 2003-2005 Time Publishing

Employment: Technical Support Manager Seattle, WA

History: New Publishing (2005-now) Asst. Technical Manager

Programmer - 1998-2003 Time Publishing

Amigo Publishing (2003-2005) Seattle, WA

Asst. Technical Manager Programmer

Amigo Publishing (1998-2003) Education: 1994-1998 University of California

Programmer Berkeley, CA

Interests: Tennis, dancing, computers B. S. Computer Science

Referees: Mr. Harold Brown, Interests: Tennis, dancing, computers

IT Manager, References: Available upon request

Amigo Publishing,

25, Park Street,

London WF5

Грамматический комментарий

Падеж имен существительных

В современном английском языке существительное имеет два падежа – общий (the Common Case) и притяжательный (the Possessive Case).

В общем падеже существительное не имеет особого окончания и совпадает с формой существительного, данной в словаре.

1. Существительное в притяжательном падеже, как правило, служит определением к другому существительному, обозначая принадлежность предмета. В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются существительные одушевленные, имена собственные и некоторые существительные неодушевленные.

2. Притяжательный падеж образуется путем прибавления окончания 's (знак апострофа и буква s) к форме общего падежа всех существительных в единственном числе и тех существительных во множественном числе, которые не имеют окончания -s (-es).

Например:

the boy's bag

Kate's room

the horse's leg

the children's toys

портфель мальчика

комната Кати

нога лошади

игрушки детей

Существительные же множественного числа, оканчивающиеся на -s (-es), в

притяжательном падеже получают только (') и на произношении это не отражается:

these students' room

the girls' dolls

комната этих студентов

куклы этой девочки

3. Притяжательный падеж в основном передает различные отношения принадлежности:

Mr. Jone's house

my brother-in-law's guitar

дом мистера Джона

гитара моего шурина

Кроме того, притяжательный падеж передает:

а) отношение части и целого:

horse's legs

cat's tail

ноги лошади

хвост кошки

б) отношение производителя действия к действию:

в) авторство:

4. Притяжательный падеж употребляется в основном с существительными, обозначающими живые существа – человека и животных:

Ann's hat

dog's eyes

шляпа Анны

глаза собаки

Кроме того, форму притяжательного падежа могут принимать:

1. существительные, выражающие время и

расстояние: minute, moment, hour, day, week, month, year, mile и

субстантивированные наречия: today, yesterday, tomorrow, например:

an hour's drive

a week's rest

a year's absence

today's newspaper

a mile's distance

часовая езда

недельный отдых

годовое отсутствие

сегодняшняя газета

расстояние в одну милю

названия стран и городов:

Canada's population

London's museums

население Канады

музеи Лондона

Примечание.

Форму притяжательного падежа могут принимать также такие существительные как world, country, city, ship. Например:

my country's history

the city's council

the ship's crew

история моей страны

городской совет

команда корабля

5 Существительное в притяжательном падеже употребляется главным образом в функции определения к другому существительному.

Примечания.

1. В ряде случаев существительное в общем падеже, употребляемое в функции определения (т.е. стоящее перед другим существительным в общем падеже), может передавать значение принадлежности, например:

cow's milk = cow milk коровье молоко

the city's council = the city council городской совет

2. Значение принадлежности может также выражаться аналитическим путем – сочетанием предлога of с именем существительным,

the boy's father = the father of the boy отец мальчика

Jack London's novels = the novels of Jack London романы Джека Лондона

6. Иногда существительное в притяжательном падеже может употребляться без определяемого слова, самостоятельно.

а) Когда определяемое слово опускается во избежание повторения, например:

Моя комната больше комнаты Пита. б) Для названия учреждений, магазинов или домов, где живут родственники, друзья, знакомые, например:

the baker's

the chemist's
the grocer's
at Timothy's
булочная
аптека
бакалея
у Тимоти

В целом значения русских падежей передаются в английском языке сочетаниями предлогов of, to, for, by, with, about с существительными в форме общего падежа, а также порядком слов — определенным расположением слов в предложении и словосочетании

И. п.
Р. п.
Д. п.
В. п.
Т. п.
П.п.

Мой брат — студент.

столица страны

Передай привет своей сестре.

Я перевел текст.

Эта книга написана американским писателем.

Они говорят о новом фильме.

My brother is a student.

the capital of the country

Give my regards to your sister.

I have translated the text.

This book was written by an American writer.

They are speaking about new film.

Порядок слов в английском предложении. (The word order)

Вспомним, что в английском языке каждый тип предложения имеет твёрдый порядок слов, т.е. каждый член предложения имеет своё определённое место в предложении. Порядок слов в утвердительном предложении таков:

а) подлежащее (тот, кто совершает действие, обозначенное сказуемым);

б) сказуемое (действие или состояние подлежащего);

в) дополнение (на что направлено действие);

г) обстоятельство (где, когда, как совершается действие; может занимать место в начале или конце предложения);

д) определение (обычно относится к имени существительному, местоимению или герундию и может занимать место перед определяемым словом или после него).

Приведём схему повествовательного предложения:

Если вы хотите правильно говорить по-английски, то следуйте правилу:

- в английском утвердительном предложении, как правило, подлежащее находится перед сказуемым;

- в вопросительных же предложениях, в состав которых входит вспомогательный глагол, подлежащее ставится после этого глагола.

Имя прилагательное (The Adjective).

Общие сведения

Имя прилагательное — часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета:

a black cat черная кошка

a young man молодой человек

a good pupil хороший ученик

English literature английская литература

fine weather хорошая погода

По своему значению прилагательные делятся на качественные и относительные.

Качественные прилагательные обозначают такие признаки (качества) предмета, которые

отличают один предмет от другого по форме, по размеру, по свойству, по цвету, по вкусу, по весу и т.д. Эти качества могут быть присущи предмету в большей или меньшей степени, поэтому качественные прилагательные имеют формы степеней сравнения: положительную (которая является основной формой прилагательного), сравнительную, превосходную.

Существуют три способа образования степеней сравнения английских прилагательных:

1. при помощи прибавления суффиксов –er и –est к основной форме;
2. за счет употребления слов more и most перед основной формой;
3. путём образования степеней сравнения от разных корней.

Односложные прилагательные образуют форму сравнительной степени при помощи суффикса –er, а форму превосходной степени при помощи суффикса –est, которые прибавляются к основной форме.

large-larger- (the) largest hot - hotter –(the) hottest

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные: а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на –y, –ow, –er, –le, образуют степени сравнения этим же способом.

polite - politer –(the) politest funny – funnier – (the) funniest

narrow – narrower – (the) narrowest able – abler – (the) ablest

Большинство двусложных прилагательных, а также прилагательные, состоящие из трех или более слогов, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова more- более, а превосходную – most- наиболее. Эти слова ставятся перед прилагательным в форме положительной степени.

interesting-more interesting- (the) most interesting

Относительные прилагательные передают такие признаки предмета, которые не могут быть в предмете в большей или меньшей степени. Обычно они обозначают материал, из которого сделан предмет, место действия, область знаний, эпоху и т.д. Относительные имена прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием very очень.

Прилагательные good, bad, much, many, little образуют степени сравнения от разных корней.

good – better – (the) best bad – worse – (the) worst

much, many – more – (the) most little - less – (the) least

Если при сравнении предметов (явлений) один предмет уподобляется другому, то в таком предложении используется союз as...as такой...как, а прилагательное стоит в положительной степени. Например:

He is as brave as a lion. Он храбр, как лев.

Если сравниваемые предметы обладают одним и тем же признаком в разной степени, то в предложении употребляются либо союз *than* чем и прилагательное в сравнительной степени, либо союз *not so... as* не такой..., как и прилагательное в положительной степени.

She is prettier than her sister. Она более хорошенькая, чем её сестра.

Her sister is not so pretty as she is. Её сестра не такая хорошенькая, как она.

Сравнительные конструкции с прилагательными

1. Если при сравнении предметов (явлений) один предмет уподобляется другому, то в таком предложении используется союз *as... as* такой... как, а прилагательное стоит в положительной степени. Например:

He is as brave as a lion.

She is as fresh as a daisy.

She was as poor as a church mouse.

Он храбр, как лев.

Она свежа, как маргаритка.

Она была бедна, как церковная мышь.

2. Если сравниваемые предметы обладают одним и тем же признаком в разной степени, то в предложении употребляются либо союз *than* чем и прилагательное в сравнительной степени, либо союз *not so... as* не такой..., как и прилагательное в положительной степени.

Например:

Конструкция типа “The more..., the better”.

Английское предложение, две части которого (разделенные запятой) начинаются с прилагательного или наречия в сравнительной степени с определенным артиклем перед ними, переводится на русский язык при помощи парного союза чем..., тем....:

Употребление прилагательных

В предложении имя прилагательное употребляется в функциях определения и именной части составного именного сказуемого.

London is a beautiful city.

Лондон — красивый город.

Определение

2.

London is beautiful. Лондон красив.

Именная часть сказуемого

Имя прилагательное в качестве определения может стоять в предложении между артиклем или другим определителем (притяжательным, указательным или другим местоимением) и существительным. Например:

Their old garden is surrounded by a high wall.

Их старый сад окружен высокой стеной.

We have no woolen stockings at present.

Сейчас у нас нет шерстяных чулок.

The Present Simple Tense (Настоящее неопределенное время)

The Present Simple Tense выражает обычное, повторное действие. Часто употребляется со словами always всегда, usually обычно, sometimes (иногда), often (часто), seldom (редко) every day (week, year) каждый день (неделю, год) и т. д.:

We live in Moscow. Мы живем в Москве.

Утвердительная форма глагола в the Present Simple Tense совпадает с инфинитивом без частицы to:

to study — учиться; I study — я учусь.

В 3-м лице единственного числа к глаголу добавляется окончание -s (-es):

to speak — he speaks, to see — she sees, to wash — she washes, to dress — she dresses, to do — he does, to pay — he pays, to study — he studies.

Данное окончание -s (-es) читается как:

[z]-после звонких согласных и гласных: decide-decides, go-goes;

[s]-после глухих согласных: help-helps;

[ɪz]-после шипящих и свистящих согласных: finish-finishes;

Если глагол оканчивается на -o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, то в 3-ем лице единственного числа к

45

нему прибавляется окончание (-es): go-goes, discuss-discusses, wash-washes.

Если глагол оканчивается на -y с предшествующей согласной, то в 3-ем лице единственного числа -y изменяется на -i и прибавляется окончание -es: study-studies, но play-plays.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола в the Present Simple образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола to do в форме do и does (для третьего лица единственного числа) и смыслового глагола в инфинитиве без частицы to. В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится перед подлежащим, а в отрицательном — стоит после подлежащего и между ним и смысловым глаголом ставится отрицательная частица not:

Do you study English?

Does he study English?

We do not study English.

He does not study English.

Вы изучаете английский?

Он изучает английский?

Мы не изучаем английский.

Он не изучает английский.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS)

Модальные глаголы выражают не само действие или состояние, а отношение к ним со стороны говорящего. С помощью модальных глаголов можно показать, что действие возможно или невозможно, обязательно или не нужно, вероятно или неправдоподобно, желательно и т.д. Модальными являются глаголы can, may, must, should, would, need.

Особенностью модальных глаголов является то, что они:

не имеют полного самостоятельного значения и употребляются в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола (без частицы to); исключение: ought to.

не имеют инфинитива, причастия, герундия;

не имеют окончания -s в 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени;

не имеют формы прошедшего времени, кроме can и may (could, might), и будущего времени;

5)образуют вопросительную и отрицательную формы без вспомогательного глагола to do:

Модальные глаголы can, may must и их эквиваленты представлены в следующей таблице:

Разрешение

vvv

Долженствование

CAN-to be able (to)

MAY-to be allowed (to)

MUST-to have (to),
to be (to)

I can

Я могу

I am able (to)

Я могу (в состоянии), умею

I may

Мне разрешается

I am

allowed (to)

Мне позволяют

I must

Я должен

I have (to)

Я должен

(мне приходится, я вынужден)

I am (to)

Я должен (мне предстоит)

Past

I could

I was able (to)

I might

I was allowed (to)

I had (to)

I was (to)

Future

I shall be

able (to)

I shall be allowed (to)

I shall have (to)

Рассмотрим примеры употребления модальных глаголов.

Can

Глагол can имеет значение мочь, обладать физической или умственной способностью: can (настоящее время) могу, может, можем и т.д.; could (прошедшее время) мог, могла, могло и т.д. 46

Например:

Can you speak English?

Вы можете говорить по-английски?

Сочетание to be able быть в состоянии с последующим инфинитивом с частицей to является эквивалентом глагола can и восполняет его недостающие формы.

May

Глагол may имеет значения разрешения и предположения: may (настоящее время) могу, может, можем и т.д.; might (прошедшее время) мог, могли и т.д. Например:

May I come in?

Можно мне войти?

He may be at home.

Он, может быть, дома.

Сочетания to be allowed и to be permitted с последующим инфинитивом с частицей to являются эквивалентом глагола may и восполняют его недостающие формы в значении мочь, иметь разрешение:

He was allowed to come in. Ему разрешили войти.

Must

Глагол must выражает необходимость, моральную обязанность и соответствует в русском языке словам должен, нужно, надо. Глагол must имеет только одну форму настоящего времени:

You must do it yourself. Вы должны это сделать.

Наряду с глаголом must и взамен его недостающих форм употребляются его эквиваленты to have (должен, вынужден в силу обстоятельств) и to be (должен в силу запланированности, намеченности действия), а следующий за ними инфинитив имеет частицу to:

неизбежность: надо,

необходимо must

must

вынужденность (в силу непредвиденных обстоятельств):

приходится, вынужден

to have (to)

have (to)

had (to)

shall have (to)

will have (to)

Обусловленность (планом, договоренностью): предстоит

to be (to)

} am
} is (to)

are

} was
} (to)

were

It was raining heavily and we had to stay at home.

Шел сильный дождь, и мы вынуждены были остаться дома.

He is to take his exam in June.

Он должен сдавать этот экзамен в июне.

Ought

Глагол ought выражает моральный долг, желательность действия, относящиеся к настоящему и будущему времени. На русский язык ought переводится словами следовало бы, следует, должен. После ought инфинитив всегда употребляется с частицей to:

You ought to see a doctor. Тебе следовало бы обратиться к врачу.

Should

Глагол should в качестве модального глагола выражает обязанность, желательность действия, совет, рекомендацию. На русский язык should переводится как следует, должен, обязан:

Would

Глагол would в качестве модального глагола может выражать:

а) обычные и повторяющиеся действия в прошлом (в этом значении он является синонимом выражению used to):

He would spend hours in the Tretyakov Gallery.

Он обычно проводил многие часы в Третьяковской галерее.

He used to spend hours in the Tretyakov Gallery.

Он любил проводить многие часы в Третьяковской галерее.

б) упорное нежелание выполнить какое-то действие:

в) присущее свойство, характеристику (часто встречается в технической литературе):

Paper would burn. Бумага хорошо горит.

Need

Need может употребляться как модальный глагол и как правильный глагол. Как модальный глагол need имеет только одну форму. Он в основном употребляется в отрицательных предложениях:

Вопросительные предложения.

Общие сведения.

В английском языке существуют 4 типа вопросительных предложений: общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, разделительный и альтернативный вопросы.

Вопросительные предложения, начинающиеся с личной формы глагола и требующие ответа «да» или «нет», называются общими вопросами.

Ответом на общий вопрос может быть как кратким, так и полным. Наиболее обычной формой ответа является краткая форма. Она начинается словами yes или no, за которыми следует подлежащее, выраженное соответствующим местоимением, и личная форма глагола:

Is Nick busy? - Yes, he is.

Is it a desk? - No, it isn't.

Специальный вопрос относится к одному члену предложения, поэтому всегда начинается с вопросительного слова, заменяющего тот член предложения, к которому он относится. За вопросительным словом следует личная форма глагола, а затем подлежащее предложения:

What's this? - It's a pen.

Where is she? - She is at home.

Альтернативный вопрос состоит из двух частей, соединенных союзом or.

Его первая часть строится по типу общего вопроса, а вторая представляет собой альтернативу к одному из членов первой части и присоединяется с помощью союза or:

Is it a pen or a pencil? - It's a pen.

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: утвердительного или отрицательного повествовательного предложения и краткого вопроса.

Этот тип вопроса употребляется в том случае, когда говорящий предполагает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в первой части предложения, или стремится уменьшить категоричность своего суждения.

К утвердительному предложению добавляется отрицательный вопрос, построенный по типу общего вопроса, а к отрицательному – утвердительный вопрос. Разделительный вопрос может соответствовать русским вопросам «не так ли?», «не правда ли?», «да?».

This is a map, isn't it? This isn't a map, is it?

Используемая литература и Интернет-ресурсы

- 1) Агабекян И.П. Английский язык – Изд.22-е, Ростов н/Д: Феникс,2013.-318с.
- 2) Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для ССУЗОВ : учеб.пособие. – М.: ТК Велби, Изд-во Проспект, 2011.- 280 с.
- 3) Агабекян И.П. Английский для менеджеров –Ростов н/Д: Феникс,2012.-416 с.)
- 4) Агабекян И.П. Деловой английский, Ростов–на Дону «Феникс»2011 г.- 239 с
- 5) Агабекян И.П., Коваленко П.И. Английский для технических ВУЗов.-Ростов - на-Дону.: Феникс,2011
- 6) Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койринская Е.А., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО – 2-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр «Академия». 2013.-256 с.
- 7) Богацкий И.С., Дюканова Н.М.«Бизнес курс английского языка» Киев «Логос» 2011,- 349 с.
- 8) Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебное пособие для студ. сред. проф. учеб. заведений. М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2012. – 336 с.
- 9) Карпова Т.А. Английский для колледжей. Учебное пособие.-2-е изд. перераб. и доп. - М.: Издательско-торговая корпорация «Дашков и К», 2012 – 320 с.
- 10) Рыжков В.Д. Английский язык в бытовых и деловых ситуациях Калининград ФГУИПП Янтарный сказ 2011, - 528 с.
- 11) Тимановская Н.А. «Взгляд на англо-говорящие страны»Тула «Автограф» 2009.- 383 с.
- 12) Шелкова Т.Г., Лясецкая Л. А. Деловой английский -М.: Вече 2011

Словари и справочники

- 13) Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский словарь. – М.: РИПОЛ классик, 2013. – 736 с. – (Библиотека энциклопедических словарей)
- 14) Ощепкова В.В., Шустилова И.И. Краткий англо-русский лингвострановедческий словарь: Великобритания. США, Канада. Австралия. Новая Зеландия. –М.:Флинта: Наука.2012.–176 с.

Интернет-ресурсы:

- 15) www.study.ru
- 16) www.studyenglish.ru
- 17) www.1september.r
- 18) <http://www.visitbritain.com>
- 19) <http://www.britannica.com>
- 20) www.answers.com
- 21) <http://www.learn-english.ru>
- 22) <http://www.homeenglish.ru>
- 23) <http://www.belleenglish.com>
- 24) <http://www.english-at-home.com3>
- 25) <http://www.angl.by.ru/map.htm>