

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ ТУЛЬСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ТУЛЬСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«ЧЕРНСКИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
КОЛЛЕДЖ»

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС

по дисциплине

ОУД 01 Иностранный язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности

44. 02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах

СОСТАВ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКСА

1. Нормативно-программный модуль:

1.1 Выписка из рабочего учебного плана.

1.2 Рабочая программа УД.

2. Методический модуль:

2.1 Учебно-методические материалы:

2.1.1 Методические разработки лекций, практических занятий.

2.1.2 Методические указания/рекомендации для обучающихся по выполнению внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы.

2.1.3 Методические указания/рекомендации для обучающихся по выполнению практических/лабораторных занятий.

2.1.4 Методические указания/рекомендации для обучающихся по выполнению курсовой работы (проекта) (при наличии у преподавателя в нагрузке).

2.2 Средства обучения:

2.2.1 Вербальные: библиографический список литературы для преподавателя, для обучающихся.

2.2.2 Электронные образовательные ресурсы: аудиозаписи, видеозаписи, мультимедийные презентации, образовательные электронные издания (пособия).

2.2.3 Дидактические: схемы, плакаты, макеты, ГОСТы, СанПиНы, глоссарий.

2.3 Фонд оценочных средств:

2.3.1 Контрольно-измерительные материалы для входного и текущего форм контроля

2.3.2 Контрольно-оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации.

Аннотация

Данный учебно-методический комплекс написан в соответствии с рабочей программой по дисциплине «Английский язык» для специальности: 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах.

Дисциплина «Английский язык» относится к общеобразовательному циклу и предназначается для обучающихся 1 курса.

Учебно-методический комплекс содержит рабочую программу по учебной дисциплине «Английский язык», перечень учебной и методической литературы, перечень раздаточного материала по грамматике и устным темам, перечень учебно-наглядных пособий, перечень дополнительной литературы и интернет ресурсов, рекомендации обучающемуся для самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы, контрольно-измерительные материалы для входного и текущего форм контроля, контрольно-измерительные материалы для промежуточной аттестации.

1. НОРМАТИВНО-ПРОГРАММНЫЙ МОДУЛЬ

1.1 Выписка из учебного плана

Индекс	Наименование циклов, разделов, дисциплин, профессиональных модулей, МДК, практик	Формы промежуточной аттестации	Учебная нагрузка обучающихся (час)					Курс изучения
			максимальная	Самостоятельная учебная работа	Обязательная			
					Всего занятий	в том числе		
			Лаб. и практич. занятий	Курсовых работ (проектов)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ОУД.01	Иностранный язык	-, ДЗ	176	59	117	117	0	1

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1. ПАСПОРТ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык

1.1. Область применения рабочей программы

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности (специальностям) СПО 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах.

1.2. Место учебной дисциплины в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы:

Дисциплина является базовой и относится к общеобразовательному циклу

1.3. Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины:

Содержание программы учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» направлено на достижение следующих **целей**:

- формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;
- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;
- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;
- воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;
- воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих **результатов**:

• **личностных**:

- сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
- сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
- развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мирозидения;
- осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
- готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

• **метапредметных**:

- умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
- владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
- умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать

конфликты;

– умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

• **предметных:**

– сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

– владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике;

умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

– достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

– сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

1.4. Рекомендуемое количество часов на освоение примерной программы учебной дисциплины:

максимальной учебной нагрузки обучающегося 155 часов, в том числе:

обязательной аудиторной учебной нагрузки обучающегося 117 часов;

самостоятельной работы обучающегося 38 часов.

2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)	155
Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)	117
в том числе:	
лабораторные работы	-
практические занятия	116
контрольные работы	1
курсовая работа (проект) <i>(не предусмотрено)</i>	-
Самостоятельная работа обучающегося (всего)	38
в том числе:	
Выполнение проектов	11
Написание стихотворения	2
Написание писем	5
Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	14
Создание постера	3
Составление викторины	3
<i>Итоговая аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета</i>	

2.2. ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные работы и практические занятия, самостоятельная работа обучающихся
1	2
Раздел 1. Основное содержание	
Тема 1.1 Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке	Содержание учебного материала Своеобразие английского языка. Его роль в современном международном и межкультурном общении. Формулы приветствия прощания, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Беседа о своеобразии английского языка и его роли в современном мире. Практика диалогической речи по теме «Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке»
	Составление предложений по теме «О себе». Чтение диалогов и упражнений на тему «Представляю самого себя».
	Контрольная работа Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: не предусмотрена
Тема 1.2 Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: спряжение глагола to be в настоящем времени
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Чтение и перевод текста «Хорошие друзья». Выполнение упражнений на перевод.
	Грамматика: Употребление To be в настоящем простом времени. Упражнения на употребление глагола To be.
	Составление диалогов на тему «Мой друг и его личные качества».
	Составление предложений по теме «Моя внешность и личные качества». Контрольная работа не предусмотрена Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить проект: «Интересные люди среди нас»
Тема 1.3 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: образование настоящего простого времени, словосочетания, характерные для настоящего простого времени; образование настоящего простого времени для выражения действий в будущем времени.
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия: Грамматика: Употребление простого настоящего времени. Выполнение упражнений на перевод.

	на употребление простого настоящего времени.
	Составление предложений в Простом настоящем времени по теме
	Чтение и перевод текста «Человек не одинок».
	Составление вопросов и ответы на них по теме «Дружная семья и богатство».
	Монологическая речь по теме «Домашние обязанности».
	Составление предложений по теме «Рисуем семейное дерево».
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Написать стихотворение

Тема 1.4 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: оборот there is/are; количественные и числительные; множественное число существительных; предлоги
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Актуализация лексики по теме «Нет лучше места, чем дом».
	Выполнение упражнений по теме «Нет лучше места, чем дом».
	Грамматика: Употребление грамматической конструкции There is Чтение и перевод текста «Сколько людей, столько и мнений».
	Выполнение упражнений по теме « Описание жилища». Составление «Мой дом».
	Выполнение грамматических упражнений на тему «Британские д
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: не предусмотрена
Тема 1.5 Хобби, досуг	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: употребление инфинитива смыслового смыслового глагола с –ing после глаголов love, like, hate, start, beg
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Актуализация лексики по теме «Какое у тебя хобби?»
	Поисковое чтение «Письмо Александра Петру». Выполнение тренировочных упражнений по тексту
	Аудирование « Мой свободный день». Выполнение тренировочных упражнений по тексту.
	Грамматика. Употребление инфинитива смыслового глагола и смыслового глагола с –ing после глаголов love, like, hate, start, begin, continue, stop.

	Выполнение упражнений по теме «Хобби .Досуг».
	Практика монологической речи «Мое хобби».
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Написать письмо-приглашение
Тема 1.6 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: специальные вопросы; наречия и предлоги направления
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Грамматика. Употребление специальных вопросов.
	Выполнение тренировочных упражнений на употребление специальных вопросов
	Чтение текста с извлечением необходимой информации «Как много интересных мест в городе»
	Выполнение упражнений по тексту. Ответы на вопросы.
	Аудирование. Передача письменно услышанного по теме «Как много интересных мест в городе»
	Составление схемы движения, с использованием информации из текста
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: не предусмотрена

Тема 1.7 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: неопределенные местоимения
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Актуализация лексики по теме «Покупки».
	Работа по тексту «Что предлагают магазины».
	Грамматика. Употребление неопределенных местоимений.
	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.
	Практика диалогической речи по теме «Покупки».
	Практика монологической речи по теме «Покупки».

	<p>Контрольная работа не предусмотрена</p> <p>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения</p>
<p>Тема 1.8 Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания</p>	<p>Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные</p> <p>Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены</p> <p>Практические занятия:</p> <p>Грамматика. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Выполнение упражнений и тренировочных упражнений.</p> <p>Актуализация лексики по теме «Продукты питания».</p> <p>Ознакомительное чтение текста «Британская еда». Выполнение упражнений по тексту.</p> <p>Аудирование с составлением плана пересказа услышанного.</p> <p>Составление несложных рецептов приготовления пищи.</p> <p>Практика монологической речи по теме .</p> <p>Контрольная работа не предусмотрена</p> <p>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения</p>
<p>Тема 1.9 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни</p>	<p>Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: степени сравнения прилагательных</p> <p>Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены</p> <p>Практические занятия:</p> <p>Грамматика. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Выполнение упражнений и употребление степеней сравнений прилагательных</p> <p>Актуализация лексики по теме « Спорт и спортивные игры»</p> <p>Ознакомительное чтение текста «Спорт и спортивные игры». Выполнение упражнений по тексту.</p> <p>Чтение и перевод диалогов «Спорт и спортивные игры».</p> <p>Аудирование с составлением плана пересказа.</p> <p>Составление вопросов интервью со знаменитым спортсменом.</p> <p>Контрольная работа не предусмотрена</p>

	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Создать постер на тему «Травматизма в колледже»
Тема 1.10 Экскурсии и путешествия	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: настоящее продолженное время; going to do smth
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Грамматика. Настоящее продолженное время. Употребление. Выполнение упражнений по грамматике.
	Актуализация лексики по теме «Планируя путешествие»
	Чтение и перевод текста «Планируя путешествие».
	Аудирование «Путешествие по Великобритании».
	Составление маршрута путешествия по Лондону.
	Подготовка презентации «Достопримечательности Лондона».
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить проект: «Экскурсия в родном городе»	
Тема 1.11 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: простое прошедшее время; конструкция infinitive; будущее простое время;
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Грамматика . Простое прошедшее время. Употребление. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.
	Актуализация лексики по теме «Москва – всегда молодая и красивая»
	Чтение текста «Москва – всегда молодая и красивая» с извлечением информации
	Грамматика. Будущее простое время. Употребление. Выполнение упражнений.
	Актуализация новых слов по тесту «Политическая система России»
	Чтение, перевод текста «Политическая система России».
	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.
	Практика монологической речи по теме «Политическая система России»
	Подготовка к презентации «Россия- любимая страна».
Контрольная работа не предусмотрена	
Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Подготовить викторину	
Тема 1.12 Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: страдательный залог
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
Грамматика. Страдательный залог. Образование и употребление.	

	тренировочных упражнений по грамматике.
	Актуализация новых слов по тесту «Некоторые факты о Великобритании».
	Чтение и перевод текста «Некоторые факты о Великобритании». упражнения по тексту.
	Составление развернутого плана текста и пересказ.
	Ознакомительное чтение и перевод текста «США. География, политика, экономика».
	Ознакомительное чтение и перевод текста «Австралия. Чудесные животные».
	Ознакомительное чтение и перевод текста «Новая Зеландия. Климат, географическое положение».
	Ознакомительное чтение и перевод текста «Канада. Государственное устройство».
	Аудирование «Пять стран, говорящих на английском языке».
	Активизация лексики по теме.
	Практика диалогической речи.
	Практика монологической речи «Пять стран, говорящих на английском языке».
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Написать письмо личному другу из одной из стран.
Тема 1.13 Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: артикли с географическими названиями
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Грамматика. Использование артиклей с географическими названиями. Упражнения
	Изучающее чтение текста «Какие у них традиции». Выполнение упражнений по тексту.
	Аудирование диалогов по теме «Традиции, обычаи и праздники».
	Практика устной речи по теме «Традиции, обычаи и праздники».
	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений по теме «Традиции, обычаи и праздники».
	Активизация лексики по теме «Поверья англоговорящих стран».
	Контрольная работа
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения
Тема 1.14 Искусство и культура	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: настоящее и прошедшее времена, модальные глаголы
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Активизация лексики по теме «Искусство и культура».
	Грамматика использование модальных глаголов. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.
	Актуализация лексики по тексту «Русское культурное наследие».
	Работа по тексту «Русское культурное наследие».

	Грамматика. Употребление совершенных времен. Аудирование по теме «Искусство и культура». Практика монологической речи по теме. Контрольная работа не предусмотрена Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения
Раздел 2. Профессионально-ориентированное содержание	
Тема 2.1 Новости и средства массовой информации	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: Герундий Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены Практические занятия: Грамматика. Герундий. Выполнение грамматических упражнений Активизация лексики по теме «СМИ». Ознакомительное чтение текста «Что ты думаешь о телевидении». Практика диалогической речи по теме «Кино. Телевидение». Работа по тексту «СМИ. Газеты».. Актуализация лексики по теме «Интернет и компьютерные технологии». Работа по тексту «Интернет и современная жизнь». Практика устной речи по теме. Активизация лексико-грамматического материала. Контрольная работа не предусмотрена Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Подготовить проект: «Радиопрограмму».
Тема 2.2 Виды рекламы. Этические аспекты рекламы	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: Причастия Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены Практические занятия: Актуализация лексики по теме «Реклама». Ознакомительное чтение текста «История рекламы». Грамматика. Причастия. Выполнение грамматических упражнений Практика устной речи по теме «Реклама в нашей жизни». Работа по тексту «Плюсы и минусы рекламы». Изучающее чтение «Реклама в Российских СМИ». Контрольная работа не предусмотрена Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения
Тема 2.3 Виды искусства. Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы.	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: Условные предложения Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены Практические занятия: Актуализация лексики по теме «Виды искусства». Грамматика. Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения

	грамматических упражнений
	Грамматика. «Придаточные времени и условия». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.
	Работа с диалогом «Посещение музея».
	Изучающее чтение текста «Великие деятели искусства».
	Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий.
	Практика устной речи по теме.
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения
Тема 2.4 Языки и литература	Содержание учебного материала Лексический материал по теме Грамматический материал: Согласование времен. Прямая и косвенная речь
	Лабораторные работы не предусмотрены
	Практические занятия:
	Актуализация лексики по теме .
	Работа по тексту «Британские писатели».
	Составление рассказа о любимом писателе.
	Грамматика. Согласование времен. Выполнение грамматических упражнений
	Грамматика. Прямая и косвенная речь. Выполнение грамматических упражнений
	Практика устной речи по теме.
	Дифференцированный зачет
	Контрольная работа не предусмотрена
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения
	Итого

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ОСНОВНЫХ ВИДОВ УЧЕБНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ

Содержание обучения	Характеристика основных видов учебной деятельности студентов (на уровне учебных действий)
Виды речевой деятельности	
Аудирование	<p>Выделять наиболее существенные элементы сообщения. Извлекать необходимую информацию. Отделять объективную информацию от субъективной. Адаптироваться к индивидуальным особенностям говорящего, его темпу речи. Пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой, прогнозированием. Получать дополнительную информацию и уточнять полученную с помощью переспроса или просьбы. Выражать свое отношение (согласие, несогласие) к прослушанной информации, обосновывая его. Составлять реферат, аннотацию прослушанного текста; составлять таблицу, схему на основе информации из текста. Передавать на английском языке (устно или письменно) содержание услышанного</p>
Говорение: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • монологическая речь 	<p>Осуществлять неподготовленное высказывание на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией. Делать подготовленное сообщение (краткое, развернутое) различного характера (описание, повествование, характеристика, рассуждение) на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией с использованием различных источников информации (в том числе презентацию, доклад, обзор, устный реферат); приводить аргументацию и делать заключения. Делать развернутое сообщение, содержащее выражение собственной точки зрения, оценку передаваемой информации. Комментировать услышанное/ увиденное/ прочитанное. Составлять устный реферат услышанного или прочитанного текста. Составлять вопросы для интервью. Давать определения известным явлениям, понятиям, предметам</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • диалогическая речь 	<p>Уточнять и дополнять сказанное. Использовать адекватные эмоционально-экспрессивные средства, мимику и жесты. Соблюдать логику и последовательность высказываний. Использовать монологические высказывания (развернутые реплики) в диалогической речи. Принимать участие в диалогах (полилогах) различных видов (диалог-рассуждение, диалог-расспрос, диалог-побуждение, диалог — обмен информацией, диалог — обмен мнениями, дискуссия, полемика) на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией; приводить аргументацию и делать заключения. Выражать отношение (оценку, согласие, несогласие) к высказываниям партнера. Проводить интервью на заданную тему. Запрашивать необходимую информацию. Задавать вопросы, пользоваться переспросами. Уточнять и дополнять сказанное, пользоваться перифразами. Инициировать общение, проявлять инициативу, обращаться за</p>

	<p>помощью к партнеру, подхватывать и дополнять его мысль, корректно прерывать партнера, менять тему разговора, завершать разговор.</p> <p>Использовать адекватные эмоционально-экспрессивные средства, мимику и жесты.</p> <p>Соблюдать логику и последовательность высказываний.</p> <p>Концентрировать и распределять внимание в процессе общения.</p> <p>Быстро реагировать на реплики партнера.</p> <p>Использовать монологические высказывания (развернутые реплики) в диалогической речи</p>
<p>Чтение:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • просмотровое 	<p>Определять тип и структурно-композиционные особенности текста.</p> <p>Получать самое общее представление о содержании текста, прогнозировать его содержание по заголовку, известным понятиям, терминам, географическим названиям, именам собственным</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • поисковое 	<p>Извлекать из текста наиболее важную информацию.</p> <p>Находить информацию, относящуюся к определенной теме или отвечающую определенным критериям.</p> <p>Находить фрагменты текста, требующие детального изучения.</p> <p>Группировать информацию по определенным признакам</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ознакомительное 	<p>Использовать полученную информацию в других видах деятельности (например, в докладе, учебном проекте, ролевой игре).</p> <p>Понимать основное содержание текста, определять его главную мысль.</p> <p>Оценивать и интерпретировать содержание текста, высказывать свое отношение к нему</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • изучающее 	<p>Обобщать информацию, полученную из текста, классифицировать ее, делать выводы.</p> <p>Использовать полученную информацию в других видах деятельности (например, в докладе, учебном проекте, ролевой игре).</p> <p>Полно и точно понимать содержание текста, в том числе с помощью словаря.</p> <p>Оценивать и интерпретировать содержание текста, высказывать свое отношение к нему.</p> <p>Обобщать информацию, полученную из текста, классифицировать ее, делать выводы.</p> <p>Отделять объективную информацию от субъективной.</p> <p>Устанавливать причинно-следственные связи.</p> <p>Извлекать необходимую информацию.</p> <p>Составлять реферат, аннотацию текста.</p> <p>Составлять таблицу, схему с использованием информации из текста</p>
<p>Письмо</p>	<p>Описывать различные события, факты, явления, комментировать их, делать обобщения и выводы.</p> <p>Выражать и обосновывать свою точку зрения с использованием эмоционально-оценочных средств.</p> <p>Использовать образец в качестве опоры для составления собственного текста (например, справочного или энциклопедического характера).</p>

	<p>Писать письма и заявления, в том числе электронные, личного и делового характера с соблюдением правил оформления таких писем.</p> <p>Запрашивать интересующую информацию.</p> <p>Заполнять анкеты, бланки сведениями личного или делового характера, числовыми данными.</p> <p>Составлять резюме.</p> <p>Составлять рекламные объявления.</p> <p>Составлять описания вакансий.</p> <p>Составлять несложные рецепты приготовления блюд.</p> <p>Составлять простые технические спецификации, инструкции по эксплуатации.</p> <p>Составлять расписание на день, списки дел, покупок и др.</p> <p>Писать сценарии, программы, планы различных мероприятий (например, экскурсии, урока, лекции).</p> <p>Фиксировать основные сведения в процессе чтения или прослушивания текста, в том числе в виде таблицы, схемы, графика.</p> <p>Составлять развернутый план, конспект, реферат, аннотацию устного выступления или печатного текста, в том числе для дальнейшего использования в устной и письменной речи (например, в докладах, интервью, собеседованиях, совещаниях, переговорах).</p> <p>Делать письменный пересказ текста; писать эссе (содержащие описание, повествование, рассуждение), обзоры, рецензии.</p> <p>Составлять буклет, брошюру, каталог (например, с туристической информацией, меню, сводом правил).</p> <p>Готовить текст презентации с использованием технических средств</p>
<p>Речевые навыки и умения</p>	
<p>Лексические навыки</p>	<p>Правильно употреблять лексику в зависимости от коммуникативного намерения; обладать быстрой реакцией при выборе лексических единиц.</p> <p>Правильно сочетать слова в синтагмах и предложениях.</p> <p>Использовать служебные слова для организации сочинительной и подчинительной связи в предложении, а также логической связи предложений в устном и письменном тексте (<i>first(ly), second(ly), finally, at last, on the one hand, on the other hand, however, so, therefore</i> и др.).</p> <p>Выбирать наиболее подходящий или корректный для конкретной ситуации синоним или антоним (например, <i>plump, big</i>, но не <i>fat</i> при описании чужой внешности; <i>broad/wide avenue</i>, но <i>broad shoulders</i>; <i>healthy — ill</i> (BrE), <i>sick</i> (AmE)).</p> <p>Распознавать на письме и в речевом потоке изученные лексические единицы.</p> <p>Определять значения и грамматическую функцию слов, опираясь на правила словообразования в английском языке (аффиксация, конверсия, заимствование).</p> <p>Различать сходные по написанию и звучанию слова.</p> <p>Пользоваться контекстом, прогнозированием и речевой догадкой при восприятии письменных и устных текстов.</p> <p>Определять происхождение слов с помощью словаря (<i>Olympiad, gym, piano, laptop, computer</i> и др.).</p> <p>Уметь расшифровывать некоторые аббревиатуры (<i>G8, UN, EU, WTO, NATO</i> и др.)</p>

<p>Грамматические навыки</p>	<p>Знать основные различия систем английского и русского языков:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • наличие грамматических явлений, не присущих русскому языку (артикли, герундий и др.); • различия в общих для обоих языков грамматических явлениях (род существительных, притяжательный падеж, видовременные формы, построение отрицательных и вопросительных предложений, порядок членов предложения и др.). <p>Правильно пользоваться основными грамматическими средствами английского языка (средства атрибуции, выражения количества, сравнения, модальности, образа и цели действия, выражения просьбы, совета и др.).</p> <p>Формулировать грамматические правила, в том числе с использованием графической опоры (образца, схемы, таблицы).</p> <p>Распознавать, образовывать и правильно употреблять в речи основные морфологические формы и синтаксические конструкции в зависимости от ситуации общения (например, сокращенные формы, широко употребительные в разговорной речи и имеющие ограниченное применение в официальной речи).</p> <p>Знать особенности грамматического оформления устных и письменных текстов; уметь изменять грамматическое оформление высказывания в зависимости от коммуникативного намерения.</p> <p>Различать сходные по форме и звучанию грамматические явления (например, причастие II и сказуемое в Past Simple, причастие I и герундий, притяжательное местоимение и личное местоимение + <i>is</i> в сокращенной форме при восприятии на слух: <i>his</i> — <i>he's</i> и др.).</p> <p>Прогнозировать грамматические формы незнакомого слова или конструкции, зная правило их образования либо сопоставляя с формами известного слова или конструкции (например, прогнозирование формы множественного числа существительного по окончании его начальной формы).</p> <p>Определять структуру простого и сложного предложения, устанавливая логические, временные, причинно-следственные, сочинительные, подчинительные и другие связи и отношения между элементами предложения и текста</p>
<p>Орфографические навыки</p>	<p>Усвоить правописание слов, предназначенных для продуктивного усвоения.</p> <p>Применять правила орфографии и пунктуации в речи.</p> <p>Знать основные различия в орфографии и пунктуации британского и американского вариантов английского языка.</p> <p>Проверять написание и перенос слов по словарю</p>
<p>Произносительные навыки</p>	<p>Владеть Международным фонетическим алфавитом, уметь читать слова в транскрипционной записи.</p> <p>Знать технику артикулирования отдельных звуков и звукосочетаний.</p> <p>Формулировать правила чтения гласных и согласных букв и буквосочетаний; знать типы слогов.</p> <p>Соблюдать ударения в словах и фразах.</p> <p>Знать ритмико-интонационные особенности различных типов предложений: повествовательного; побудительного; вопросительного, включая разделительный и риторический вопросы; восклицательного</p>

Специальные навыки и умения	Пользоваться толковыми, двуязычными словарями и другими справочными материалами, в том числе мультимедийными, а также поисковыми системами и ресурсами в сети Интернет. Составлять ассоциограммы и разрабатывать мнемонические средства для закрепления лексики, запоминания грамматических правил и др.

3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1. Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению

Реализация учебной дисциплины требует наличия учебного кабинета «Иностранный язык».

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- комплект учебно-наглядных пособий

Технические средства обучения:

- компьютер с лицензионным программным обеспечением и мультимедиапроектор;
- интерактивная доска.

1. 3.2. Информационное обеспечение обучения

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы

Основные источники:

№ п/п	Наименование	Автор	Издательство и год издания
1.	«Planet of English»: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО	Безкорвайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И.	Москва: «Издательский центр «Академия», 2012.- 256с.

Дополнительная литература:

№ п/п	Наименование	Автор	Издательство и год издания
1	Английский язык: Учебник для студентов образовательных учреждений среднего профессионального образования.	Восковская А.С. , Карпова Т.А.	- Ростов – на - Дону: «Феникс», 2010. – 376 с.
2	Грамматика современного английского языка.	Под ред. А.В.Зеленщикова, Е.С.Петровой.	СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2003
3.	Языковое тестирование.	Макнамара Т.	М.: RELOD, 2005
4.	Англо-русский терминологический справочник по методике преподавания иностранных языков.	Колесникова И.Л., Долгина О.А.	– СПб., 2001

Интернет-ресурсы

1. Уроки английского языка [Электронный ресурс]. - Режим доступа: http://yaca.yandex.ru/yaca/cat/Science/Advanced_Training/Languages/English_lessons/3.html – Загл. с экрана.
2. 12 шагов к свободному английскому [Электронный ресурс]. - Режим доступа: <http://www.english-easy.info/lessons/#axzz1jpVL3pZ6> – Загл. с экрана.
3. «Английский язык on-line». [Электронный ресурс]. - Режим доступа: <http://www.english.language.ru>– Загл. с экрана.
4. «Английский для всех. Всё для изучения английского языка: топики, диалоги, рефераты, тесты, сертификаты, страноведение, культура. [Электронный ресурс]. -Режим доступа: <http://english-language.chat.ru>– Загл. с экрана.

4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий, контрольных работ, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий.

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Умения:	
общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	оценка диалогического, и монологического высказывания; письменная, устная работа по аудированию;
переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	оценка перевода аутентичных текстов;
самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	устная практическая работа; письменная практическая работа; оценка составления тематического словаря
Знания:	
лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	оценка чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; дифференцированный зачёт.

2. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ МОДУЛЬ

2.1 **УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

Раздел 1 Основное содержание

Тема 1.1 Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

Краткое содержание практического занятия:

Russian	English
Доброе утро! (до обеда)	Good morning!
Добрый день! (после обеда)	Good afternoon!
Добрый вечер!	Good evening!
Здравствуйте!	How do you do?
Привет!	Hello!
Привет!	Hallo!
Привет!	Hi!
(Я) рад Вас видеть!	(I'm) glad to see you!
Рады вас видеть!	We are glad to see you!
Добро пожаловать!	Welcome!
Я не видел Вас несколько недель.	I haven't seen you for weeks.
Кого я вижу!	Is it ... ?
Какая приятная неожиданность!	What a pleasant surprise!
Как давно мы не виделись!	It's a long time since I saw you last!
Как самочувствие?	How are you feeling?
Как дела?	How are you?
Как дела?	How are you doing?
Как дела?	How are things?
Как семья?	How is your family?
Как родители?	How are your parents?
Как жена?	How is your wife?
Как муж?	How is your husband?
Как дети?	How are your children?
Спасибо, очень хорошо.	Thank you, very well.
Спасибо, неплохо.	Thank you, not so bad.
Спасибо, так себе.	Thank you, so-so.
Спасибо, хорошо.	(I'm) Fine, thank you.
Надеюсь, что Вы чувствуете себя хорошо.	I hope you are feeling well.
Так себе.	So-so.
Все в порядке.	I'm all right.
Неплохо.	Not too bad.

Ничего хорошего.

Nothing good.

Informal Greetings/Goodbyes.

Russian	English
Hi there!	Эй, привет вам!
Hey, how are you doing?	Привет, как дела?
What's up? –	Что новенького/как дела?
How's it going?	Как дела/как жизнь?
Wow, it's good to see you!	О, классно, рад тебя видеть!
Howdy friend?	Как дела, друг?
Hey Bro, What's up?	Привет, брат, как делишки?
My goodness, long time no speak (see)!	О боги, столько времени не виделись!
Aahh, where have you been?	Ааа, где ж ты пропадал?
Oh my God, it's you!	О Боже, это ты!
Is it really you? When did we last meet? Wow, as I live and breathe, it's my best friend from school.	Это действительно ты? Когда ж мы встречались в последний раз? Ого, сколько я живу и дышу, ты мой лучший друг со школы!
Wow, it's so good to see you again!	Ого, здорово видеть тебя снова!
Hello there, look I'm on my way to work maybe catch up with you again soon.	О, привет. Слушайте, я бегу на работу. Может, пересечемся скоро снова.
look I'm a bit pushed for time, here's my phone number give me a call sometime.	Слушай, я немножко опаздываю уже, вот мой номер телефона, позвони мне как-нибудь.
Hey I would love to stop and chat but I really have to dash.	Привет, я бы с удовольствием остановился и поболтал, но мне действительно надо бежать.
Hello, isn't it a lovely day?	Здравствуйте, отличный день, не так ли?
Hello, what about this terrible weather?	Здравствуйте, как вам сегодняшняя ужасная погода?
Hello, how's the family?	Здравствуйте, как семья поживает?
Hello, how are the kids?	Здравствуйте, как детишки?
Have a nice day/evening!	Хорошего дня/вечера
Have a good night!/ Good night!	Доброй ночи!
See you soon.	До скорой встречи/еще увидимся.

See you later.	До скорой встречи/увидимся позже.
See you then.	Давай, до встречи.
See you in a bit.	Скоро увидимся
See you around.	До встречи в скором времени.
See you tomorrow.	До завтра.
See you tonight.	До вечера.
See ya.	До встречи.
Catch you later.	Пересечемся чуть позже.
I hope to see you soon.	Надеюсь, мы скоро встретимся.
Till you meet again.	До новых встреч.
Hold the fort down, will ya?	Держи хвост пистолетом!
Take care!	Береги себя!
Good luck!	Удачи!
All the best!	Всего наилучшего!
Have a good trip!	Счастливого пути!
Write to us.	Пиши нам.
Call me.	Звони мне.
I'm sorry to see you go.	Жаль, что вы уходите.
I've enjoyed seeing you.	Был рад вас видеть.
Come back soon.	Возвращайтесь поскорее.
Farewell!	Прощай!
Cheerio!	Будьте здоровы/всего хорошего!
I must go/ I must be going.	Я должен идти.
Cheers, mate!	Пока, друг!
Ta-ta!	Пока!
Nightie-night!	Споки-поки!
Good Night, sleep tight, don't let the bed bugs bite!	Спокойной ночи, спи крепко и пусть тебя клопы не жрут.
See Ya!! wouldn't wanna be ya!	Не хотел бы я видеть тебя снова! (шутка)

Introduction

Hello, my name's ____.

Can I introduce myself? My name's ____.

May I introduce myself? My name's ____.

1. I'm from Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. I'm Brazilian. I come from Rio. I'm a project manager and IT specialist. I work as an accountant for a big US corporation. I work for Petrobras, the oil and gas company. I work with Petrobras, the oil and gas company. The company is based in Rio de Janeiro. We're located in a suburb of Stuttgart. I'm responsible for overseas suppliers and I'm here to make an agreement with a new contractor.
2. Hello. May I introduce myself? I'm Alex Johnson. I'm from Leeds in the UK. I'm a systems analyst in IBM, based in Leeds, and I'm currently working with a team here to evaluate our new telecoms application.

Как построить рассказ о себе на английском языке?

В качестве введения упомяните, что рассказывать о себе нелегко, потому что объективно тебя оценить могут только со стороны (It is hard to speak about myself as only people surrounding me can see me objectively). Далее будет вполне уместна фраза "Let me introduce myself", которая превращает вашего собеседника во внимательного слушателя. Давайте посмотрим приблизительный план рассказа о себе:

1. Имя и фамилия (name and surname).
2. Возраст и место рождения (age and place of birth).
3. О моей семье (about my family).
4. Чем я занимаюсь, и почему мне это нравится (what I do and why I like it).
5. Планы на будущее (plans for the future).
6. О моем характере и внешности (about my character and appearance).
7. Увлечения и хобби (interests and hobbies).

Фраза	Перевод
It is hard to speak about myself as only people surrounding me can see me objectively.	Трудно говорить о себе, потому что только люди, которые меня окружают, могут видеть меня объективно.
Let me introduce myself.	Позвольте представиться.
My name is... / I am...	Меня зовут...
I was born on the (date) of (month), (year).	Я родилась такого-то числа, такого-то месяца в таком-то году.
I am from... (city/village).	Я из города/деревни...
I have a large/small family with ...brothers/sisters.	У меня большая/маленькая семья, у меня ... братьев/сестёр.
I am an only child in my family.	Я единственный ребенок в семье.
My father (mother/ brother/ sister/	Мой папа (мама/брат/сестра/бабушка)

grandmother) is a doctor/pilot.	работает доктором/пилотом.
I am a pupil/student of... from, school #... or university.	Я ученик/студент... класса школы №... или университета.
My favorite subjects are...	Мои любимые предметы...
Now I am getting a proper training in such subjects as...	Сейчас я усиленно изучаю такие предметы, как...
I like these subjects because I am interested in...	Мне нравятся эти предметы, потому что я увлекаюсь...
In future I would like to become...	В будущем я хочу стать...
When I was a child I dreamt to be...	Когда я был ребенком, я мечтал стать...
When I look at myself in the mirror I see (describe appearance)...	Когда я смотрю на себя в зеркало, я вижу (опишите внешность)...
My friends and family members say I am (describe character)...	Мои друзья и члены моей семьи считают, что я (опишите характер)...
I appreciate/like when people are (describe positive traits of character)...	Я ценю в людях / мне нравится в людях, когда они (опишите положительные черты характера)...
I hate it when people are (describe negative traits of character)...	Я ненавижу, когда люди (опишите отрицательные черты характера)...
As for my interests, I am fond of...	Что касается моих интересов, я увлекаюсь...
I am interested in...	Мне интересно...
I adore...	Я обожаю...
I devote much time to...	Я посвящаю много времени...
Thank you for your attention.	Спасибо за внимание.
It is nice to meet you.	Приятно познакомиться.

Тема 1.2 Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)

План занятия:

1. Внешность, характер
2. Личностные качества
3. Род занятий, должность, место работы

Краткое содержание практического занятия:

Лексические единицы по теме внешность

Appearance	внешность
height	рост
tall	высокий
short	Невысокий, низкий
middle — sized	Среднего роста
build	телосложение
thin	худой
fat	толстый
slim	Худой, изящный
plump	полненький
hair	волосы
fair	светлые
dark	темные
black	черные
brown	коричневые
blond	блондин
long	длинные
straight	прямые
wavy	волнистые
curly	кудрявые
thick	густые
thin	токие
eyes	глаза
green	зеленные

blue	голубые
hazel	карие
face	лицо
round	круглое
oval	овальное
nose	нос
long	длинный
straight	прямой
turned up	вздёрнутый
snub	курносый

ПРИМЕР ОПИСАНИЯ ВНЕШНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Susan is a short girl. She is thin. She has got long dark hair and a round face. Her eyes are blue and her nose is turned up. She looks pretty.

She has a brother. His name is John. John is a tall boy. He has got short fair hair and an oval face. His eyes are big and brown. He has big ears and his face looks funny.

Read the text and find the adjectives describing appearance.

My name is Max and I am 24 years old. I work as a programmer in a big successful company. I would like to tell you some words about how I look. First of all, I am very tall. I am 193 cm high. But I am also very thin. I do sport and try to eat regularly but it is still difficult for me to gain some weight. Nevertheless, I am used to being skinny and I feel good in this shape. My hair is brown and so are my eyes. My eyebrows are not very thick, many people think I pluck them, but that's not true. I have a straight nose and an oval face. I don't have a mustache or a beard. I consider it is untidy not to shave. My fiancée thinks I am handsome and smart. Maybe she says so because she is in love with me, but it doesn't matter. Her opinion is very important to me. She also tells me that I resemble her father. Indeed, we have similar characters. My character is rather peculiar. I'm a man of mood. I am usually very sociable and active, have a good sense of humor and like joking. However, I sometimes behave as an introvert. When I do so, I tend to stay at home and spend time

alone with myself. I like wearing casual clothes, like jeans and t-shirts, however, I have to look formally at work. So I usually wear black trousers and shirts of different colors.

Задание для самостоятельной работы: используя новые лексические единицы составить краткое описание внешности своего лучшего друга.

«Характер».

Read the text and find the adjectives relating to traits of character.

I have both weak and strong points in my character. I am certainly a bit ashamed of my weak points and I do my best to get rid of them. As for my strong features of character, I value and cherish them.

Everyone tells me that I take after my dad as I'm a good listener and very sociable. I am a complete extravert. I love people and the world around me. I understand them and make friends quite easily. Being open and communicative means broadening my mind and my views on the world. That's why I like meeting new people and talking to them. I always try to be an open-minded and adaptable guy because our world is constantly changing.

One of my best traits is that I try to feel as happy and cheerful as I can most of the time. My friends often call me the life and soul of the party, with a good sense of humor, although I may sometimes be kind of shy. Anyone can be down or depressed when something sad happens. But if somebody hurts my feelings or makes me angry I just tend to ignore him or her and approach the things from the positive side. I really dislike rude and ignorant people but I rarely lose my temper because of them.

I would also describe my personality as generous. I take pleasure in sharing something with other people and I am ready to help them at any time. I am organized and punctual too and I am happy when things happen on time, according to the schedule. I am very hard-working and I am always busy. I don't like to give up.

I'd say that my negative and the least appealing qualities are obstinacy and perfectionism. Sometimes I set too high standards when it comes to choosing something. I am often a hard person to please. I'm afraid my choosy character makes me lose some nice opportunities in my life.

In conclusion I would like to say that my personality qualities are both inherent and acquired. When I think of myself I often get confused about how differently I see myself. I am constantly trying to improve myself as a person.

Лексика по теме «Характер».

active	активный
proud	гордый

kind	добрый
greedy	жадный
unsociable	необщительный, замкнутый
lazy	ленивый
curious	любопытный
responsible	ответственный
smart	умный
modest	скромный
patient	терпимый
character trait	Черты характера
purposeful	Целеустремленный

Род занятий, должность, место работы

1) Match the words and their translations:

Job	библиотекарь
Nurse	работа
Librarian	зубной врач
Lawyer	адвокат, юрист
Dentist	медсестра
Engineer	программист
Computer programmer	инженер
Farmer	водитель
Housewife	писатель
Driver	домохозяйка
Actor	спортсмен
Writer	фермер
Sportsman	актер
Actress	актриса
Artist	художник
Doctor	повар
Waiter	доктор
Cooker	продавец

Politician	переводчик
Shop-assistant	ПОЛИТИК
Translator	ПЕВЕЦ
Coach	ОФИЦИАНТ
Singer	ТРЕНЕР

2) Match the professions and their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) an architect | a) works with the computer |
| 2) a teacher | b) designs buildings |
| 3) a dentist | c) plays football |
| 4) a vet | d) teaches children at school |
| 5) a doctor | e) looks after peoples teeth |
| 6) a photographer | f) looks after sick people |
| 7) a secretary | g) plays a musical instrument |
| 8) a lawyer | h) takes photos |
| 9) a musician | i) looks after sick animals |
| 10) a computer programmer | j) does projects |
| 11) a sportsman | k) knows laws |
| | l) works with papers |

3) Try to choose an appropriate profession:

Possibilities: doctor, driver, artist, stewardess, director, singer

1. She speaks foreign languages. She works very long hours, but she doesn't work every day. She likes people and travel, and she travels a lot in her work.. She is a ...
2. She doesn't work in an office. She is not a teacher. She works very long hours, and she often works at night – it's a hard job. She likes people and she helps them. She loves her job. She is a ...
3. He gets up at half past seven every day, has breakfast at eight o'clock, and starts work at half past nine. He works in an office. He has two secretaries and two telephones. He does not work on Sundays. He likes people. He is a ...
4. He usually gets up at eleven o'clock, and has breakfast at 12. He works at home. Sometimes he may work outside. He works in the afternoons, but not every day. Sometimes he works long hours, sometimes he does not work at all. He loves his job. He is an ...
5. She lives in a big city. She gets up late and has a late breakfast. She works late in the evening. She goes to and from work by taxi. People like to listen to her and sometimes they send her flowers. She is a ...
6. He gets up at five o'clock in the morning. He has breakfast and lunch in motorway restaurants. He works sitting down and travels a lot in his work. He likes his job. He is a ...

4) Name the profession:

- 1) I work outside and I love flowers. I'm a
- 2) I look after sick people in a hospital, but I'm not a doctor. I'm a
- 3) I work in a small restaurant. I prepare food for out quests. I'm a
- 4) I love animals. Some people call me an animal doctor. I'm a
- 5) I'm an artist and my job is taking photographs. I'm a
- 6) I'm interested in fashion. I make clothes for women. I'm a

5 Task: choose the suitable words.

1. A person whose job is to keep and examine the money accounts of business or people is called ...
2. A person who plans new buildings and sees that they are built properly is called ...
3. A person who practices or works in one of the fine arts is called ...
4. A person who is skilled at making and repairing wooden objects is called ...
5. A scientist who specializes in chemistry is called ...
6. A person who prepares and cooks food is called ...
7. A person professionally trained to treat the teeth is called ...
8. A person who works at a dock is called ...
9. A person who drives a car is called ...
10. A person who plans and understands the making of machines, roads, bridges is called ...
11. A person who owns or plans the work on a farm is called ...
12. A person who changes speech from one language into another is called ...
13. A person whose profession journalism is called ...
14. A person whose business is to advise people about laws and to represent them in court is called ...
15. A worker in a mine is called ...
16. A person who performs on a musical instrument, or who writes music is called ...
17. A person qualified to practise both medicine and surgery is called ...
18. A person who studies physics is called ...
19. A person who flies an aircraft is called ...
20. A member of a navy, or sailor on a ship, who is not an officer is called ...
21. A person who makes or repairs shoes is called ...
22. A worker in iron or other metals is called ...

23. A man who serves passengers on a ship or plane is called
24. A person who makes garments (одежда) for men is called
25. A person who changes writing from one language into another is called
26. A person whose job is to weave cloth is called

For help:

- a) dentist, b) shoemaker, c) artist, d) tailor, e) accountant, f) driver, g) seaman, h) architect, l) physician, j) chemist, k) smith, l) docker, m) translator, n) farmer, o) carpenter, p) lawyer, g) steward, r) weaver, s) journalist, t) cook, u) physicist, v) interpreter, w) pilot, x) miner, y) musician, z) engineer.

Задание для самостоятельной работы: Выполнить проект: «Интересные люди среди нас»

Тема 1.3 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.

План занятия:

1. Моя семья
2. Межличностные отношения в семье
3. Проблема взаимоотношений между родителями и детьми
4. Подростковые взаимоотношения
5. Домашние обязанности
6. Простое настоящее время

Краткое содержание практических занятий

1. Моя семья

"Family and relatives"

Русское название	English name	Транскрипция
семья	family	['fæməli]
родители	parents	['peərənts]
мать (мама)	mother (mom, mum, mama,	['mʌðə mɒm] [mʌm] [mə'mɑ:]
отец (папа)	father (dad, daddy, papa, pa)	['fɑ:ðə [dæd] ['dædi] [pə'pɑ:] [pɑ:]
жена	wife	[waɪf]
муж	husband	['hʌzbənd]
ребенок, дети	child, children	[tʃaɪld] ['tʃɪldrən]
дочь	daughter	['dɔ:tə]
сын	son	[sʌn]
сестра	sister	['sɪstə]
брат	brother	['brʌðə]
бабушка и дедушка	grandparents	['grænpəərənts]
бабушка	grandmother (grandma,)	['græn ,mʌðə 'grænmə:]
дедушка	grandfather (grandpa)	['grænfɑ:ðə 'grænpɑ:]

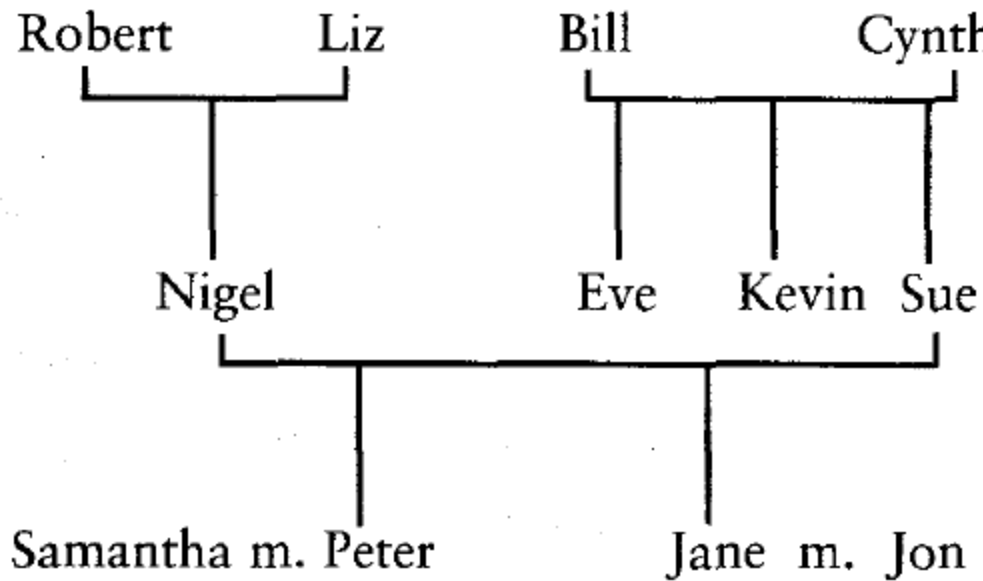
тётя	aunt	[a:nt]
дядя	uncle	['ʌŋkəl]
неполная семья (с одним родителем)	single-parent family	['sɪŋgəl 'peərənt 'fæməli]
двоюродный брат/сестра	cousin (male/ female)	['kʌzən]
родня со стороны мужа или жены	in-laws	['ɪn lɔ:z]
свекровь	mother-in-law (husband's mother)	['mʌðərɪn,lɔ: 'həzbəndz 'mʌðə]
свёкор	father-in-law (husband's father)	['fɑ:ðər ɪn,lɔ: 'həzbəndz 'fɑ:ðə]
тёща	mother-in-law (wife's mother)	['mʌðərɪn,lɔ: waɪfs 'mʌðə]
тесть	father-in-law (wife's father)	['fɑ:ðər ɪn,lɔ: waɪfs 'fɑ:ðə]
невестка, сноха	daughter-in-law	['dɔ:tərɪn,lɔ:]
зять	son-in-law	['sʌnɪn,lɔ:]
шурин, свояк, зять, деверь	brother-in-law	['brʌðərɪn,lɔ:]
свояченица, золовка, невестка	sister-in-law	['sɪstərɪn,lɔ:]
разведенный	divorced	[dɪ'vɔ:st]
вдова	widow	['wɪdəʊ]

Упражнение 1. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова.

1. Your parents' parents are your ____ and your ____ .
2. Your father's brother and sister are your ____ and your ____ .
3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your ____ .
4. Your brother's son and daughter are your ____ and your ____ .

5. Your children's children are your ___ and your ___ .

Упражнение 2. Посмотрите на картинку и определите, кто есть кто в семье.



1. Nigel's mother-in-law is ...

2. His father-in-law is ...

3. His brother-in-law is ...

4. His sister-in-law is ...

5. His son-in-law is ...

6. His daughter-in-law is ...

Упражнение 3. Существуют различные типы семей. Вот они:

- a. a nuclear family
- b. an extended family
- c. a single-parent family
- d. a couple who adopted a child
- e. a couple with no children

Прочтите описание семей и определите, к какому типу они относятся.

1. We're married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started secondary school, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke, is only five.
2. We've only been married for a year. We're not planning to start a family just yet.
3. I'm a single mum. I bring up my son Josh on my own. Josh doesn't mind being an only child but I think he'd like a brother or sister one day.
4. We share the house with my mother and father and my wife's sister and her kids. Everyone helps to look after all the children.
5. We couldn't have children of our own so we decided that adoption was the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at the moment but we realise that she might want to find her real mother one day.

Межличностные отношения в семье

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

READING 1

When you skim a text (read it quickly for general meaning) you don't have to understand every word or sentence. You should try to understand important ideas.

Pre-reading questions:

1. Do you think parents should influence their children's choice of lifework?
2. What role did your family play in your choice of a career? Did anyone in your family choose the same career?
3. Do you know anyone who comes from a family that has been in the same profession for generations?
4. Have you heard of any dynasties in politics, diplomacy, etc.?

Read the passage below and say what was it that determined the careers of Freud's children.

Sigmund Freud had 3 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom were overshadowed by his genius. He was a liberal, loving father – affectionate, but not demonstrative. His work was so demanding that the children were raised largely by their mother, Martha, but in a harmonious atmosphere.

Martin, the eldest son, has described his childhood in Vienna around the turn of the century as idyllic. In 1957, he wrote candidly, "I have never had any ambition to rise to eminence... I have been quite happy and content to bask in reflected glory ... The son of a genius remains the son of a genius, and his chances of winning human approval of

anything he may do hardly exist if he attempts to make any claim to a fame detached from that of his father.” Martin’s only claim to fame was as a devoted son; he headed his father’s publishing firm, handled his father’s finances and legal affairs.

Anna, the youngest child, was her father’s favorite. They were extremely close, their communication almost telepathic. In Freud’s last years, Anna, a prominent practicing child psychoanalyst, was her father’s nurse, companion, secretary, co-worker, and shield against the intrusions of the world. In 1935, during a period of illness, Freud wrote that “the one bright spot in my life is the success of Anna’s work.”

*/David Wallechinsky and Irving Wallace,
The People’s ALMANAC, New York. 1975/*

● Pairwork Discussion questions:

Do you think children tend to follow in their parents’ footsteps or choose a different occupation? What can account for their choice? Can you give examples to support your viewpoint?

**Tell the class about the conclusion you’ve come to. The following phrases can be useful.
Expressing Personal Opinions**

Formal	Less formal and informal
I’d like to point out	If you ask me
The way I see it / As I see it	I believe
As far as I am concerned	It seems to me
In my view	me I think
In my opinion	To my mind I guess
	I reckon (Br)

Проблема взаимоотношений между родителями и детьми

Read the passage below and say what the conflict of generations consists in.

Generation Gap

One of the important problems of all times is a generation gap. Adult's mentality is different from teenager's. We are the children of two epochs with different views on various subjects. Because of this parents and children sometimes argue with each other.

Some people believe that teenagers today are generally rude, lazy and ill-behaved. Other people, however, think that teenagers are not so bad. Sometimes people don't understand teenagers. They don't understand some problems and things which are very important in teenagers' life, for example the lifestyles, piercing, tattoos, relationship with friends and teachers.

Some people don't want to understand modern views, ideals and our system of values. They say that teenagers are cruel, brutal, heartless and rude. Yes, today new generation "plays" with smoking, drugs and alcohol, but this doesn't mean that all teens are really bad!

On the other hand, today many elderly people look at the world with new eyes. Moreover, they try to understand teenagers' problems and solve them.

Most of the quarrels between parents and children happen because of children's marks at school and generation gap.

We try to learn better, but if we have a bad mark our parents can shout at us.

In most cases "new generation" doesn't understand their parents and becomes depressed because of this. To protest against it, teens can shock people around them. That's why it is considered that teens today are lazy and ill-

behaved. Elderly people usually compare their childhood and youth with present, they are always talking about "the good old days". People are said to become wiser with age. Sometimes it is true and sometimes it is not. I think that you can meet a wise man among the old as often as among the young. It is wrong that when wisdom always comes in old age. Sometimes when we talk to adults, they listen only to their own point of view. That's why some teens don't like to talk to adults. To sum it up, nowadays everyone has a different view on teen's life. But, in fact, we should simply learn to understand each other.

Daily Duties / Household Chores

Vocabulary

- to lay the table – накрывать на стол.
- to make a toast – готовить тост.
- to bring a towel – приносить полотенце.
- to dust the shelves – протирать полки от пыли.
- to wipe a stain – вытирать пятно.
- to pick up the mail – забирать почту.
- to polish shoes – чистить обувь.
- to take out garbage/trash – выносить мусор.
- to pick up things – подбирать предметы.
- family duties = household chores – домашние обязанности
- typical duties for a teenager such as ... – типичные обязанности для подростка, такие как...
- be responsible for ... — отвечать за....
- take part in ... — принимать участие в ...
- I don't mind ... — я не возражаю, против того чтобы...
- prefer to ... rather than ... — я отдаю предпочтение ..., а не ...
- I consider myself an independent person that's why ... — я считаю себя самостоятельным человеком, поэтому я ...
- help about the house — помогать по дому

- get used to it — привыкнуть к чему-либо
- share daily duties (equally) — разделить обязанности поровну

Household Duties

Text 1.

My family is quite large. It consists of five members: my mother, my father, my grandmother, my younger sister and me. I suppose it's fair that everyone in the family has their own duties.

My mother usually goes shopping because she is the only one who knows best which products we need. She buys bread, milk and vegetables every day and if there is too much to bring from the supermarket, my sister goes with her to help her with carrying the bags. After that my mom prepares dinner and supper. We all like her cooking. She is especially good at cooking meat with vegetables.

My chore is to do the washing up after we have finished with our meal. I also have to dust the furniture and to sweep the floor in my room every day. My sister's duties are to carry out the garbage and put her things in their right place.

My grandmother hasn't got many duties. She meets my sister from school every evening. Besides, she knits socks for everybody and makes tasty cakes and pies and cooks jam out of strawberries, blueberries and raspberries.

My father usually works long hours and he is very tired at the end of the day. Therefore, his only duty on weekdays is to walk our dog.

On Saturday all the family are busy with their chores as we make our flat neat. My father cleans the carpet with a vacuum-cleaner. My mother washes linen in a washing machine. I wash the floors and clean the dust as usual. My grandma cooks Saturday dinner. After all, we all lay the table and have dinner all together. For dessert we have tea with a delicious cake made by my granny. Then we spend some time discussing different problems and events of the week. Finally, we enjoy the rest of the day doing things we like.

Summing up, I believe that household duties are very important in the life of the family as they help us to be more responsible. Everyone in our family treats his chores very seriously.

Text 2.

Everyone in our family has his household duties. For example, my Mum always cooks breakfast and dinner for us, does the laundry and the grocery shopping. My Dad is responsible for major purchases and maintenance of our family car. Also, every morning he chauffeurs my sister and me to school. Of course, I have some duties too. They are simple, but important.

Now I am twelve years old. When I was younger, and didn't go to school, my Mum often asked me to help her with household chores. Of course, it was a kind of a game for me, but I learned to wash dishes, to sweep the floor and dust the furniture. My little sister was just four, and her only duty was to pick up her toys. Sometimes she didn't want to do it, and left the toys

all over the house. Then I had to help her.

Now we both have grown up a little, and we can do much more. Of course, our key duty is to study well and do our homework properly, but it doesn't take too much time. So, we try to help our parents. My favourite duty is to walk our dog Jerry. It is very joyful and energetic. If the weather is fine, I take it to the park near my house, where it can run to its heart's content. We come home tired but very glad.

Every Saturday my sister and I help our Mum to clean up the rooms. Honestly speaking, I don't like it much. But Mum says that girls shouldn't be lazy, because they are future wives and mothers, so they should be able to keep the house clean. I know that she is right, and don't argue with her. We sweep and wash the floor, dust all the furniture, clean the mirrors in the bathroom and in the hall, and beat the carpet all together. After that we are allowed to go for a walk, or watch TV, or do whatever we want.

Besides, I like cooking. I can cook some simple dishes. For example, I can make fried potatoes, pancakes or an omelet with tomatoes. Sometimes I help my Mum to cook something more complicated, such as soup or meat. I think that culinary skills are important for every woman. The only thing I don't like about cooking is washing the dishes. I don't understand why my parents don't buy a dishwasher. To my mind, it's a very useful device.

So, as you see, my household duties are not very numerous, and they are rather simple. I know that some of my friends don't help their parents at all, but, in my opinion, it is not right. Though sometimes I get annoyed with these routines, I am sure that my skills will make my life easier in future.

Задание для самостоятельной работы: Написать стихотворение

Тема 1.4 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)

План занятия:

1. Мой колледж
2. Дом моей мечты
- 3.оборот there is/are;
4. Количественные и порядковые числительные;
5. Множественное число существительных;
6. Предлоги места и времени.

Краткое содержание практических занятий

My College

Vocabulary

1. an undergraduate student — студент, еще не имеющий научной степени
2. a postgraduate student — студент-бакалавр, продолжающий обучение
3. learn by heart — учить наизусть
4. write the essay — написать эссе
5. a degree (in) — научная степень (в/по)
6. complete a course — закончить; завершить курс
7. absentminded — рассеянный
8. lenient — снисходительный; терпимый
9. strict — строгий, требовательный
10. expel (from) — выгнать; исключить (из)
11. prepare a draft — подготовить черновой вариант; черновик
12. give feedback (on) — дать отзыв; обратную связь (на)
13. assess — оценивать, давать оценку
14. compulsory course — обязательный курс
15. optional course — курс по выбору
16. tuition — плата за обучение
17. (at the) tutorial — занятие; урок в колледже
18. transfer – перевод (из одного учебного заведения в другое)
19. principal / headmaster (мужчина), headmistress (женщина) – директор школы
20. mark / grade – оценка, отметка
21. homework – домашние задания, уроки
22. detention – время после уроков (оставление за какую-либо провинность)
23. lodgings (бр) / dormitory (ам) – общежитие
24. term (бр) / semester (ам) — семестр
25. faculty – факультет

to think about further education – подумать о дальнейшем образовании.

to read for exams well beforehand – заранее подумать о подготовке к экзаменам.

it depends on what you are interested in – это зависит от того, что тебя интересует.
to have special subjects in the curriculum – иметь специальные предметы в расписании
pedagogy – педагогика.
psychology – психология.
methods of teaching – методики преподавания.
to attend all the lectures and seminars regularly – регулярно посещать лекции и семинары.
scholarship – стипендия.
to be at the top of the group – учиться в группе лучше всех.
to call the register – делать переключку по журналу.
to do research – проводить исследование.
exams and credit tests – экзамены и зачеты.
to do something after graduation – заниматься чем – либо после окончания.
a good opportunity – хорошая возможность.
to have a good opportunity – иметь хорошую возможность.
to enter a college without taking entrance exams – поступить в колледж без экзаменов.
to study hard regularly – регулярно много учиться.
to work by fits and starts – гонять балду, работать спустя рукава.
it's up to you to decide – тебе решать.
to make the right choice – сделать правильный выбор.
friendship is the best thing in the world – дружба – лучшее, что есть в мире.

My College

Text 1.

I would like to tell you about my college. It is a fine two-storied building in the centre of the town. It is not very new, but it is nice and comfortable. I study here for the first year. On the first floor of the building there is a hall, a cloak-room, a canteen, a gym, computer classes and laboratories. On the second floor there is a director's office, and some classes.

When I come to college, I wipe my feet, take off my coat and go to the cloak-room. After that I go to the timetable which is also in the hall. It's good to come to the classroom before the bell rings. After a few classes I go to the canteen and have breakfast. I don't like our canteen very much, that's why I take some food with myself too. My favourite subjects at college are physics, IT and English.

During the breaks I like to talk with my friends, read the college newspaper. Our college is not only the place where we study; it's also the place where we stay after classes to take part in clubs. Our college is very clean . When my friends, who study in other colleges, come to this place they are surprised when they see that everything is in great order. But I'll reveal the secret: this is the merit of not only the board of the college but also of the students - because it's our second home and we must take care of it. College life is difficult but I know it's rewarding! That's why I know that tomorrow I'll come here again!

exam (сокращённо от examination)	экзамен
to sit an exam	сдавать экзамен
essay или paper	эссе/работа
to fail an exam	провалить экзамен
to pass an exam	сдать экзамен
to study	изучать
to learn	учиться
to revise	повторять
student	ученик, студент
curriculum	учебный план
course	курс
subject	предмет
grade	класс; амер. отметка, оценка
qualification	квалификация

Text 2.

My name is Elena. I'm sixteen years old. I have recently graduated from my high school and entered the Chern Teacher's Training College. It is one of the best colleges in Tula Region. Besides, I have always wanted to be a teacher after school. I really like this college and some of my close friends have also applied to study here.

My parents have always wanted me to be a lawyer, but I have made up my mind to become a teacher.

Our college is rather well equipped. There is a large sports ground outside and one gym inside. There is also a huge library with a good choice of books. Actually, this college is one of the oldest educational institutions in the city and in Russia. It was founded in 1931. At first it was simply a pedagogical school.

The college provides basic and advanced training in such specialties as Pedagogy and Design. I'm very proud to be a student of this college. Today, Chern Teacher's Training College is one of the most prestigious and reliable institutions in Tula Region. Thousands of young people can get decent education at this college.

computer room	компьютерный класс
cloakroom	гардероб
changing room	раздевалка
gym (сокращённо от gymnasium)	спортивный зал (силовой)
playground	детская площадка
library	библиотека
lecture hall	аудитория

laboratory (сокращение lab)	лаборатория
language lab (сокращённо от language laboratory)	мультимедийный класс для обучения языкам
hall of residence	общежитие
locker	запирающийся шкафчик
playing field	площадка для игр
sports hall	спортивный зал



1. I study at.....
2. Our college consists of
3. Our college was founded in
4. At first it was
5. In our college students can get different professions such as
6. Our school year begins ...
7. Our students have holidays in ...
8. In our college there are many ... and ...
9. Our college has
10. After classes students can
- 11 Our students are taught by skilled and
12. All of us like...



Questions

What is the official name of our college?

Who is the top manager of the college?

What is the Russian for 'top manager' ? (The top manager of our college is))

Who is the teaching manager deputy?

What is the Russian for 'deputy'? (заместитель) (The teaching manager deputy is.....).

House of My Dream

Everyone likes dreaming. Dream is a hope for better things. It helps us to overcome the difficulties of our daily routine. A dream depends on people, on their education, nationality, character and other things. People imagine they have a lot of money, own family, an expensive car. Other people imagine themselves to be presidents of different countries or whole planets, etc.

I'd like to tell you about the house of my dream. I'd like to have my own house on the bank of a beautiful river with crystal water, surrounded by high mountains, covered with green forest of evergreen trees.

I would live there with my wife and two children. I imagine my house to be a 2 storeyed building. Near the front side it has a facade with columns and steps up to the front door. There are also two balconies and a terrace in my house. The windows are in the shape of arches. Through them you can see a wonderful landscape. There are lots of fir trees and flowers around the house. And you can walk in the shade of these trees listening to the birds singing.

As you come through the front door, you find yourself in a large hall with an open fireplace. One of the doors leads to the living room. This room faces the south, so it's very sunny and has a lovely view of the whole valley. In the middle of this room there's a thick Persian carpet. There are few units of furniture in this room. On the left there's a leather sofa and small table nearby, on the right you can see home cinema and satellite receiver. There are two armchairs in the corner of this room. In the living room we spend our evenings chatting with each other, children play with a kitten.

Then a wide staircase takes you to the first floor where there are four bedrooms. My children's rooms are really vast. The wallpapers are very colourful in bright shapes. Also there are lots of toys to play with.

In the basement there is a big garage for our cars. We have got two cars: one for me and one for my wife.

Behind the house there is a swimming bath, covered with glass. There are some plastic armchairs around the swimming bath. Our house looks peaceful and calm and the calmest room is my study. Next door to the study there is our library. It is a huge room with thousands books on history, astronomy, physics, science fictions, fantasy, poetry, etc. Someone might think that it is an antagonism, because everything we want to read we can receive via Internet, but I like real books, to handle them in my hands, to read them page by page. As for my children, they prefer associating with their friends.

We have many different electrical appliances in our house. They make our life more comfortable. Also we have some robots to help us. They look after the house, grow vegetables in our garden and involved in cooking. So, we enjoy having greens and fresh vegetables on our dinner table during long winters. Our house is a beautiful place at any time of the year. In winter it's warm and cozy, in summer there is so much to do outside.

Questions:

1. Why do people like dreaming?
2. Where would I like to have my own house?
3. How many rooms and floors are there in my house?
4. What can you see in my living room?
5. What can you see in the children's rooms?
6. What is there in the basement?
7. What makes our life more comfortable?

Vocabulary:

to dream — мечтать, грезить
to overcome (past overcame, p.p. overcome) — превозмочь; преодолеть
routine — рутина
expensive — дорогой
crystal — кристально чистый
surrounded — окруженный
evergreen — вечнозеленый
facade — фасад .
terrace — терраса
shape — форма, очертание
arch — арка
landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж
fir tree — елка
shade — тень
fireplace — камин
to lead to — вести в
valley — долина
carpet — ковер
furniture — мебель
leather — кожа
nearby — вблизи, поблизости, около, возле
satellite receiver — спутниковый приемник
to chat — непринужденно болтать, беседовать, разговаривать
kitten — котенок
staircase — лестница
vast — обширный, громадный
wallpaper — обои
basement — подвал, (полу) подвальный этаж
study — кабинет, рабочий кабинет
huge — большой, гигантский, громадный, огромный
to associate —общаться с кем-л.
electrical appliances — электрические приборы
to cook — готовить/стряпать
House
household - домашнее хозяйство/ домочадцы
housemaid - горничная
housekeeper=housewife - домохозяйка, экономка/ домоправительница
housing project – проект дома
house-top (roof) - крыша дома
house to house дом к дому

house-dog – сторожевой пес
house holder - съемщик квартиры, глава семьи
houseful - полный дом
houseboat - плавучий дом - лодка
house warming – домашнее тепло
Home
home-keeping - домосед
make oneself at home – располагаться как дома
homework – домашняя работа
homcoming –возвращение домой
come home – приходить домой
homeless - бездомный
home from home – из дома в дом
home made –домашнего приготовления, отечественного производства
homelike, homely –домашний, уютный, простой обыденный
at home - дома
home for the elderly – дом для престарелых

Questions

1. Does the house have a garage?
2. Does it have a fence around the front garden?
3. Is there a window on the roof?
4. Is the gate open or shut?
5. How many steps are there in front of the entrance to the block of flats?
6. Does each flat have a balcony?
7. Does the brother live on the first floor?
8. Do the flats have a view of the countryside?
9. Do you live in a house or flat?
10. If you live in a flat, what floor is it on?
11. If you live in a house, do you have a garden?
12. Does the house/ flat belong to you (or to your family), or do you rent it?
13. Do you have your own garage?
14. Would you describe your house/ flat as dark or light?
15. Is it noisy or quite?
16. Do you have central heating?

Тема 1.5 Хобби, досуг

План изучения темы:

1. Хобби,

2. Досуг подростков в Великобритании
3. Употребление инфинитива смыслового глагола и смыслового глагола с –ing после глаголов love, like, hate, start, begin, continue, stop ;

Краткое содержание темы:

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, 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 traveling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It is 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 plying different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it is 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. President Bill Clinton, for example, plays the saxophone.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, and 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.

Names

Eisenhower – Эйзенхауэр (президент США с 1953 по 1961г; знаменитый генерал американской армии во время II мировой войны)

Winston Churchill – Уинстон Черчилль (известный политический деятель, премьер-министр Великобритании во время II мировой войны)

Bill Clinton – Билл Клинтон (президент США)

Vocabulary

Character - характер	Activity - занятие
Taste - вкус	Gardening - садоводство
According-по, согласно	Grown-up – взрослый (человек)
To include - Включать	Computer Games – компьютерные игры
Variety - разнообразие	Relatively-относительно
drawing-рисование	hobbyist-человек, имеющий хобби
painting -живопись	saxophone-саксофон
sculpture- скульптура	to collect – собирать
to design - создавать	stamp-марка
costume-одежда, костюм	coin-монета
handicraft-ремесло, ручная работа	matchbox – спичечный коробок
value - ценность	postcard-почтовая открытка
valuable –ценный, дорогой	a good deal of -много
to house – помещать, размещать	rare-редкий
in a small way-в малом масштабе	private-личный
opportunity - возможность	exciting - захватывающий
to add- добавлять	record-пластинка

Questions

1. Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
2. Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?
3. Which hobby groups do you know?
4. The most popular hobby group is doing things, isn't it? What kind of activities does this group include?
5. What do you know about gardening?
6. Do you like computer games?
7. Are you fond of making things?
8. Do you know any hobbies of the famous people?
9. Have you ever collected anything?
10. What can be collected?
11. Do you know of any private collections that were giving to museums or art galleries?
12. Do you agree that learning can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby? Why?

Active hobbies		Extreme hobbies	
Swimming	Плавание	Mountain bike	Горный велосипед
Tennis	Теннис	Rock climbing	Скалолазание

Archery	Стрельба из лука	Parkour / free running	Паркур
Bodybuilding	Бодибилдинг	Parachuting	Парашютный спорт
Gymnastics	Гимнастика	Hang gliding	Дельтапланеризм
Football	Футбол	Snowboarding	Катание на сноуборде
Diving	Дайвинг	Windsurfing	Виндсёрфинг
Hand-to-hand fighting	Рукопашный бой	Rafting	Сплавы по рекам
Running	Бег	Yoga	Йога
Active hobbies		Quiet hobbies	
Dancing	Танцы	Reading	Чтение
Visiting theatre, museums	Посещение театра, музеев	Writing (poems, stories)	Написание (стихов, историй)
Travelling	Путешествия	Drawing	Рисование
Camping	Походы с палатками	Language learning	Изучение языков
Paintball	Пейнтбол	Watching movies, cartoons	Просмотр фильмов, мультфильмов
Airsoft	Страйкбол		
Mushrooming	Собирание грибов	Doing puzzles	Собирание пазлов
Graffiti	Граффити	Table games (chess, checks, narde)	Настольные игры (шахматы, шашки, нарды)
Speleology/caveology	Спелеология		
Horse riding	Верховая езда	Doing crosswords, Sudoku	Разгадывание кроссвордов, sudoku
Darts	Дартс	Cooking	Приготовление еды

Online hobbies

- surf the Internet;
- start a blog;
- web design, programming, 3D graphics;
- free online games;
- a Wikipedia editor.

Handicraft	
Macrame	Макраме
Painting on wood/glass/fabric	Роспись по дереву/стеклу/ткани
Woodcarving	Резьба по дереву
Making of hand-made things	Изготовление вручную вещей
Clothes decoration	Декорирование одежды
Embroidering	Вышивание
Knitting and crocheting	Вязание на спицах и крючком
Bead weaving	Бисероплетение
Scrap booking	Скрапбукинг
Clay modelling	Лепка из глины
Collecting	
Money, coins (numismatics)	Деньги, монеты (нумизматика)
Postmarks/stamps (philately)	Почтовые марки (филателия)
Autographs	Автографы
Postcards	Открытки
Butterflies and bugs	Бабочки и жуки
Stones and minerals	Камни и минералы
Buttons	Пуговицы
Ships in bottles	Корабли в бутылках
Fridge magnets	Магниты на холодильник

Text 1. My Hobby

I have several hobbies and each of them is equally important to me. First of all, I cannot imagine my life without learning foreign languages. It's so interesting to compare English with Spanish, Russian with German and so on. I have found out that there are a lot of English words in my native language too. This idea makes me look for more common features and share them with others. It's wonderful to understand foreign music and popular movies.

When I have some free time, I tend to embroider something. This helps me relax and I seem to inherit it from my grandma. She also enjoyed sitting with a needle in the evenings before TV. I like presenting embroidered pictures to my friends. Such things are better than gifts from the shop.

Text 2. My Hobby – Dancing

Today I want to tell you about my hobby. My hobby is dancing. I started dancing when I was 17. So I have been dancing for 10 years. There are a lot of dance styles, but I chose ballroom dancing. I like it because it's really beautiful. Dancers look so great in their fine costumes and they move wonderfully.

When I only started to dance, it didn't go well. I found out that in order to get a good result you have to train a lot. I have my lessons three times a week. For the first half a year my dance moves were not good. But then I pulled myself together. I rehearsed a lot both in the ballroom and at home. And soon my moves started to look better.

After a couple of years of having dance lessons I started to take part in different concerts and contests. And I believe I looked really well in my marvelous ballroom dresses! I'm happy that I can dance. It gives me such a joy to dance cha-cha-cha or slow waltz, rumba or tango. As for me, I prefer latin dances, but still all 10 ballroom dances are great and interesting. I hope to continue to dance in future. I have a dream – to take part in some world ballroom dance tournament. And I hope it will come true.

British Youth

Most 18 and 19 year-olds in Britain are quite independent people. Relationships within the British family are different now. Children have more freedom to make their own decisions.

For example, children aged 13 may be employed part time in Great Britain. Aged 16 they can leave home, marry with "parents' consent". Age 18 can vote, get married, drink in pubs.

Education is a very important part in the life of British youth. One can't become an independent person without it.

During the last 30 years there were a lot of different trends in youth movements. Those trends are known as the "hippies", the "punks", the "rockers".

But certainly there are different traditional youth organizations in Great Britain. Among them — the Scout Association, the National Union of Students.

Young people from all walks of life are united according to their interests by the established youth organizations in Great Britain. These organizations develop because of the contribution of both full-time and part-time youth workers and a great number of volunteers.

Outdoor pursuits involve everything from pony trekking to rock-climbing or canoeing and help young people go out from the confines of their homes or their environment. Such pursuits nourish a spirit of self-reliance and help to realize the importance of teamwork. All the major youth

organizations hold outdoor pursuits either by organizing special residential courses or by sending their members to take part in established courses or seminars in other cities and countries.

Local authorities and a number of multipurpose youth organizations provide the place for such activities as canoeing, sailing, rock-climbing, map reading, orienteering and cooking for survival; all of them encourage initiative and self-discipline.

Among providers of outdoor places are the Sports Council, the Outward-Bound Trust, the Ocean Youth Club, the Sail Training Association, and the Nautical Training Corps.

The Outward-Bound Trust is the longest established and most experienced organization in Britain based on outdoor pursuits, personal development, and training. It has five centres in the English Lake District, Wales, and Scotland. It operates in 38 other countries of the world. It has centres in Belgium, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. This organization is based on two simple principles: firstly, that everyone is capable of achieving more than he might imagine, and, secondly, that too few people have a real appreciation of what can be achieved by team-work and mutual support.

The National Union of Students was founded in 1922. It promotes the educational and social interests of students.

But certainly the most numerous is the Scout Association, founded in 1908 for boys and in 1910 for girls by Lord Baden-Powell. The programme of training is planned to develop intelligence and practical skills. Scout training is complementary to the ordinary education.

Everyone in Great Britain can find the activity he likes most.

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: сочинение на тему «Хобби»

Как написать сочинение или рассказ на тему хобби

1. Today I want to tell you about my hobby.

2. My hobby is ...

3. So I have been ...ing for ... years.

Указываете хобби (глагол+ing, например playing piano / drawing / collecting) и сколько лет занимаетесь.

4. There are a lot of dance styles, but I chose ballroom dancing. Небольшое описание.

5. I like it because ... Указываете, почему вам это нравится.

6. Dancers look so great in their fine costumes and they move wonderfully.

7. When I only started ... Напишите о том, что было в начале вашего увлечения.

8. I found out that in order to get a good result you have to train a lot.

9. I have my lessons ... times a week. Длительность занятий.

10. For the first half a year ...

Можете написать о первых трудностях, с которыми вы столкнулись.

11. But then I pulled myself together.

12. And soon my moves started to look better.

13. After a couple of years (weeks / months) ... I started ...

Расскажите о первых успехах через какой-то период.

14. I'm happy that I ... Укажите, какая деятельность приносит вам счастье.
15. It gives me such a joy ... Что доставляет вам удовольствие.
16. As for me, I prefer latin dances, but still all 10 ballroom dances are great and interesting.
17. I hope to continue ... in future. Ваши планы на будущее.
18. I have a dream... Какая у вас мечта, связанная с хобби
19. And I hope it will come true. Или любая другая финальная фраза.

1. I can't imagine my life without... – Я не могу представить мою жизнь без...
2. You won't believe but I really enjoy... – Вы не поверите, но мне действительно нравится...
3. Actually, I'm keen on... - На самом деле я увлекаюсь...
2. I'm fond of... - Мне нравится...
3. ... is my favorite pastime. - ... моё любимое времяпровождение
4. I'm interested in... - Меня интересует...
5. When I am free I tend to... - Когда я свободен, я имею склонность...
6. Most of all I like... - Больше всего мне нравится...

Тема 1.6 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

План изучения темы:

1. Местоположения объекта, как найти.
2. Адрес.
3. Специальные вопросы.
4. Наречия и выражения места и направления.

Краткое содержание темы:

block – корпус	to get off – выходить
entrance – подъезд	straight – прямо
highway – шоссе	exit – выход
embankment – набережная	crossroads – перекресток
lane – переулок	towards – по направлению к
drive – проезд	crowded – переполненный
dead-end street – тупик	down the stairs – вниз
settlement – поселок	side street – переулок
village – село, деревня	up the stairs – вверх (по лестнице)
square – площадь	here – здесь
postcode – почтовый индекс	over there – там
in the neighborhood — по соседству	around the corner — за углом

Text 1. Read and translate the text.

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert “Music, help!” in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

- Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly?
- Sure. It’s situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubyanka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop.
- Thanks, Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubyanka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the

old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends – Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time.
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubyanka station.
5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubyanskaya Ploshchad.
6. It's a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of you.
8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him.
9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.

Write your full address

Building (№)

Block ...

Flat ...

Entrance ...

Floor ...

Street

Settlement/Village/Town/City ...

Region ...

Autonomous District ...

Postcode ...

Country ...

Decipher these addresses: the country, town, postcode, street, country, house, occupier.

Mrs Mary Green

32, Godson Crescent, Kidderminster,

Worcestershire, UK, DY11 7JT

Scott Brown

5 Green Avenue, Apt. 3

Ann Arbor 48104

USA

Mr. William Smith
52 West Road, Apt. 10
London W2 4RH
UK

Sam Smith
67 Highhill Street., Apt. 20
Example City
Hampshire
AB123CD
United Kingdom

Work in pairs and perform a dialogue using the following questions.

What is your address?

Do you live far from the centre?

How long does it take you to get to...?

What transport do you take to get from ... to ... ?

Example: - What transport do you take to get from your college to the Library of Foreign Literature?

I take the metro to the Taganskaya station and then go on foot.

Study the following words and expressions.

Write an essay on the following topics:

How to get to your college?

How to get to your favourite shopping centre?

How to get to the nearest cinema?

Put the words in the right order.

- from/left/to get to/turn/Red Square/here
- she/does not/why/ the hospital/take/the metro/to get to?
- lead/side/does/to where/this/street?
- get off/at/third/stop/the train/the.
- coming/give way/to cars/ at crossroads/from the right

Match the questions with the answers

Excuse me, sir. Can you show me the way to the British Museum?	No. It is at the right-hand corner of Darwin Street.
Excuse me. Where is the nearest post office here?	It is on the left to the crossroads.
Is the bank around the corner?	Yes, sure. It is over there. This way.

How long does it take you to get to the station?	By the way, they have a special menu this week.
Where is the café here?	Only ten minutes.
Can you see that bank machine?	You turn left, and it is right there.

Text 2. Read and translate the text.

A Forgetful Tourist.

Once a tourist arrived in Paris. It was his first visit there. When he arrived at the railway station, he at once asked the porter to show him the way to the nearest post office. There he sent a telegram to his wife in which he informed her that he had arrived safely. In this telegram he told her the address of the hotel where he intended to stay.

Then he went direct to the hotel, left his luggage there and went for a walk. As it was his first visit to the French capital, he was very much interested to see the streets, museums and shops of this beautiful city, and spent the greater part of the day there.

Then he realized he had forgotten the address of the hotel.

Who could help the poor man? Suddenly he remembered the telegram which he had sent to his wife on his arrival. She knew his address and could help him.

So at night his wife received this extraordinary telegram: "Please send me my address at once".

Answer the questions:

1. What did the tourist inform to his wife?
2. What did the tourist do in Paris?
3. Why did the tourist send the second telegram to his wife the same day?

Translate the sentences

1. Извините, не подскажете ли мне дорогу на железнодорожный вокзал?(the railway station)
2. Скажите, как мне пройти к центральному стадиону?
3. Скажите, пожалуйста, я пройду так к гостинице «Минск?»
4. Идите прямо вдоль этой улицы, затем поверните направо.
5. Пройдите прямо 3 квартала по этой улице, затем поверните налево.
6. Идите прямо, дойдете до высотного здания, а там спросите у кого-нибудь.
7. Вам надо сесть на 18 номер трамвая и проехать... дайте подумать.. и проехать 4 остановки, затем вернуться назад на один квартал.
8. Я доеду на этом автобусе до Трафальгарской площади? – Боюсь, что нет. Вам надо было сесть на 22 или 24. А этот автобус вообще идет в противоположном направлении.
9. На чем удобнее всего добираться до Вашего учреждения? – Из отеля, где Вы остановились, лучше всего идти пешком или взять такси. – Спасибо.

Тема 1.7 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

План изучения темы:

1. Магазины. Покупки
2. Совершение покупок
3. Неопределенные местоимения

Краткое содержание темы:

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have — you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go

to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish — carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel — can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese, meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

market	рынок
shop (brit); store (am.)	магазин
department store	универмаг
department	отдел
supermarket	универсам
food store	гастроном

appliance store	магазин бытовой техники
baker's	булочная
cake shop/confectioner's/pastry /sweet shop	кондитерский магазин
newsagent's	газетный киоск
outlet center	аутлет
optician's	магазин оптики
dairy	молочный
butcher's	мясной
fishmonger's	рыбный
greengrocer's	овощной
fruit shop	фруктовый
wine merchant	винный
bottle shop/store, off-license	магазин алкогольной продукции
grocery	бакалея, продукты
draper/dry good store	галантерейный магазин
antique shop	антикварный
jeweller's	ювелирный
second-hand shop	комиссионный
to go shopping	ходить за покупками
to do (the) shopping	делать покупки
to sell	продавать
to buy	покупать
to buy on a credit	покупать в кредит
to pay installments	платить взносы за покупку в кредит
buyer/customer/shopper	покупатель
counter	прилавок
shop-window	витрина
to do/(go) (the) window-shopping	рассматривать витрины, без покупок
shopping list	список покупок
shopping bag	авоська, мешок
carier bag	пластиковый пакет
trolley	тележка для покупок
basket	корзина
to join a queue	встать в очередь

receipt	чек
total	сумма
change	сдача
What do you want to buy?	что вы хотите купить?
I'd like to buy... — я бы хотел(а)	купить...
What is the price?	сколько стоит?
florist's	цветочный
bookseller	продавец книг
bookshop/bookseller's	книжный магазин
newsstand/bookstall	газетный киоск/книжный лоток
music shop	нотный
stationer's	культтовары
souvenir shop	магазин сувениров
toy shop	магазин игрушек
furniture stores	мебельный
furrier's	магазин меховых изделий
hat shop	магазин головных уборов
shoe shop	обувной
ready-made clothes	готовая одежда
perfumery	парфюмерия
tobacconist's	табачный
electrical goods shop	магазин электротоваров
pet shop	зоомагазин
retail park	ритейл-парк
pharmacy/drugstore/chemist's	аптека
record shop	музыкальный магазин
tobacco shop	магазин табачных изделий
car shop	автосалон
sporting goods	спорттовары
salesman (woman), shop-assistant	продавец
cashier, teller (am.)	кассир
cash	касса
aisle	проход
basket	корзинка

counter	прилавок
fitting room	примерочная
manager	менеджер
shelf	полка
shop assistant	продавец, ассистент
shop window	витрина
stockroom	склад
trolley	тележка

Как вы заметили, аптека может называться тремя разными словами: pharmacy, chemist's и drugstore. В чем разница между ними? Считается, что drugstore — это американский вариант названия аптеки, а термины pharmacy и chemist's лучше употреблять в Великобритании. Однако сегодня выделяют и другое отличие между этими терминами. В большинстве случаев в pharmacy и chemist's отпускают лекарства только по рецепту врача, в то время как в drugstore можно купить и безрецептурные лекарства, а также косметику, средства личной гигиены и т. д.

Аутлет — пока не слишком популярный в нашей стране вид магазинов. Аутлет представляет собой торговый центр, в котором продают брендовую одежду со значительными скидками. Чаще всего это распродажа залежей товаров на складах магазинов. Довольно часто аутлеты размещаются за пределами города, что позволяет продавцам минимизировать расходы и продавать вещи с небольшой наценкой.

Ритейл-парк — подобный аутлету торговый центр. Ритейл-парки — центры, построенные в короткие сроки из дешевых материалов, а иногда они даже похожи на ангарные сооружения. Аренда помещения в таком здании дешевая, поэтому и вещи здесь продаются по смешным ценам. Ритейл-парки американского типа обычно располагаются за городом, британского — в черте города. В России же пока нет ни одного классического ритейл-парка.

Grocery Shopping

Фрукты, ягоды (fruits, berries)	Овощи (Vegetables)
--	---------------------------

<p>Lemon- лимон Peach- персик Pear- груша Banana- банан Pine-apple- ананас Melon- дыня Water melon- арбуз Apricot- абрикос Cherry- вишня Raspberry- малина Strawberry- клубника, земляника Blueberry- черника Blackberry- ежевика Cranberry- клюква Currant (black, red, white) - смородина (чёрная, красная, белая) Grapes – виноград Tangerine- мандарин Orange-апельсин Plum-слива Prune- чернослив Pomegranate- гранат Lime- лимон Apple- яблоко Grapefruit- грейпфрут</p>	<p>Cucumber- огурец Beetroot- свёкла Tomato- помидор Radish- редис Onion- лук Garlic- чеснок Peas- горох Carrot- морковь Cabbage- капуста Cauliflower- цветная капуста Beans- бобы Pumpkin- тыква Potatoes- картофель Eggplant- баклажан Dills- укроп Mushrooms- грибы Pepper- перец Marrow (squash) - кабачок Орехи (Nuts) Walnut- грецкий орех Peanut- земляной орех Hazel nut- лесной орех Almond- миндаль Coconut- кокос Cashew nut- кешью</p>
Специи (Spices)	Мясо (Meat)
<p>Ginger- имбирь Oil- растительное масло Sugar- сахар Salt- соль Mustard- горчица Vinegar- уксус Horse radish- хрен Cinnamon- корица Pepper- перец Sauce- соус</p>	<p>Beef- говядина Ham- ветчина Lamb- баранина Pork- свинина Veal- телятина Chicken- цыплёнок Goose- гусь Turkey-индейка</p>
Напитки (Beverages)	Молочные продукты (Dairy)
<p>Tea- чай Coffee- кофе Strong coffee- крепкий кофе Wine- вино Dry wine- сухое вино Semisweet wine- полусладкое вино Semidry wine- полусухое вино Whisky- виски</p>	<p>Milk- молоко Cream- сливки Margarine- маргарин Cheese- сыр Cream cheese- творожная масса Sour cream- сметана Butter- сливочное масло</p>
	Сладости (Sweets)

Champagne- шампанское Beer- пиво Dark beer- тёмное пиво Light beer- светлое пиво Lemonade- лимонад Juice- сок Mineral water- минеральная вода Soft drinks- безалкогольные напитки	Biscuits- печенье Candy- конфеты Pie- пирог Cake- торт Chocolate- шоколад Chocolates- шоколадные конфеты Jam- варенье Ice-cream- мороженое Marmalade- повидло Pudding- пудинг Ring roll- бублик Pancakes- блины
Рыба (Fish)	
Herring- селёдка Salmon- лосось, сёмга Pike- щука Trout- форель Sturgeon- осётр Shrimp- креветка Oyster- устрица Perch- окунь Bream- лещ Cod- треска Cod liver- печень трески Perch- окунь	

Dialogues (диалоги)

- I'm hungry. Let's go to the café.
- Ok, but I'll order only vegetable salad and a cup of tea.
- Why?
- I'm on a strict diet.

- Я голодный. Давай сходим в кафе.
- Хорошо, но я закажу только овощной салат и чашечку чая.
- Почему?
- Я сижу на строгой диете.

- I'm fond of sweets. I like chocolate, biscuits and ice-cream. What about you? Do you like sweets?
- I like cakes without chocolate.
- Without chocolate? Why?
- I'm allergic to chocolate.

- Я обожаю сладкое. Я люблю шоколад, печенье и мороженое. А ты? Ты любишь сладости?

- Я люблю тортики без шоколада.
- Без шоколада? Почему?
- У меня аллергия на шоколад.

- What would you like to order?
- Can I have beef with rice and a glass of wine.
- Ok. What would you like for dessert?
- A blackberry pie.
- Что Вы бы хотели заказать?
- Можно мне говядину с рисом и бокал вина?
- Хорошо. А что на десерт?
- Ежевичный пирог.

- Excuse me. Can I have one kilo of ground beef and ten slices of smoked ham, please?
- Sure. Here you are. Anything else?
- Could you tell me where I can find olive oil and instant coffee, please?
- They are in the grocery products section, over there. I can show you.
- That's OK. Thank you.
- Is there anything else you are looking for?
- Well. I need buns for sandwiches and a dozen chicken eggs.
- Right. You will find all sorts of buns in our bakery. As for the eggs, they are located in the dairy product section, on your left. Is that all, sir?
- No. Finally I need fresh fruits and vegetables.
- OK. What would you like?
- Can I have two pine-apples, a kilo of pears, a bunch of red grapes, two kilos of tomatoes and half a kilo of onions, please?
- I'm terribly sorry but there is only one pine-apple left. Do you still want it?
- OK then. I'll take it anyway.
- How about red onions? They are just a bit more expensive than the usual ones but ideal for any salad.
- That would be great!
- OK. Here are your fruits and vegetables. I'll put them in your shopping cart. Do you need any beverages or canned food?
- No. Thanks a lot. Where shall I pay?
- The cash desks are right at the end of the aisle.
- Thank you very much.
- You are welcome. Thank you for shopping with us. Have a good day!

- Assistant: Good morning. Can I help you?
- Customer: Yes, I would like a bottle of grape juice and some oranges.

- A: How many oranges do you want?
- C: A kilo, please. And also give me please 2 bars of chocolate, 1 packet of spaghetti and 1 loaf of bread.
- A: Anything else?
- C: Yes, and a few pieces of this cheese. That's all.
- A: Ok, the total sum is...
- C: Oh, I'm sorry, I forgot pop-corn.
- A: Yes, how many bags do you want?
- C: 2 bags, please. Thank you.

Shopping for Clothes.



Фраза	Перевод
Show me this, please.	Покажите мне это, пожалуйста.
What is the price of this dress/suit?	Сколько стоит это платье/костюм?
How much is it? / How much does it cost?	Сколько это стоит?
It's very expensive/cheap.	Это очень дорого/дешево.
Примерка вещи	
I would like to try it on.	Я бы хотел это примерить.
May I try it on?	Могу я это примерить?
Where is the changing room?	Где находится примерочная?
I am size 10.	У меня 10 размер.
This is not my size.	Это не мой размер.
These shoes are tight.	Эти туфли жмут.
It seems to fit well.	Кажется, это сидит хорошо.
It's too loose/tight.	Это слишком свободное/обтягивает.

This is too big/small.	Это слишком велико/мало.
Do you have a larger/smaller size?	У Вас есть размер побольше/поменьше?
Do you have this in a size 11?	У Вас есть эта вещь 11-го размера?
Can you measure me?	Вы можете снять с меня мерку/размер?
Would you measure my waist, please?	Вы могли бы измерить мою талию, пожалуйста?
Вопросы о вещи	
I would like another colour.	Я бы хотел другой цвет.
Have you got this in another colour?	У Вас есть эта вещь в другом цвете?
Is this on sale?	Эта вещь на распродаже?
Is this made of leather/silk?	Это сделано из кожи/шелка?
What is this jacket made of?	Из чего сделана эта куртка? (из какого материала)
Is this new or second-hand?	Это новое или бывшее в употреблении?
Can I bring this back if it does not fit?	Могу я вернуть вещь, если она не подойдет мне?
Сообщить, что вы покупаете вещь	
I will take it.	Я это возьму.
I would like to pay cash.	Я бы хотел заплатить наличными.
Could you wrap it, please?	Не могли бы Вы завернуть это?
Where is the cash-desk?	Где находится касса?
Отказаться от покупки или отложить ее	
I do not like this.	Мне это не нравится.
It is not what I am looking for.	Это не то, что я ищу.
It is not quite what I wanted.	Это не совсем то, что я хотел.
I just can't make up my mind.	Я не могу решить, что приобрести.
I'm not sure which I like.	Не могу решить, что мне нравится.
It does not fit me.	Это не подходит мне (по размеру).
It does not suit me.	Это не идет мне (по цвету, фасону и т.п.)
I will come back later.	Я зайду попозже.
Can I help you?	Я могу Вам помочь?
What would you like?	Что бы Вы хотели?
Are you looking for something special?	Вы ищете что-то конкретное?
Are you being served?	Вас обслуживают?
Which do you prefer?	Что Вы предпочитаете?
Would you like it wrapped?	Вам завернуть это?
Would you like a bag?	Вам нужен пакет?
That is \$50 altogether.	Общая сумма 50 долларов.
Enter your PIN, please.	Введите свой ПИН-код, пожалуйста.
Here is your change.	Это Ваша сдача.

Can I pay in cash?	Могу я оплатить наличными?
Unfortunately, I don't have any small change.	К сожалению, у меня нет мелочи.
Would you have change for this?	У Вас будет сдача с этой суммы?
I am afraid, you gave me the wrong change.	Я боюсь, Вы неправильно дали мне сдачу.
Are you in the queue?	Вы стоите в очереди?
Can you write down the price?	Вы можете написать цену?
Sorry, that is more than I thought it would be.	Извините, эта вещь стоит дороже, чем я думал.
Do you have something cheaper?	У Вас есть что-нибудь подешевле?
Do you take credit cards?	Вы принимаете кредитные карты?
Can I pay by credit card?	Могу я оплатить кредитной картой?
What is the price after the discount?	Какова цена вещи с учетом скидки?
What is the total?	Какова общая сумма?
How much do I owe you?	Сколько я Вам должен?
I need a receipt.	Мне нужен чек.
Can I have the receipt, please?	Можно мне чек, пожалуйста?
Can I buy it tax-free?	Могу я купить это без налога?
The Autumn Sales are on	Сейчас идут осенние распродажи
Buy one get one free	Купите один товар, получите второй в подарок
Buy one get 35% off your second item	Купите один товар и получите скидку 35% на второй
All out-of season stock on sale	Сезонная распродажа
Buy two for the price of one	Купите два товара по цене одного
Closing-down sale	Распродажа магазина перед закрытием
Clearance sale	Полная распродажа
Reduced to clear	Уценка (не из-за брака, а чтобы быстрее продать вещь)

Одежда	Материал одежды
braces / suspenders (AmE) - подтяжки	cotton – хлопок
belt – пояс	fleece – ткань с ворсом
boots – сапоги	(lambs) wool – (овечья) шерсть
blouse ['blaus] - блузка	leather – кожа
cap – шапка, кепка	linen ['linin] – лен, (льняное) полотно
cloak ['kləuk] - накидка	nylon ['nailɒn] – нейлон
clothes ['kləʊðs] – одежда	print - ситец
coat / overcoat – пальто	satin - атлас
collar – воротник	silk – шелк

corset ['kɔ:sit] - корсет	synthetics – синтетика
cufflinks – запонки для манжет	tweed - твид
dress – платье	velvet ['velvit] – бархат
gloves – перчатки	velveteen / cotton velvet - вельвет
handkerchief – носовой платок	Украшения
hat – шляпа	bracelet – браслет
jacket – куртка / жакет / пиджак	brooch ['brəʊtʃ] – брошка
jeans – джинсы	earrings – серьги
jumper – джемпер	necklace ['neɪkləs] – цепочка
kerchief - косынка	pendant – кулон
laced shoes – туфли со шнурками	pin – булавка / брошка
pantyhose – колготки	ring – кольцо
pullover – пуловер	watch (band) – часы (с браслетом)
rain coat / waterproof – плащ-дождевик	Материал украшений
pyjamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz] - пижама	bead – жемчуг
sandals – сандалии / босоножки	brass – латунь
scarf – шарф	carat – карат
shawl – шаль (платок)	copper – медь
shirt – сорочка, рубашка	diamond – бриллиант
shoe horn – рожок для обуви	gem ['dʒem] – драгоценный камень
shoelace / string – шнурок для обуви	glass – стекло
skirt – юбка	gold – золото
shoes – туфли	pearl – натуральный жемчуг
slippers – домашние тапочки	pewter – олово
sneakers – кроссовки	plastic – пластик
socks – носки	plated – позолоченный / посеребренный
stockings - чулки	platinum – платина
suit – костюм	porcelain – фарфор
sweater – джемпер / свитер	red ware – терракота
swim suit – купальник / плавки	silver – серебро
tie / necktie – галстук	steel – сталь
trousers (BrE) / pants (AmE) – брюки	stoneware – фаянс
turtle neck – свитер / водолазка	wood - дерево
T-shirt – футболка	
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] - зонт	
underwear – нижнее белье	
veil - вуаль	
vest / waistcoat (BrE) – жилет	
thick soled shoes – туфли на толстой подошве	

Покупая одежду (buying clothes) между вами, покупателем (customer, client), и продавцом (shop-assistant или 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.
can try a size 39. The changing room is behind you.



You

Vocabulary

to cost – стоить
changing room – примерочная
sleeves – рукава.
perfectly – отлично
to suit – подходить (об одежде)
to buy – покупать
to try on – примерять
to put on – надевать

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.

Также случаются ситуации, когда вам необходимо вернуть приобретённую вещь.

- C: I would like to return this dress, please.
- A: Do you have the receipt?
- C: Yes. Here you are.
- A: Ok. Would you like to choose something else instead of this dress?
- C: No, thank you. Can I have a refund please?
- A: Yes, sure. Give me your receipt please and the dress and I will give you your money.

К: Я бы хотела вернуть это платье, пожалуйста.

П: У вас есть чек?

К: Да, вот он.

П: Хорошо. Хотели бы выбрать что-либо другое вместо этого платья?

К: Нет, спасибо. Могу ли я вернуть деньги?

П: Да, конечно. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, чек и платье, а я вам отдам ваши деньги.

Vocabulary

to return – возвращать

receipt – чек, квитанция

to choose – выбирать

instead – вместо

refund – возврат (денежных средств)

ВЫВЕСКИ	
MEN'S WEAR	МУЖСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА
MEN'S OUTFITTING	МУЖСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА
WOMEN'S / LADIES'S WEAR	ЖЕНСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА
CHILDREN'S WEAR	ДЕТСКАЯ ОДЕЖДА
STOCK CLEARANCE / SALE	РАСПРОДАЖА
DISCOUNT RATES	ТОВАРЫ ПО СНИЖЕННЫМ ЦЕНАМ
ENTRANCE	ВХОД
EXIT	ВЫХОД
CLOSED	ЗАКРЫТО
OPEN	ОТКРЫТО
OPEN FROM... TO...	ОТКРЫТО С... ПО...
CLOSED FOR LUNCH	ЗАКРЫТО НА ОБЕД

Найди слова по теме: «Одежда»

b	l	o	u	s	e	l	s	j	d
o	g	f	d	h	f	k	h	e	r
o	h	g	s	d	g	h	o	a	e
t	j	h	a	s	h	j	e	n	s
s	w	e	a	t	e	r	s	s	s
g	c	l	o	t	h	e	s	k	l
j	a	c	k	e	t	g	h	j	l
c	o	a	t	d	f	d	c	a	p
s	u	i	t	f	d	s	f	u	k
b	l	o	u	s	e	d	g	m	b
s	c	a	r	f	g	f	b	b	o
s	h	o	e	s	h	j	g	r	o
j	a	c	k	e	t	f	g	e	t
r	a	i	n	c	o	a	t	l	s
s	w	e	a	t	e	r	g	l	a
c	l	o	t	h	e	s	h	a	s
c	o	a	t	h	g	f	m	x	d
d	r	e	s	s	m	n	d	v	f

Соедини слова в правой колонке со словами в левой

1.	blouse	a.	свитер, джемпер
2.	dress	b.	туфли
3.	sweater	c.	блузка
4.	shoes	d.	пальто
5.	jeans	e.	сапоги
6.	coat	f.	джинсы
7.	boots	g.	платье
8.	umbrella	h.	костюм
9.	raincoat	i.	шарф
10.	scarf	j.	варежки
11.	suit	k.	дождевик
12.	mitten	l.	майка
13.	T-shirt	m.	зонт
14.	clothes	n.	куртка, жакет
15.	jacket	o.	одежда
16.	tie	p.	рубашка
17.	shirt	q.	галстук

Consumer electronics

Consumer electronics — бытовая электроника

Electronics – техника, электроника

Appliance shop — магазин бытовой техники

ATM — (амер) (от automatic teller machine) банкомат

Cash machine, money machine

Cashpoint — (брит) банкомат

Computer store — магазин компьютерной техники

Consumer equipment — бытовая аппаратура

Consumer information — информация для потребителей

Credit card — кредитная карта, кредитка

Electronics department — отдел электроники

Gadget shop — магазин технических принадлежностей

Home video equipment — бытовая видеотехника

Bar code штрих — код

Household appliances department — отдел бытовых приборов

Defective goods — бракованные товары

Big-box store — крупный супермаркет, в котором продается много различных видов товаров, включая продукты питания, лекарства, бытовую технику

Составь диалог по образцу.

A: Could you help me, please?

B: Yes. What can I do for you?

A: Can you show me this cellphone, please?

B: Yes, of course. Here you are.

A: How much is it?

A: It's 350 \$. But today we have a special offer. These phones are 20 percent off.

B: Oh, great. And do you have it in white?

A: Let me see... yes, here it is.

B: OK, I'll take it. Do you take credit cards?

B: Yes, of course. Can you show me some ID, please?

A: Here is my driving license. Is it OK?

A: Yes. Here is your phone and your check. Thank you and come again, Sir/Madam!

B: Good bye.

A: Good bye.

Соедини слова в правой колонке со словами в левой

1.	No delivery	a)	Доставки нет
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2.	Exchange only	b)	Обмену и возврату не подлежит
3.	May I see it working?	c)	На эту вещь есть гарантия?
4.	No exchanges or refunds	d)	Только обмен (вы не можете вернуть вещь и получить за нее деньги, можно только обменять на другую вещь)
5.	Does it come with a guarantee?	e)	Могу я посмотреть, как это работает?

Соедини слова в правой колонке со словами в левой

1.	Когда магазин открыт?	a)	Where can I buy toys?
2.	Универмаг закрыт?	b)	Which floor is the perfumery department on?
3.	Как пройти в торговый центр?	c)	Where is the CHILDREN'S WEAR department?
4.	Где у вас отдел детских вещей?	d)	Is the department store closed?
5.	На каком этаже отдел парфюмерии?	e)	How do I get to the shopping center?
6.	Где можно купить игрушки?	f)	When is the shop open?

Соедини слова в правой колонке со словами в левой

1.	рынок, магазин	a)	market
2.	антенна	b)	antenna
3.	батарея	c)	battery
4.	цент	d)	cent
5.	доллар	e)	dollar
6.	проигрыватель компактдисков	f)	CD player
7.	электричество	g)	electricity
8.	звук	h)	sound
9.	динамик	i)	(stereo) speaker
10.	настройка	j)	tuning

Тема 1.8 Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания

План изучения темы:

1. Пища и принятие пищи.
2. Приготовление пищи.
3. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

Краткое содержание темы:

FOOD AND MEALS (ПИЦЦА И ПРИНЯТИЕ ПИЦЦА)

restaurant	<i>ресторан</i>
dining-hall canteen dining-room	<i>столовая</i>
be hungry be thirsty	<i>быть голодным хотеть пить</i>
eat	<i>кушать, есть</i>
have a meal	<i>покушать, поесть</i>
have a bite	<i>перекусить</i>
menu the bill of fare	<i>меню</i>
course	<i>блюдо (как еда)</i>

OUR FOOD INCLUDES (НАША ЕДА ВКЛЮЧАЕТ)

white bread белый хлеб

brown bread черный хлеб

bread and butter хлеб с маслом

toast поджаренный хлеб

hors-d'oeuvre закуска

appetizer

meat (fish) salad мясной (рыбный) салат

smoked fish копченая рыба

bacon бекон

ham ветчина

sausage колбаса

sausages

hot dogs сосиски

frankfurters

cheese сыр

egg яйцо

FIRST COURSE (ПЕРВОЕ БЛЮДО)

soup суп

broth суп на мясном бульоне

thin soup

clear soup бульон, жидкий суп

thick soup суп-пюре, густой суп

cabbage soup щи

vegetable soup овощной суп

potato soup картофельный суп

chicken soup куриный суп

SECOND COURSE (ВТОРОЕ БЛЮДО)

beefsteak бифштекс

chop

cutlet отбивная котлета

hamburger рубленый шницель

meat cake рубленая котлета

mushrooms грибы

macaroni макароны

cereal pudding каша

porridge жидкая овсяная каша

meat мясо

beef говядина

veal телятина

pork свинина

mutton баранина

rabbit кролик

chicken цыпленок, кура

turkey индейка

duck утка

FISH (РЫБА)

herring селедка

lobster омар

pike щука

perch окунь

pike-perch судак

sturgeon осетрина

salmon лососина, семга

caviar икра

oysters устрицы

VEGETABLES

beans бобы

French beans фасоль

beet свекла

carrot морковь

tomato помидор

cauliflower цветная капуста

onion лук

pea горох

lettuce салат

THIRD COURSE (ТРЕТЬЕ БЛЮДО)

dessert десерт

fruit фрукты

stewed fruit компот

cream сливки

sour cream сметана, кислое молоко

ice-cream мороженое

pudding пудинг

melon дыня

water melon арбуз

pineapple ананас

SWEETS (СЛАДОСТИ)

candy леденец; конфеты, сласти

bon-bon конфета

chocolate шоколад

jam варенье

honey мед

biscuit печенье

cake кекс, торт, пирожное

tart торт, открытый пирог

fancy cake пирожное с кремом и т. п.

pastry кондитерские изделия {печенье, пирожное и т. п.}

pie пирог (домашний) закрытый, пирожок

FRUIT (ФРУКТЫ)

apple яблоко

apricot абрикос

banana банан

peach персик

pear груша

plum слива

grapes виноград

lemon лимон

orange апельсин

tangerine мандарин

pomegranate гранат

BERRIES (ЯГОДЫ)

cranberry клюква

gooseberry крыжовник

raspberry малина

strawberry клубника, земляника

cherry вишня

currant смородина

DRINKS (ПИТЬЕ, НАПИТКИ)

water вода

tea чай

coffee кофе

cocoa какао

to drink or take

wine вино

beer пиво

mineral water минеральная вода

ADDITIONAL WORDS

slice (piece) of bread кусок хлеба

slice of meat кусок мяса

salt соль

sugar сахар

lump of sugar кусок сахара

vinegar уксус

mustard горчица

pepper перец

to taste иметь вкус; пробовать

bitter горький

sweet сладкий

sour кислый
tasteless безвкусный
tasty вкусный
delicious восхитительный, вкусный
meat or fish may be:
roasted жареный на открытом огне
stewed тушеный
smoked копченый
tender мягкий, нежный
tough жесткий
dry сухой, подсушенный
overdone пережаренный
underdone недожаренный
well done хорошо прожаренный
fried жареный на сковороде
boiled вареный
to lay the table накрывать на стол
waiter официант
waitress официантка
to wait at table обслуживать во время еды, подавать к столу
to serve at table
table-cloth скатерть
napkin салфетка
plate тарелка, dish блюдо
fork вилка
knife нож
spoon ложка
glass стакан
saucer блюдце
wine-glass рюмка

tumbler стакан

salt-cellar солонка

pepper-pot перечница

mustard-pot горчичница

sugar-basin сахарница

tray поднос

ash-tray пепельница

to settle уплатить по счету

to tip the waiter дать официанту на чай

substantial существенный, питательный

May I offer you another cup of tea? Можно предложить Вам еще чашку чаю?

Will you have some more? Не хотите ли еще?

Pass me... please. Передайте мне... пожалуйста.

May I trouble you for a piece of bread? Могу я побеспокоить Вас передать мне кусочек хлеба. (Пожалуйста, передайте мне кусочек хлеба.)

to take a second helping взять прибавку, вторую порцию

Will you try this? Не попробуете ли Вы это!

I would rather not, thank you. Лучше нет, благодарю Вас.

I have had enough я сыт, я наелся

I have done very well

Don't stand on (upon) ceremonies, help yourself, please! Не стесняйтесь, пожалуйста, берите сами.

Notes

1. *food* — еда, пища, пищевые продукты; *meal* — еда принятие пищи, т. е. завтрак, обед, ужин

2. *breakfast* — первый завтрак; в английских семьях он обычно бывает в 8—9 часов утра и на час позднее в воскресенье

3. *lunch* — второй завтрак, в 1—2 часа дня. Служащие обычно завтракают в ближайших к месту их работы кафе или ресторанах.

4. *tea* — чай, около 5 часов

5. *dinner*—обед бывает между 6.30—8 часами. Обед — самая существенная еда за весь день.

При таком распорядке дня, как правило, не ужинают, а пьют на ночь стакан молока с печеньем или сухариками. Англичане привыкли есть довольно часто и каждый раз по несколько блюд. Но порции у них очень маленькие.

В менее обеспеченных семьях вместо второго завтрака обедают, а вечером ужинают. Еда в таких случаях более однообразна и совсем не изысканна.

6. *toast* —кусочек подсушенного белого хлеба

7. В Англии суп не обязательно является первым блюдом. Первым блюдом может быть закуска, суп —вторым, рыба—третьим, мясо—четвертым и т. д. по порядку подачи блюд на стол.

8. *porridge* —жидкая овсяная каша, излюбленное блюдо англичан, ее чаще всего едят на завтрак

9. Поесть *a la carte* означает заказать порционное блюдо. Это обычно обходится дорого. Цены в меню указываются за каждое блюдо отдельно,

Breakfast

A: What do you take in the morning, tea or coffee?

B: I always take tea. And you, do you also drink tea?

A: No, in the morning I prefer a cup of coffee.

B: How many lumps of sugar do you take in your coffee?

A: I usually take two lumps of sugar and have my coffee with milk or cream. Do you take milk with your tea?

B: In the morning I do, but in the afternoon I prefer a glass of strong tea with a slice of lemon.

A: What do you eat with your tea?

B: Well, I have some bread and butter or some buttered toast.

A: Do you eat anything substantial in the morning?

B: Oh, yes, I do. You see, I don't like to take a substantial lunch at my office and therefore I usually have either some ham and eggs or some cereal in the morning. Some times for a change I can have one or two boiled eggs, or a slice of cold meat. I am not very particular

about what I eat as long as it is eatable.

Dinner

Usually I have my dinner at home. It is my most substantial meal of the day. I come home at four o'clock and say to my mother: "Ma, is our dinner ready? I am ever so hungry-" "Yes, it is. Go and wash your hands," she answers.

My mother is not a young woman, but she does the cooking herself. While I wash my hands, my mother lays the table for dinner. She lays a white table-cloth upon the table, then puts plates, spoons, knives and forks on it. In the middle of the table she puts a dish with white and brown bread, a cruet-stand with a salt-cellar and pepper- and mustard-pots?

I sit down at the table and begin with some kind of appetizer. If there is none, I take a piece of bread, sprinkle it with salt, smear it with mustard and eat it. Then my mother hands me a plate of soup. Usually it is cabbage soup, which I like very much. I take a spoon and begin to eat my soup with a good appetite. Yet I seldom take a second helping of soup.

For our second course we have either fish, or cutlets, or meat cakes, or a chop with potatoes or some other kind of vegetables.

For the third course we have either stewed fruit, or a pudding, or some kind of pie.

On Sundays and particularly on holidays our dinners are somewhat different. We sometimes have salmon, sturgeon or caviar for our hors-d'oeuvre. As to the soups, they are the same, either a clear chicken soup with small meat pies or cabbage soup.

For the second course we may have a goose or a turkey. For dessert we often have ice-cream, pineapple or some coffee with apple pie.

Exercises

- I. Practice the dialogue with a comrade.
- II. Retell the text "Dinner".
- III. Describe a dinner out attended by you.

Supper

A: At what time do you usually have your supper?

B: Well, I usually have my supper at nine o'clock,

A: What do you have for supper?

B: I eat either a slice of meat with some vegetables, or some meat salad, or a sausage sandwich, or some pudding and then I have a glass of tea with a piece of pie.

A: Do you like your tea strong or weak?

B: I don't take strong tea in the evening. And you, what do you have for supper?

A: As to me, I eat almost nothing in the evening as I dine rather late.

B: What does your supper consist of then?

A: Oh, nothing substantial. It consists only of two cups of tea with milk and some toast or bread and butter. Sometimes I take either a cheese or a ham sandwich with my tea.

Exercises

I. Practice the dialogue with a comrade.

II. Describe your daily meals.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. How many meals a day do you usually have?
2. At what time do you have your breakfast?
3. Do you have lunch at home?
4. What do you have for dinner?
5. What do you eat your soup with?
6. What do you use for cutting meat?
7. What do you eat fish with?
8. Do you prefer tea or coffee, after dinner?
9. Do you take black coffee or do you take milk or cream with it?
10. Do you usually take your tea strong or weak?
11. What is a menu or bill of fare?
12. Do you like your beefsteak underdone, overdone or just well done?
13. What is your favourite course?
14. Do you like fish?
15. How many courses do you have for dinner?
16. Is there a self-service dining-room at your Institute?
17. Is it much quicker to take meals at a self-service dining-room?

18. Are dinners in your dining-room expensive or cheap?
19. How much time do you spend having your dinner in the dining-room?
20. What is your opinion about our dining-room?

RECIPIE

Hamburgers

Ingredients

½ kg (1 lb) minced beef

1 large onion, sliced into thin rounds

1 large tomato, sliced rings

8 hamburger buns

Prepared mustard as needed 2 tbsp vegetable oil or ghee

Mix together:

1 dsp salad oil

1 ½ dsp tomato ketchup

1 dsp Worcestershire sauce

1 tsp freshly ground black pepper

1 tsp salt

1 egg

Method

1. Mix salad oil mixture into minced beef.
2. Divide mixture into a round 8 cm (3 inches) in diameter and keep 1 hour.
3. Heat oil in large frying pan, tilting pan so that entire surface is coated. Fry hamburgers 4 at a time, cooking each side for 5 minutes. Remove and fry remaining hamburgers in the same way.
4. Slit buns horizontally in half and heat in oven. Spread bottom round of each bun with mustard, place one hamburger on it, pour some meat juice from frying pan over it, and top with onion and tomato rings. Put a dollop of mustard on hamburger and cover with top portion of bun. Prepare the remaining hamburgers the same way.

NEW WORDS

minced пропущенный через мясорубку
sliced нарезанный
a bun булочка
mustard горчица
vegetable, salad oil растительное, оливковое масло
ghee топленое масло
freshly ground свежемолотый
equal одинаковый
to flatten out выравнивать
tilt наклонять
to coat покрывать
to slit разрезать
an oven духовка
a dollop небольшое количество

Тема 1.9 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.

План изучения темы:

1. Здоровый образ жизни
2. Виды спорта
3. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Краткое содержание темы:

Pre-reading questions:

1. How do you think what means expression a healthy lifestyle?
2. What people have to do for maintenance of a healthy lifestyle?
3. Do you carry the way of life to healthy? Can you give examples to support your viewpoint?

Read the text below and say what people can do to be healthy .

Let me tell you about my own attitude to sports and sportsmen.

To begin with I must say that sport is one of the things that always keep people fit. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Physically inactive people get older earlier than those who have plenty of exercises. If you do daily exercises regularly you feel refreshed, have a good posture and that makes you feel well.

Wise people say that good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all possible to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from diseases and pain.

There is a truthful Latin proverb: "A sound mind is in a sound body". If you want to keep yourself fit, you are to go in for sports.

Sport is very popular in our family. Together with my father we do our usual morning exercises at home and twice a week we have our basketball training in the sports club and in summer we like to swim most of all, because swimming makes a man healthy and strong.

I'm a hockey fan, too. I try to watch every hockey match on TV. Moreover I take part in different sports competitions which our school organizes from time to time. The most popular kinds of sport in our school are football, basketball, gymnastics, and wrestling. Some boys are also fond of boxing. Among girls callisthenics is very popular. All these sports have their strong supporters.

My favourite kind of sport is tennis. I have been playing it since I was eleven years old, and the more I play it, the more I like it. There is a good tennis court not far from my house and I often go there with my friends.

Vocabulary:

to keep fit — БЫТЬ здоровым, БЫТЬ в форме
to do daily exercises — ежедневно делать физзарядку
to feel refreshed — чувствовать себя бодрым, обновленным
posture — осанка
blessing — благо
disease — болезнь
truthful — верный, правильный, правдивый
competitions — соревнования
wrestling — борьба
callisthenics — ритмическая гимнастика

Pre-reading questions:

1. How many kind of sports do you know?
2. What kind of sports are popular in Russia?
3. Are you engage any kind of sports?

Sport in Russia

Sport in Russia has always been popular. Perhaps more than a half of Russians have tried some kind of sport in their childhood. Some of them even in several types.

So which sports are better developed in Russia? Here can be seen the following pattern.

Russia, as a rule, has good results in classical kinds of sport. This is in some ways connected with the period of Soviet Union when big attention was paid to physical education of the youth. But the lessons of Soviet school didn't go without any influence.

Tennis has a large popularity. Some people connect that with the fact that this sport was a hobby of Russian ex-president Boris Yeltsin. Today Russian tennis players are famous all over the world. Sharapova, Kurnikova, Kafelnikov, Miskina are only the best known Russian tennis players. They play wonderfully at Wimbledon and other competitions.

Ice-hockey is another one successful sport in the country. The Russian team takes worthy places in competitions. There are only 2 hockey players which became championship winners 10 times. These are Russian sportsmen Alexander Rogulin and of course Vladislav Tretyak. Nowadays there are also good players in Russian hockey. Many of them train in NHL.

And of course the favorite sport of many women is figure skating. This is a very beautiful show. And here Russia is still the leader.

SPORTS IN BRITAIN

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Wimbledon is known world-wide as the centre of lawn tennis. Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22, when the weather is fine. The Championships are watched on TV live and at full length by millions of people.

Steeplechase, a cross country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

TASKS

I. Match the English word or phrase with its Russian equivalent.

Snooker (billiard)	прямая трансляция
lawn tennis игра	«Метание стрелок»
table tennis	гонки
darts	скачки, бег с препятствиями
steeplechase	снукер
racing	большой теннис
live broadcasting	настольный теннис

II. Here are descriptions of some of the British sports. Match them up to the given sports.

1. In this game players may carry the ball. a) *cricket*
2. It is a cross country running b) *table tennis*
3. It first started in 1820 c) *rugby*
4. The game is very slow. d) *boat race*
5. It was invented in 1880 e) *soccer*
6. It remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain f) *steeplechase*.

III. Can you answer the following questions?

1. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain?
2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originate?
3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?
4. What is Wimbledon famous for?
5. What kinds of racing do you know?
6. What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held?

Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games.

The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport.

The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honour of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others.

The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly.

Vocabulary:

peace — мир

fraternity — братство

contain(s) — содержать

ancient — древний

B.C. (before Christ) — до нашей эры

Zeus — Зевс

to participate — участвовать

to resume — возобновлять

Read the text again and answer the questions:

1. What are the world's greatest sports games?
2. What does the Olympic idea mean?
3. What is the Olympic emblem?
4. Why have these colours been chosen?
5. When and where did the original Olympic Games begin?
6. Did women participate in the games?
7. When were the first modern Olympic Games held? Where?
8. Are the Olympics held in the same place?
9. When did the Winter Olympic Games start being held? Where?

Задание для самостоятельной работы: создать постер на тему «Профилактика травматизма в колледже»

Тема 1.10 Экскурсии и путешествия

План изучения темы:

1. Путешествия.
2. Популярные места отдыха в России

3. Путешествие по Великобритании
4. Настоящее продолженное время
5. Конструкция to be going to do smth

Краткое содержание темы:

Proverbs and sayings

Every country has its customs.

У каждой страны свои обычаи. Что город, то норов.

To carry coals to Newcastle.

Ездить в Тулу со своим самоваром. Везить уголь в Ньюкасл.

So many countries, so many customs.

Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.

When at Rome, do as Romans do.

В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.

Travel broadens the minds.

Путешествия расширяют кругозор.

Idiomatic expressions

1. beyond / over the sea(s) – за морем, в чужих краях;
2. high seas – открытое море;
3. heavy sea – большая волна;
4. sit bodkin – сидеть стиснутым между двумя пассажирами;
5. a sheet anchor – вечное прибежище, единственная надежда;
6. maiden trip (voyage) – первый рейс (нового корабля);

Useful words and phrases

1. desk clerk – дежурный администратор;
2. room service – бюро обслуживания;
3. to like travelling – любить путешествовать;
4. hitch-hike – путешествовать на попутках;
5. make a journey – совершить путешествие;
6. to set off for a journey – отправиться в путешествие;
7. go on a two-day trip – отправиться в двухдневный поход;
8. travel agency – бюро путешествий;
9. package tour / holiday – путешествие по туристической путевке;
10. buy a package tour – купить туристическую путевку;
11. booking office – билетная касса;
12. reserved booking – предварительный заказ, бронирование;
13. book tickets – купить билеты (заранее);
14. get tickets – достать билеты;
15. book tickets in advance – заказать билеты заранее;

16. deliver the tickets – доставить билеты;
17. have (the tickets) delivered – получить билеты с доставкой на дом;
18. cancel booking – аннулировать предварительный заказ;
19. a ticket for a train, a plane – билет на поезд, самолет;
20. be sold out – быть проданным (о билетах);
21. departure – отправление;
22. arrival – прибытие;
23. leave on time / on the dot – отправляться по расписанию;
24. keep on schedule – идти по расписанию (о транспорте);
25. be behind schedule – опаздывать (о транспорте);
26. London via New York – в Лондон через Нью-Йорк;
27. catch the train – успеть на поезд;
28. board (a train, plane, a ship) – сесть (на поезд, самолет, корабль);
29. get off (a train, a plane) – сойти с (поезда, самолета);
30. travel light – путешествовать налегке;
31. hand luggage – ручной багаж;
32. check one's luggage – сдать вещи в багаж;
33. luggage receipt – багажная квитанция;
34. suit case – чемодан;
35. left-luggage office (cloak room, check room) – камера хранения;
36. lost property office – бюро находок;
37. to produce tickets – предъявить билеты;
38. to see Tom off – провожать Тома;
39. wave / blow a kiss – послать воздушный поцелуй;
40. fellow-passenger – попутчик;
41. en route – в пути;
42. arrive at – прибыть в...;
43. single room – одноместный номер;
44. double room – двухместный номер;
45. snack bar – буфет;
46. news stand – газетный киоск;
47. date of arrival / departure – дата приезда / отъезда;
48. fill in / out the registration form – заполнить регистрационный бланк;
49. keyboard – дощечка для ключей;
50. currency exchange office – пункт обмена валюты;
51. go through one's luggage – досматривать багаж;
52. leave smth in the care of the Customs-House – оставить что-либо на хранение в таможне;
53. go through the customs – пройти таможенный досмотр;
54. charge for excess weight – взимать дополнительную плату за излишний вес;

55. particulars of the amount, weight and value – точные данные о количестве, весе и стоимости;
56. reduction (increase) of customs tariffs – снижение (повышение) таможенных тарифов;
57. customs tariffs – таможенные тарифы;
58. customs clearing – таможенный досмотр;
59. fill in / out a customs declaration – заполнить таможенную декларацию;
60. prohibited articles list – список товаров, запрещенных для ввоза и вывоза;
61. duty-free quota list – список предметов, разрешенных к беспошлинному провозу;
62. duty-free – не подлежащий обложению таможенными пошлинами;
63. fall under restrictions – попадать под ограничение;
64. Customs restrictions – таможенные ограничения;
65. Customs regulations – таможенные правила;
66. stay at the hotel – остановиться в гостинице;
67. inn – небольшая гостиница, чаще в сельской местности;
68. red / green channel – красный / зеленый коридор;
69. Excuse me, please, where's Platform six? -Извините, пожалуйста, где платформа 6?
70. It's opposite the entrance. – Напротив выхода.
71. Can I get to Helsinki by air? – Могу ли я купить билет на самолет до Хельсинки?
72. Yes, you can get there by air. – Да, вы можете купить билет на самолет.
73. Here is my ticket and passport. – Вот мой билет и паспорт;
74. I'd like to book a single ticket. – Я хотел бы запланировать билет в один конец.
75. Sorry, we are all booked up for today. –
К сожалению, все билеты проданы на сегодня.
76. How long are you going to stay in the country? –
Как долго вы собираетесь оставаться в стране?
77. Do you have any thing to declare? –
У вас есть вещи, подлежащие декларированию?
78. I'd like two tickets for the 7 o'clock train to Warsaw. –
Я бы хотел(а) купить два билета на семичасовой поезд до Варшавы.
79. Where shall I take your luggage, sir? –
Куда я могу отнести ваш багаж, сэр?
80. Take it to the compartment, please. –
Отнесите его в купе, пожалуйста.
81. Let's make haste, or else we'll be late for the train. –
Давайте поспешим, иначе мы опоздаем на поезд.
82. Don't make a fuss, we have still a lot of time left. –
Не суетись, у нас достаточно времени.
83. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant journey. –
До свидания! Приятного путешествия.

Travelling by air

1. passport – паспорт;
2. boarding card – посадочный талон;
3. Customs hall – таможенный зал;
4. Customs officer – офицер таможенной службы;
5. non-stop flight – беспосадочный полет;
6. make a landing – совершить посадку;
7. seat-belt – привязные ремни;
8. control tower – аэродромно-диспетчерский пункт;
9. window seat – место у окна;
10. change seats – поменяться местами
11. folding table – откидной столик;
12. air vent – вентиляция;
13. baggage compartment – место для багажа;
14. air hostess (flight attendant) – стюардесса;

Travelling by train

1. train – поезд;
2. compartment – купе;
3. inspector – контролер;
4. seat – место;
5. luggage rack – багажная полка;
6. station – станция;
7. timetable – расписание;
8. ticket collector – проводник;
9. waiting room – зал ожидания;
10. express train – экспресс;
11. fast train – скорый поезд;
12. passenger train – пассажирский поезд;
13. mail train – почтовый поезд;
14. long-distance train – поезд дальнего следования;
15. car with reserved seats – плацкартный вагон;
16. dining car – вагон-ресторан;
17. first (second, third) class car – вагон (первого, второго, третьего) класса;
18. upper bunk – верхняя полка;
19. lower bunk – нижняя полка;
20. fare – стоимость ж-д билета;
21. travel half fare – ездить за полстоимости билета;
22. full ticket – билет за полную стоимость;
23. single ticket – билет в один конец;

24. return ticket – билет в оба конца;
25. season ticket – сезонный билет;
26. change trains – сделать пересадку;
27. information office – справочное бюро.

Travelling by water

1. wharf – причал;
2. ship – корабль;
3. gangway – вход с трапа;
4. yacht – яхта;
5. motor boat – моторная лодка;
6. ferry – паром;
7. deck – палуба;
8. liner – пассажирский пароход;
9. captain – капитан
10. mate – помощник капитана;
11. pilot – лоцман;
12. boatswain – боцман;
13. state room – каюта-люкс;
14. lounge – салон;
15. crew – команда, экипаж;
16. steward – дежурный по каютам;
17. promenade deck – прогулочная палуба;
18. reserve a passage on board ship – заказать билет на пароход;
19. raise the gangway – поднять трап;
20. set sail for – отплыть в ...;
21. call at a port – зайти в порт;
22. up stream – вверх по течению;
23. down stream – вниз по течению;
24. tossing – качка;
25. be a poor sailor – плохо переносить морскую качку;
26. be sea sick – страдать от морской болезни.

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

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. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lie in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, the photos will remind them of the happy time they once had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat, and by car. All ways of travelling 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 people is to meet them in their own homes.

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases.

immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Заполните анкету

1. FAMILY NAME	
2. FIRST (GIVEN) NAME	3. BIRTH DAY (Day/Mo/Yr)
4. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	5. SEX (Male or Female)
6. PASSPORT NUMBER	7. AIRLINE and FLIGHT NUMBER
8. COUNTRY WHERE YOU LIVE	9. CITY WHERE YOU BOARDED
10. CITY WHERE VISA WAS ISSUED	11. DATE ISSUED (Day/Mo/Yr)
12. ADDRESS WHILE in the USA (Number and Street)	
13. CITY and STATE	

1. Фамилия
2. Имя
3. Дата рождения
4. Гражданство
5. Пол
6. Номер паспорта
7. Город, где была выдана виза
8. Страна, в которой Вы проживаете
9. Город, в котором Вы садились на самолет
10. Город, где была выдана виза
11. Дата выдачи визы
12. Адрес в США (номер дома и улица)
13. Город и штат

Write the conversation in the correct order:

- A: We'll take a room on the second floor. How much is it?
 B: Okay. It suits us. We'll take this room.
 A: Seventy dollars a night, sir.
 B: Yes, we'll be able to put you up. Which floor would you like, sir?

A: Have you got any vacant rooms?

B: One double-room, please.

A: Single or double, sir?

Find the synonyms for:

1. luggage	a. trip
2. return ticket	b. baggage
3. journey	c. a buffet car
4. cloakroom	d. schedule
5. a dining car	e. round-trip ticket
6. booking-office	f. left-luggage office
7. timetable	g. ticket office
8. fellow-passenger	h. travelling companion

Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B:

1. room service	a. остановиться в отеле
2. travel agency	b. прибытие
3. book tickets	c. место у окна
4. arrival	d. бюро путешествий
5. departure	e. отправляться по расписанию
6. leave on time	f. купить билеты
7. stay at the hotel	g. справочное бюро
8. window seat	h. бюро обслуживания
9. passport	i. отправление
10. information office	j. паспорт

Translate the words and phrases given in brackets:

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (на поезде). 2. Would you like (носильщика) for your luggage, miss? 3. Unfortunately there was no (кафе-ресторана) on the train and we had to take a lot of food with us. 4. Modern planes have very comfortable (сиденья) in all cabins. 5. There are always bustle and confusion (на станции). 6. Before boarding the plane (пассажир) must register at the airport. 7. You (приземлитесь) in London at ten-fifteen p.m. 8. If you've got something to declare you come through (красный коридор).

Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Куда я могу отнести ваш багаж, сэр?
2. Давайте поспешим, иначе мы опоздаем на поезд.
3. Вот мой билет и паспорт.
4. К сожалению, все билеты проданы на сегодня.
5. Как долго вы собираетесь оставаться в стране?
6. У вас есть вещи подлежащие декларированию?

Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I'm sorry I'm late. When did you arrive?
2. Excuse me, please, where's Platform six?
3. I'd like to book a single ticket.
4. Don't make a fuss, we have still a lot of time left.
5. I'd like two tickets for the 7 o'clock train to Warsaw.

Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

accommodation, abroad, visit, arrives, journey, in advance, hotel

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets ... 2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London. 3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin. 4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ? 5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant 6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes. 7. It ... at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

Welcome to Russia

Every year millions of tourists visit Russia. There are many different reasons for travelling to Russia. First of all, it is the largest country in the world. Secondly, it is full of historical, architectural and natural wonders. Thirdly, Russia is a hospitable country, where visitors can easily feel at home. According to national tradition guests are always welcomed with bread and salt.

With the population over 140 million people, Russia spans eleven time zones and two continents. The culture of the country contains western and eastern features. A visit to Russia can become a fascinating adventure.

The cities that one should definitely visit include Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kazan, Yekaterinburg, Sochi, Rostov-on-Don, and, of course, the "Golden Ring" towns. These

places will help to learn more about rich Russian history. There are lots of museums, art galleries, historical monuments, ancient cathedrals, palaces of the czars.

Apart from that, there are unique landscapes, endless forests, several mountain ranges and crystal-clear water reservoirs. Everyone can find something enjoyable to do in Russia.

People, who like beach vacation, can visit the Black sea coast.

People, who are fond of old architecture, prefer spending time in such cities as Vladimir, Suzdal, Murom, Ivanovo.

Those, who like picturesque views, chose to visit Altai. To understand better the nature of Russian nation one should know its festivals and celebrations. One of the most favourite holidays in the country is Shrovetide, Maslenitsa in Russian. On this day people bake lots of pancakes and treat each other.

Read the text again and ask is statement TRUE (T) or False (F):

1. There aren't many different reasons for travelling to Russia.
2. Russia is the hospitable country where according to tradition, guests are welcomed with bread and salt.
3. The most popular cities in Russia for tourism include only Moscow, St. Petersburg and the «Golden Ring».
4. The tourists who are interested in architecture have to visit such cities as Suzdal and Vladimir.
5. Those, who like picturesque views, chose to visit Altai.

Travel across Great Britain.

Просмотр мультимедийной презентации « Welcome to the United Kingdom” и документального фильма « 10 городов, которые нужно посетить в Великобритании»
10 cities of Great Britain which should be visited at least once in life

10 - Belfast

If sometime brings you on the island, neighboring from Britain, do not forget to visit Belfast – the capital of Northern Ireland. It is interesting that it is the second city on the

island of Ireland on the population (after Dublin, certainly). Here it is possible to see other side of the United Kingdom – that which "through the passage".

9-Liverpool

Despite the football glory, the city in the County of Merseyside it is known also for many other things. First, it is considered the cultural capital of Great Britain. And with an ulterior motive, there is the most large number of the museums and galleries outside London here. Secondly, Liverpool is called the capital of the pop music which presented to the world legendary The Beatles group. And thirdly, the most sign sight of the city — port constructions — is included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

8- Bath

This city has to fans of novels of Jane Austen the be sign. Couples centuries ago it was one of the most visited cities of England. Since then a lot of things changed, and now will surprise nobody with thermal sources and the Roman baths. But there is a mass of monuments of an era of classicism which are brought in heritage of UNESCO. And tasty pastries!

7-Oxford

This English city, despite the ancient shape, is completely impregnated with youth spirit, every year the best students from around the world here gather to get an education at the University of Oxford. If you want to get acquainted closer with the English traditions — Oxford will make it it is better than any other place. There is both an ancient architecture, and the picturesque nature, and rich history. Oxford definitely represents much bigger, than just the campus.

6- Glasgow

Today Glasgow is the city of contrasts as in it echoes of last industrialization and modern stylistic saturation mixed up. After London this city was the second most important in the British Empire and also was considered as one of the most impressive and the monuments of the Victorian architecture making an indelible impression in which in parallel there were awfully beggarly working quarters and madly rich imperial estates.

5- Cambridge

One more English city with the known university. Over the city small, it is quite possible

to travel by bicycle in a couple of hours. It is better for those: here it is ideal to be chosen to take a walk with family at the weekend. Besides the building of educational institution and adjacent constructions, here too it is worth visiting Fitzwilliam Museum – meeting of rare books and works of art from the beginning of the century which can be seen free of charge.

4- York

More medieval town, than York, you will not find in all Northern England. This place with unusual historical and cultural wealth. There is a wish to wander for hours about the ancient narrow streets weaved into a web in which center there is a Gothic York cathedral. Along with ancient architecture there is a place and here to modern institutions which are so necessary for each traveler: restaurants, cafe and pubs.

3- Manchester

Manchester located in a northwest part of England, Manchester is considered one of the most popular cities for visit in Great Britain. It is called the city of the future, daily here build new buildings and work on improvement of the existing infrastructure. Nevertheless historical values which it will be interesting to tourist to see in Manchester are enough too.

2- Edinburgh

Edinburgh is the second most visited city in Great Britain after London. The capital of Scotland is located on the hilly area on the bank of the Gulf Firth of Forth, sated with various historical sights. Ideal time for visit – at the end of summer when there takes place the well-known Edinburgh festival.

1- London

London is the political, economic and cultural capital of Great Britain whose amazing sights are known to tourists of the whole world. Irrespective of age, travelers will always find to themselves leisure to liking in the County of Greater London. They are waited for 30 ancient gardens and 120 buildings of historical value, by more than 200 museums, 600 movie theaters and 108 music halls. 33 London districts called by Boro, including the London City, occupy the territory over 1572 sq.km.

Задание для самостоятельной работы: выполнить проект: «Экскурсия по родному

городу»

Тема 1.11 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство

План изучения темы:

1. Политическая система России.
2. Простое прошедшее время;
3. Конструкция used to+ infinitive;
4. Будущее простое время;

Краткое содержание темы:

Russia is well-known as the largest country in the world. Russia covers more than one-eighth of the planet's inhabited land area. Moscow, Saint Petersburg and Novosibirsk are the biggest cities.

Political system and administrative structure

The Russian Federation is a federation state with a republican form of government. In accordance with the 1993 Constitution, power is exercised on the basis of subdivision into legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if it doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his Administration but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The Federal Assembly represents the legislative branch of power. It is made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the Duma, which make laws. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly. But the Federal Assembly can pass laws over the President's veto by a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power.

The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional.

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Federal Assembly. Its upper chamber, the Council of Federation, contains 178 seats filled ex officio by the top executive and legislative officials in each of 89 Federation units.

The lower chamber, the State Duma, consists of 450 members elected for a four-year term. The President, with the approval of the State Duma, appoints a cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister.

The national symbols of Russia

The Coat of arms is the most ancient symbol of Russia, represented by the golden double-headed eagle with the mounted figure slaying the black dragon in the center of it. The black dragon can be a symbol of enemies. The Russian flag consists of three horizontal fields – white, blue and red.

One of the Russian symbols is Matryoshka doll. The foreigners recognize Matryoska doll as a Russian symbol at once.

To be known as – быть известным как	Public holidays – официальные праздники
Coat of arms – герб	Symbol – символ
To consist – состоять	Trinity Sunday – Троица
Double-headed eagle – двуглавый орёл	To be widely seen – часто встречаться
To share borders – граничить	Matryoshka doll – матрёшка
The largest country – самая большая страна	Recognizable – узнаваемый
Mounted figure – всадник	Easter – Пасха
Slay – умерщвлять, поражать насмерть	The sickle and hammer – серп и молот
To cover – покрывать	President of Russia – президент России
Inhabited land area – населённая земля	Area – территория
To represent – представлять	To be prevalent – преобладать

Questions

1. Where were you born?
2. Where is Russia situated?
3. What kind of climate is there in the country?
4. Is Russia a very rich country? Give your reasons.
5. What countries does the Russian Federation border on?
6. What kind of state is Russia now?

Read and translate

The Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted on the 12th of December, 1993. More than 58 million voters took part in the referendum on the new draft constitution. 32 million people voted in favour of the draft constitution. The new Constitution came into force on the 25th of December, 1993, when it was officially published. The adoption of the 1993 Constitution marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Russian Federation. The Constitution forms the country's legal foundation, proclaims the President of the Russian Federation the head of state and lays upon him the responsibility for defending the Constitution, human rights and civil liberties, safeguarding Russia's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and ensuring the coordinated functioning and cooperation of the state bodies of power.

We, the multinational people of the Russian Federation, are united by a common fate on our land. We establish human rights and freedoms, civil peace and accord and preserve the historically established State unity, principles of equality and self-determination of peoples. Russian people revere the memory of ancestors who have passed on to us their love for the

Motherland and faith in good and justice. They revive the sovereignty of Russia for future generations. We recognize ourselves a part of the world community. We adopt the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

What are these rights about? Match the explanations with the rights.

1. All children must get a name when they are born and become a citizen of a particular (определенная) country.
2. The government must give the children good medical care and try to reduce (сократить) the number of deaths in childhood.
3. All people should have the rights whatever (несмотря на) their race, sex, religion, language, disability, opinion or family background (положение).
4. All people should have a chance to live in a safe and unpolluted environment with good food and clean drinking water.
5. All people can get information, especially that would make their life better.
6. Nobody can open people's letters and listen to their phone calls.
7. All people can say what they think but if it doesn't do any harm to other people's health or interfere (помешать) their life.
8. Everyone must have the right to rest.
9. The government should protect people from cruelty, harm, abuse (оскорбление) and dangerous drugs.
10. Every child can go to school. Different kinds of secondary schools should be available for children.
11. All people with disabilities must be helped to be as independent as possible.
12. Everyone should have the best chance to develop his abilities.
13. People can join organisations, take part in meetings and peaceful demonstrations which don't affect other people's rights.
14. Schools should help children develop their skills, teach them about their own and people's rights and prepare for adult life.

Which rights seem most important to you? Why? Put them in order of importance.

1. ... the right to life .
2. ... the right to name and nationality at birth.
3. ... the right to express one's views.
4. ... the right to information.
5. ... the right to protection.
6. ... the right to leisure.
7. ... the right to education and development.
8. ... the right to health and health care.
9. ... the right to privacy.
10. ... the right to non-discrimination,

11. ... the right to confess any religion if ...
12. ... the right to labour.
13. ... the right to take a full and active part in everyday life.

In this table you can read the extracts from the Constitution. Complete the sentences with the word on the right in its appropriate form.

Everyone have the right to ...	LIVE
Basic general ... shall be compulsory. Parents or guardians shall ensure that children receive a basic general education.	GUARANTEE
All persons shall be ... before the law and the court.	HEALTHY
Everyone shall have the right to use his (her) native language and to a free choice of the language of ..., ... and ... work.	COMMUNICATE / CREATE
Everyone shall be guaranteed ... of	RESTFUL
The freedom of the mass media is	EQUALITY
Everyone shall have the right freely to use his (her) labour skills and to choose the type of ... and	ACTIVE / OCCUPY
Everyone shall have the right to	FREE / SPEAK
Everyone shall have the right to ... protection and medical care.	EDUCATE

Proverbs

Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad. - На чужой сторонушке рад своей воронушке. Дома и солома съедома.

Home is home though it be never so homely. - Дома и стены помогают. На чужбине родная земля во сне снится.

Вставьте данные слова в таблицу в соответствующую строку: a parliamentary monarchy, a presidential republic, the monarch, the President, Parliament, Congress, the Federal Assembly, the Administration, the President, the Prime Minister, the Chairman of the Government, ministers, the Duma, the Government, the Administration

Political system	
The head of state	
The legislative branch	

The executive branch	
The head of the executive	

Тема 1.12 Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности

План занятия:

1. Популярность английского языка.
2. Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия, Новая Зеландия.
3. Достопримечательности
4. Нью-Йорк.
5. Политическое устройство англоговорящих стран.
6. Национальные символы.
7. Страдательный залог.

Краткое содержание:

1. The popularity of the English language

There are over 300 million people in the world speaking English. English is used as an official language (along with a few others) in many international organisations, such as UN and IOC. This language is recognized as the state language in a lot of countries all over the world.

2. Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are 64 million people in Great Britain whose first language is English (97% of population). London, the capital of Great Britain, is one of the leading global cities. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of the country. Great Britain has always been a Great Power and contributed a lot to the development of new territories.

3. The USA

The history of the USA started with 13 British colonies set along the Atlantic coast. On July, 4, 1776 they proclaimed their independence from Great Britain. Today the country consists of 50 states and the federal District of Columbia, where Washington, the capital of the USA, is located. It is one of the most developed countries in the world, with English being the first language for about 80% of its population.

4. Canada

The first European colonists came to this country from France. But after that for many years Canada was under British rule until the country gained its independence in the XX century. There are two official languages in Canada. English is the first language for nearly 70% of Canadians. Canada is the second largest country in the world with rich oil, coal and natural gas fields.

5. Australia

Australia is the only country in the world which occupies the whole continent. The exploration of the continent began in the late XVIII century when the first British colonies were formed. Australia was a place where prisoners were serving their sentences in exile. Today the country is among the most developed countries in the world, with 80% of the population speaking Australian English.

6. New Zealand

New Zealand occupies two large islands and many small ones in the south-western part of the Pacific Ocean. First Europeans started visiting New Zealand in the late XVIII century with the territory being announced as a British colony in 1788. The country gained its independence in the middle of the XX century. New Zealand is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with unique flora and fauna. English is spoken by more than 96% of the population.

Great Britain

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, T Clyde and Bristol Avon. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Questions

1. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
2. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
3. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
4. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
5. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?
6. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
7. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?
8. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?
9. What is the population of Great Britain?
10. What is the climate like in Great Britain?

Vocabulary

current	течение
deposits	залежи
the English Channel	Ла Манш
decade	десятилетие
to be washed by	омываться
estuary	устье реки
to border on	граничить с...
to consist of	состоять из...
island	остров
to discover	обнаруживать
iron ore	железная руда
to separate	разделять
mountainous peninsula	гористый полуостров
to stretch	простирается
monarchy	монархия

Places of interest in Great Britain

Great Britain is the main English-speaking country in the world. It consists of England, Scotland and Wales.

There are many interesting sights in each of these countries and their capitals: London, Edinburgh and Cardiff. Millions of people visit Great Britain every year to learn more about its places of interest. One of the most thrilling sights is the Stonehenge. It's an ancient monument made of stones standing either in circle or in a horseshoe shape. The origin and the meaning of these stones remains a mystery. However, the scientists think that it was used as a prehistoric calendar.

Another attractive sight is Stratford-upon-Avon. It's a small city in England, where the most famous English writer Shakespeare was born. Stratford-upon-Avon is not only his birthplace. He also lived and created his plays there. Lots of people come to see the Shakespeare's house in Henley Street and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

Other famous cities which attract lots of visitors are Oxford and Cambridge. These cities have become well-known thanks to their educational features. The best and highly-respected universities in the world are situated here. Nearly everyone wishes to study in Cambridge and Oxford, as it's considered to be a very prestigious education.

Tourists, who are passionate followers of the music band "Beatles", might want to visit Liverpool. It's a home town of this famous band.

Many British places of interest are situated in the capital-city of London. Among them, the Buckingham Palace, which is the Queen's official residence, the Westminster Abbey, where the most prominent Englishmen are buried, Big Ben, which is the biggest clock in the world, the Tower of London, which has once been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace.

The football fans will enjoy a trip to Manchester, which is a home city of a world-famous team Manchester United.

Natural attractions of Great Britain are also interesting. For example, the Scottish Highlands, Loch Ness Lake, the Lake District and some others.

What do you know about Britain?

1. The capital of GB is _____.
2. The United Kingdom of GB and NI consists of 4 parts _____.
3. The population of GB is _____ million.
4. _____ million people live in London.
5. The head of state is _____.

New York

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river. In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometres. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people. Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

A traveller who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers.

New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses. New York has many museums and art galleries which have collected works of art of many peoples and of all times. Many of them are on constant display in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art. Most of the theatres and cinemas are in or near Broadway, the longest street and the biggest shopping district in New York. The Metropolitan and Modern Arts Museums attract many visitors.

Questions

1. Where is New York situated?
2. What is the largest city in the USA?
3. How many districts are there in New York?
4. When was the city founded?
5. In which district are many offices situated?
6. What is the central and the oldest part of New York?
7. People of how many nationalities live in the city?
8. What is the population of New York?
9. How and when did the Statue of Liberty appear in New York?
10. What does a traveller who comes to New York for the first time wonder at?
11. What is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river?
12. Which industries are situated in New York?

13. In what street are most of the theatres and cinemas situated?

14. What are the names of art museums situated in New York?

Vocabulary

cargo ships грузовые корабли

Dutch settlers датские поселенцы

highway автострада

harbour пристань

stock exchange биржа

sky scrapers небоскребы

suburbs пригороды

the total area общая площадь

to be founded быть основанным

to be on constant display постоянно экспонироваться

to amount to составлять

to settle поселиться

to wonder at smth. любоваться чем-либо

vehicle автомобиль

What do you know about New York?

1. What are the symbols of New York?
2. How do people name New York?
3. How many states are in America?
4. What cities of America do you know?

UK Political System

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. The power of Queen Elizabeth II is not absolute. It is limited by Parliament. The legislative body, Parliament, consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The executive body consists of the central Government — that is the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers, who are responsible for initiating and directing the national policy. The judiciary body is independent of both the legislative and the executive ones. The Government derives its authority from the elected House of Commons. General elections, for all seats in the House of Commons, must be held at least every five years. The Government is normally formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. The leader of the party is appointed the Prime Minister by the Queen and chooses a team of ministers. The second largest party becomes the Official Opposition with its own leader and «Shadow Cabinet». The House of Lords is a hereditary chamber. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs and traditions.

Political System of the USA

The United States of America is a federative republic. From 1959 the Federation comprises 50 states. The president is the head of the state and the executive departments. He is also the commander-in-chief of the army and Navy of the USA. The president and vice-president are elected for a term of four years. All the legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 senators and 435 members in the House of Representatives. The Senators are elected by popular vote for a term of six years two from each state, the Representatives are elected for two-year term. Both houses must approve the bill for it to become a law. An essential role in the US political system is played by the Supreme Court, which may declare a law, passed by Congress, to be contradictory to the Constitution of the country. The various states have legislative and executive bodies of their own. Their structure, function and competence are determined by the Constitution of each state. There is an elected governor at the head of each state. States enjoy independence in their domestic affairs, including financial matters. However, state laws and actions of state authorities must not conflict with the Constitution of the USA.

Political System of Canada

Canada is an independent federal parliamentary state. The Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth II, is the official head of the state, but the Governor General acts as her representative. Canada combines the American federal form of government with the British cabinet system. As a federation, Canada is made up of ten provinces and two territories. Canadian central government in Ottawa represents all the peoples of Canada. Each province has its own government and parliament. Parliament of Canada consists of two houses, the Upper House called the Senate, and the Lower House called the House of Commons. The Senate has 104 members. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Senate has less power than the House of Commons. Members of the House of Commons are elected for a term of five years. The cabinet system of Canada unites the legislative and the executive branches. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are usually members of the House of Commons, which is the highest authority in the government. The Cabinet consists of 20 or more ministers, chosen by the Prime Minister from leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons. Today most of the Governor General's powers have disappeared and he follows the directions of the Cabinet. The two leading political parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The New Democratic Party is also rather influential. The Constitution of the country was adopted only in 1982.

Political System of Australia

Australia is a constitutional monarchy, with the Queen of Great Britain at its head. It consists of six states and two territories. The queen is represented by the Governor General, who is appointed by the Australian government. The Governor General appoints members of the Executive Council, his advisory cabinet. The main legislative body in the country is Federal

Parliament. It consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are elected for a six-year term. There are ten senators from each state and two from each territory in the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by general direct vote for a three-year term. The executive power belongs to the queen and the government. It is headed by the Prime Minister. The ministers are chosen from members of Parliament and the Executive Council. There are two major political parties in Australia: the Australian Labour party and a coalition of the Liberal and the Agrarian parties. Till the 1930s Australia mostly depended upon Great Britain in its political affairs. But in 1931 Australia became fully independent from Great Britain.

Закончите предложения в левой колонке предложениями из правой колонки, выбрав правильный вариант:

The United States of America is	an independent federal parliamentary state
Canada is	the Governor General
Australia is	by Parliament
The power of Queen Elizabeth II is not absolute. It is limited	the British cabinet system
The queen is represented by	a federative republic
Canada combines the American federal form of government with	a hereditary chamber
The members of the Senate are elected for	a constitutional monarchy
the Lower House called the House of	a term of five years
As a federation, Canada is made up of	Commons
Members of the House of Commons are elected for	a six-year term
The House of Lords is	ten provinces and two territories

National Emblems of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland") is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes known as Ulster).

Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands off the north-west coast of the European continent. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1st George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron

saint of Scotland, The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets'. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century).

St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence. The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood. It was founded in 1687, and is mainly given to Scottish noblemen (limited to 16 in number).

St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is considered as a national day in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

St. David's Day (the 1st of March) is the church festival of St. David, a 6th-century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is regarded as the national holiday of Wales, although it is not an official bank holiday.

On this day, however, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.

In the Royal Arms three lions symbolize England, a lion rampant — Scotland, and a harp — Ireland. The whole is encircled and is supported by a lion and a unicorn. The lion has been used as a symbol of national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn, a mythical animal that looks like a horse with a long straight horn, has appeared on the Scottish and British royal coats of arms for many centuries, and is a symbol of purity.

Questions:

1. What does the word "Britain" mean in everyday speech?
2. What is the flag of the United Kingdom made up of?
3. How is the Welsh flag called?
4. What do some Englishmen wear on St. George's Day?
5. What day is regarded as Scotland's national day?
6. What day is a national day in Northern Ireland?
7. What do three lions in the Royal Arms symbolize?
8. What does the unicorn symbolize?

Vocabulary:

everyday speech — обыденная речь

background — основание

patron saint — святой-покровитель

pin — прикалывать булавкой

thistle — чертополох
knighthood — рыцарское достоинство
nobleman — дворянин
bank holiday — большой праздник
shamrock — трилистник
church festival — церковный праздник
monk — монах
bishop — епископ
daffodil — нарцисс
rampant — стоящий на задних лапах
unicorn — единорог
coats of arms — герб
purity — чистота

American Symbols

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes", it is also called "Old Glory". It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The national anthem of the United States is "The Star Spangled Banner".

The words written during the Anglo-American war of 18X2-1814 and set to the music of an old song. Every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem too. The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea. This National Monument was a present from France to the USA. France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom - in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" - American Independence Day.

Questions:

1. What do people often call American flag?
2. What are the colours of the American flag?
3. How many stripes has the flag got?
4. What is the national emblem?
5. Where is the statue of Liberty placed?
6. What country did gift to the USA?

Vocabulary:

to represent - представлять
background - фон
anthem - гимн

eagle - орел

olive branch - оливковая веточка

to arrive - прибывать

torch - факел

Задание для самостоятельной работы: Написать письмо личного характера

Тема 1.13 Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран

План занятия:

1. Обычаи и традиции
2. Обычаи и традиции Америки
3. Артикли с географическими названиями

Краткое содержание

Customs and Traditions

There are many customs and traditions in England. First tradition is called "Wrong side of the bed". When people are bad tempered we say that they must have got out of bed on the wrong side. Originally, it was meant quiet literally. People believe that the way they raised in the morning affected their behavior throughout the day. The wrong side of the bed was the left side. The left always having been linked with evil. Second custom is called "Blowing out the candles". The custom of having candles on birthday cakes goes back to the ancient Greeks. Worshippers of Artemis, goddess of the moon and hunting, used to place honey cakes on the altars of her temples on her birthday. The cakes were round like the full moon and lit with tapers. This custom was next recorded in the middle ages when German peasants' lit tapers on birthday cakes, the number lit indicating the person's age, plus an extra one to represent the light of life. From earliest days burning tapers had been endowed with mystical significance and it was believed that when blown out they had the power to grant a secret wish and ensure a happy year ahead. And the last tradition is called "The 5th of November". On the 5th of November in almost every town and village in England you will see fire burning, fireworks, cracking and lighting up the sky. You will see too small groups of children pulling round in a home made cart, a figure that looks something like a man but consists of an old suit of clothes, stuffed with straw. The children will sing: "Remember, remembers the 5th of November; Gun powder, treason and plot". And they will ask passers-by for "a penny for the Guy" But the children with "the Guy" are not likely to know who or what day they are celebrating. They have done this more or less every 5th of November since 1605. At that time James the First was on the throne. He was hated with many people especially the Roman Catholic against whom many sever laws had been passed. A number of catholic chief of who was Robert Catesby determined to kill the King and his ministers by blowing up the house of Parliament with gunpowder. To help them in this they got Guy Fawkes, a soldier of fortune, who would do the actual work. The day fixed for attempt was the 5th of November, the day on which the Parliament was to open. But one of the conspirators had several friends in the parliament and he didn't want them to die. So he wrote a letter to Lord Montague begging him to make some excuse to be absent from parliament if he valued his life. Lord Montague took the letter hurry to the King. Guards were sent at once to examine the cellars of the house of Parliament. And there they found Guy Fawkes about to fire a trail of gunpowder. He was tortured and hanged; Catesby was killed, resisting arrest in his own house. In memory of that day bonfires

are still lighted, fireworks shoot across the November sky and figures of Guy Fawkes are burnt in the streets.

American Customs and Traditions

There are a number of holidays in the USA which is celebrated every year. Here are some of them.

The 1st of January is New Year's Day. People do not go to bed until after midnight on December 31. They like to see "the old year out and the new year in". Many people give parties on New Year's Eve.

Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, is dedicated to those who fought in the War of Independence, in World War I or in World War II.

On July 4, the United States celebrate Independence Day. It is the United States' birthday. It is called Independence Day, because on July 4, 1776 it was declared that the United States is free and independent from England. A group of Americans representing the thirteen British colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America signed a document stating that these colonies had the right to be free and independent. This document is known as the Declaration of Independence. July 4 is celebrated by Americans as a national holiday, Independence Day.

There is a building in Philadelphia which is called Independence Hall. Here the Declaration was signed. On the building is the famous Liberty Bell. The Liberty Bell rang out in July 1776 in Philadelphia, when the Declaration of Independence was signed by Congress. The great bell rang out at every event of national importance until it cracked in 1835. Now the bell is on display in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, but it never rings. The bell weighs over a ton and it is 12 feet wide at the bottom.

On the 11th of November there is Veteran's Day. It is dedicated to those who fell in the two World Wars.

Thanksgiving Day is on the fourth Thursday in November. In the autumn of 1621, the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated their first harvest festival in America and called it Thanksgiving Day. Since that time it has been celebrated every year.

Christmas Day is celebrated on the 25th of December. In America it's the most important holiday of the year. Christmas is a religious holiday and one of the happiest holidays of the year, because it is the day that Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Americans prepare for Christmas weeks before. They buy gifts for family, friends and relations. Every family tries to have a Christmas tree, which is decorated with colored lights. They also hang little toys, sweets on the tree and they put presents under the tree. And they prepare special food and cookies. Christmas is a family holiday. People stay at home and spend the time with their families. People send cards or Christmas greetings to their friends. They wish their friends "Merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year". Little children believe that when they are asleep Santa Claus comes to visit them with a big bag of toys. They often hang up large stockings to receive the presents. On Christmas morning children look into their stockings and see their gifts.

Закончите предложения в левой колонке предложениями из правой колонки, выбрав правильный вариант:

The custom of having candles on birthday cakes goes back	on the 11th of November
When people are bad tempered we say that they must have got out	on the 25th of December
The United States celebrate Independence Day	on the fourth Thursday in November
The Liberty Bell rang out	in the autumn of 1621
Christmas Day is celebrated	in July 1776 in Philadelphia
Thanksgiving Day is	of bed on the wrong side
There is Veteran's Day	to the ancient Greeks
The Pilgrim Fathers celebrated their first harvest festival in America	on July 4

Задание для самостоятельной работы: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения

Тема 1.14 Искусство и культура

План занятия:

1. Искусство и культура.
2. Стили в искусстве.
3. Описание картины.
4. Настоящее и прошедшее завершённое время.
5. Модальные глаголы.

Краткое содержание

What is that Art and culture?

Art and culture

There many arts in the world, but the most popular are: literature, music, theatre, cinema and others. Every person has his or her own favorite art. Music has always fascinated people. It touches their hearts and makes them laugh or cry. Music can be heard everywhere. Nowadays there are a lot of musical genres: classical music, rock music, pop music, club music and others. I can listen to any genre of music. It depends on my mood. When I am sad I listen to classical music. When I am happy I like listening to energetic, fast music and hard beat. However, some people listen to one kind of music only and they listen to it no matter what mood they are in.

There are a lot of wonderful works of literature- famous writers and poets created a big variety of poems, stories and novels that are read over the world. Russian poets and writers like Pushkin, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky are famous all over the world. Their works are translated into many languages.

There are a lot of theatres in Russia, but most of them are situated in Moscow. The Bolshoi Theatre and Maly Theatre are famous. If you like opera you should go to the Bolshoi Theatre. The tickets are rather expensive though. The Maly Theatre stages dramas and plays based on classical novels.

Nowadays theatres are becoming less and less popular, and cinema has got big popularity instead. There are a lot of cinemas in Moscow: modern and old-fashioned, cheap and expensive. Modern films are full of audio and computer special effects and people go to the cinema to enjoy them. The so-called home cinemas have appeared lately. More and more people buy modern TV-sets with large flat screens and special sound equipment and watch films at home.

My favorite art is painting. I enjoy going to art galleries to look at paintings. I think that

this type of art will exist forever. Artists express their feelings and emotions in their paintings. There are a lot of art galleries in Moscow, but the most famous one is the Tretyakov Gallery. It has large collections of paintings by Russian and foreign painters.

Unfortunately I do not have any talent for this or that art. I used to sing in childhood, but then I gave it up. I think that arts are not for me.

Answer the questions:

1. How many arts are there in the world?
2. Has every person his or her own favorite art?
3. Can music be heard everywhere?
4. How many musical genres are there?
5. What is your favorite genre?
6. What can you say about literature?
7. How many theatres are there in Russia?
8. Do you go to any theatre?
9. What is your favorite art?

Vocabulary

picture, architect, stalls, stage, fine art, ballet dancer, playwright, concert, opera, classical music, ancient art, sculptor

Read the text and fill in the table

Sculpture	Music	Painting
Architecture	Literature	Ballet

When we speak about art, we usually mean music, literature, sculpture and fine art. Let's identify the most outstanding types of fine art. The first monumental type of fine art is classicism, which dates back to the 17th century. The most famous Russian classicist is Karl Brulov ("the rider"). The painter of classicism usually show simple forms, following ancient models. Their pictures are balanced and controlled. But don't mix it with realism. Realism came to life in the 19th century. It aims at showing things as they really are lifelike pictures. One of the world-famous painters of realism is Ivan Shishkin ("Morning in a pine forest"). The most colorful type of fine art is named

impressionism. Impressionists tended to give changing effect of natural light, colors were pure, vivid and bright to bring out people’s emotions. Claude Monet (“water lilies”) is an impressionist known all over the world.

Type of fine art			
Artist			
Picture			

Abstract art - It doesn’t show real people or things, but only shapes and colors.

Romanticism - Shows sensibility, heroic isolation, emphasis on women and children.







Cubism - Things are broken up into angular shapes.

Impressionism - Gives changing effect of natural light, colors are pure, vivid and bright.

Classicism - Balanced and controlled, simple forms, following ancient models.

Realism - It shows things as they really are lifelike pictures.

Match the name of the style and the picture.

Abstract art	Romanticism	Cubism
Impressionism	Classicism	Realism
		
		

Imagine yourselves to be the representatives of one type of art. Now you will make a conversation with your neighbor, find out the information about him/her (and find the representative of your dream job)

1	2	3	4
Occupation –	Occupation – an	Occupation- a	Occupation - a

<p>apainter (realism) Country- Italy Dream – an architect</p>	<p>architect Country- France Dream – a writer</p>	<p>writer Country - Russia Dream – a painter (cubism)</p>	<p>painter (cubism) Country - Germany Dream - a singer</p>
<p>5 Occupation – a singer Country - USA Dream –a ballet dancer</p>	<p>6 Occupation - a ballet dancer Country- France Dream - a poet</p>	<p>7 Occupation – a poet Country - Mexico Dream – a painter (romantism)</p>	<p>8 Occupation – a painter (romantism) Country - Spain Dream – a dancer</p>
<p>9 Occupation - a dancer Country - China Dream – a painter (abstract art)</p>	<p>10 Occupation – a painter (abstract art) Country - Canada Dream - a playwright</p>	<p>11 Occupation – a playwright Country - Brazil Dream - a sculptor</p>	<p>12 Occupation – a sculptor Country - Morocco Dream – a painter (realism)</p>

Describe a painting according to the plan:

1. the subject of a painting (what is depicted in it)
2. the composition (how space is arranged) and the colours
3. the details
4. the impression made by the picture

USE THE TOPICAL VOCABULARY:

1. To begin with, you should say that the painting belongs to a particular genre. It can be

- the portrait
- the landscape (seascape, townscape)
- the still life
- the genre scene
- the historical/ mythological painting

To begin with, this painting is a portrait which belongs to the brush of (... the name of the painter)

1.1. If you remember some information about the painter, say it then.

This artist lived in thecentury and worked in the style known as Classicism,

Romanticism, Realism, Impressionism, Surrealism, Cubism, Expressionism, Abstract Art.

1.2. Give your opinion about the painting. Use adjectives:

- lifelike = true to life
- dreamlike = work of imagination
- confusing
- colourful
- romantic
- lyrical
- powerful
- outstanding
- heart-breaking
- impressive

To my mind, it is a ... picture, which shows (...say what you see)

2. Mention the colours and the composition

2.1. Colours can be:

- warm/ cold colours
- bold colours
- oppressive colours
- bright colours
- deep colours
- light colours
- soft and delicate colours

The picture is painted in colours. These colours contrast very well.

The dominating colours are

The colours contrast with each other.

2.2. Mention the composition/ the space:

The space of the picture is symmetrically/ asymmetrically divided.

2.3. Try to describe what you can see in general

- In the centre/middle of the painting we can see a
- In the foreground there is a....
- In the background there are....
- In the far distance we can make out the outline of a...
- On the left/ right stands/ sits...

Use we can use the following structures in turn:

there is/there are/ there stands/ sits/ lies/

Use participle clauses:

a woman wearing a white dress

a man dressed as a monk

3. Give some details

- At first glance, it looks strange/ confusing/ depressing/ ...
- But if you look closely, you can see...
- It looks like
- The artists managed to capture the sitter's impression/ the atmosphere of a...../ the mood of the moment, etc.

3.1. Make guesses about the situation:

They might be talking about...

She may have just woken up...

It looks as if ...

4. In the end, give your impression. Use the words and phrases:

- Well, I feel that I am unable to put into words what I feel looking at the painting.
- To my mind, it is a masterpiece that could stand the test of time.
- Well, it seems to me that I couldn't put into words the impression made on me by this painting.
- I feel extremely impressed by this painting.
- It is brilliant, amazing. It is a real masterpiece by (..... the painter).

Describe the painting by Josef Turner



Раздел 2. Профессионально- ориентированное содержание

Тема 2.1 Новости и средства массовой информации

План занятия

1. Средства массовой информации и коммуникации
2. Кино, телевидение.
3. Компьютерные технологии
4. Интернет
5. Герундий

Краткое содержание:

Mass Media

Mass media is a broad concept. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, Internet and else. It's hard to imagine life without mass media nowadays. Media plays very important part in everyday life. It informs us about current affairs in the world. It educates us, gives a possibility to learn something new. It certainly entertains us in different ways.

Mass media influences the way people dress, eat, communicate and many other parts of our lives. It can often make people change their views on different matters. Millions of people watch TV every day, listen to the radio in cars, read newspaper and magazines. Everyone finds something interesting through means of media.

Of course, not all that we see, hear or read is objective. Sometimes the information can be altered. However, I believe that good reporters try to deliver us only reliable information. My favourite types of media are TV and Internet. I often watch interesting films on TV or educational channels, such as Animal Planet and National Geographic.

As for Internet, it probably unites all media sources nowadays. So I can easily watch the same films or channels online. Besides, Internet is also used for mass communication, so I use it to talk to my friends. I don't usually listen to the radio but if my parents turn it on in the car, I enjoy it. We also buy sometimes newspapers and magazines from kiosks.

Television

1). Television nowadays has become one of the most important mass media. 2), It informs, educates and entertains people. 3). It influences the way people look at the world and makes them change their views. 4). In other words, mass media, and especially television, mould public opinion.

5). Millions of people like to watch TV in their spare time. 6). The TV set now is not just a piece of furniture. 7). It is someone who is one of the families. 8). There are two viewpoints on television. 9). Some people think that television is doing a lot of harm. 10).

People begin to forget how to occupy their free time. 11). It prevents them from communicating with each other, from visiting friends, or relatives. 12). And indeed, people used to have hobbies, they used to go outside for amusements to the theatres, cinemas, sporting events. 13). They used to read books and listen to music. 14). Now all free time is given to television.

15). But there are a lot of people who consider TV to be helpful because it gives us a lot of information. 16). We become better informed by watching documentaries, science programs and by learning the most important economic, social and political issues of the day. 17). We can see famous people, great events that will pass into history. 18). Television gives wonderful possibilities for education: you can take a TV course in history, economy, in learning foreign languages and in many other subjects.

19). Television brings the world in your living-rooms. 20). We see people in our country and in other lands, and learn their customs, occupations, and problems. 21). TV gives us opportunities to see the best actors and performances, to hear the latest news, to listen to political discussions. 22). To crown it all, TV simply helps us to relax after a hard day's work, giving a great variety of entertaining and musical programs.

23). Still, it's not a good thing for children to be glued to the TV screen all day long. 24). It's very harmful for their health and for developing personalities, because children prefer low-standard hits, horror films or banal serials. 25). All this by no means contributes to what we call making a personality.

Dialogue:

- Are you a passionate TV viewer?

- I can't say so. In fact I only watch those programs that I find interesting and helpful.

- What are those programs?

- Well, I enjoy "The Travellers' Club" and "The World of Animals". They are regular TV programs. They help me to study history, geography, biology.

- And what about information programs?

- There are plenty of them now. It goes without saying, that I try to watch the most important of them, "Vesti", "Time" and others. They keep me informed in all the topical issues of the day.

- What TV programs do you watch for entertainment?

- I relax when I watch musical shows, humorous programs, TV games such as "What? Where? When?", "The Lucky Chance", "Brain Ring" and others.

- What is your attitude towards advertising on TV?

- I find it boring and annoying.

Cinema

Cinema is one of the best types of art and cinematography is considered to be one of the rare wonders. It has appeared in the end of the 19th century. Cinema is a combination of different types of art: music, theater, literature, painting and else.

Every decade has brought something new for the cinema. For example, in the 30-s the main genres were musicals, gangster stories, mute comedies and horror films. The 70-s were the times of political movies and French comedies. The 90-s brought lots of westerns and spy films.

Whereas, nowadays, we have so many new genres, among them thrillers, adventure films, underground, science fiction and many others.

The first movies were mute and black-and-white. The sound was invented in 1926. Approximately in the 30-s the first colour movie appeared in the USA, and in the 60-s in our country.

Today we have all kinds of possibilities. We can watch new movies in the cinema, on TV, on DVDs, on your computer, online and else. Before the appearance of DVDs, people used to watch films on video tapes, which is now considered to be a bit old-fashioned.

Cinema is also a powerful force in contemporary life. Many famous actors and actresses set the fashion, so the society depends on cinema a lot. British and American people are very fond of cinemas. They are considered to be real cinema-goers.

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. Notwith-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.

Questions:

1. What is the Internet?
2. When and where did the history of Internet begin?
3. Why was the Internet designed?
4. What is modem?
5. Where are most of the Internet host computers?
6. What is the accurate number of internet users?
7. What is the most popular Internet service today?
8. What are other popular services available on the Internet?
9. What is the most important problem of the Internet?
10. Why is there no effective control in the Internet today?
11. Is there a commercial use of the network today?

Vocabulary:

network — сеть

to embrace — охватывать, окружать

user — юзер, пользователь

to design — задумывать, придумывать, разрабатывать

to survive — выжить

nuclear war — ядерная война

to pollute — загрязнять

dangerous — опасный

path — путь, маршрут

available — доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении, наличный
the net — интернет, сеть
packet switching — пакетное переключение
invention — изобретение
accurate — точный
to count — считать, сосчитать
approximately — приблизительно, примерно
to receive — получать
message — послание
to provide — снабжать, доставлять, обеспечивать
reliable — надежный
alternative — альтернативный
provider — провайдер, поставщик
security — безопасность
router — маршрутизатор
to intercept — перехватить (сигнал и т. д.)
to encode — кодировать, шифровать
notwithstanding — тем не менее, однако, все же
to crack — взломать
huge — большой, гигантский, громадный, огромный
to circulate — передвигаться/двигаться в пределах чего-то
tremendous — разг. огромный, гигантский, громадный; потрясающий

Задание для самостоятельной работы: Подготовить проект: «Создай радиопрограмму».

Тема 2.2 Виды рекламы. Этические аспекты рекламы

План занятия:

1. Виды рекламы
2. Реклама в мире.
3. Плюсы и минусы рекламы
4. Причастия

Краткое содержание

Types of Advertising

It is possible to identify **seven** main categories of advertising, namely **consumer, industrial, trade, retail, financial, direct response and recruitment**.

We'll characterize two of them.

1. Consumer advertising

1. Different kinds.

There are two kinds of goods bought by the general public, consumer goods and consumer durables, which together with consumer services are advertised through media addressed to the appropriate social grades.

2. Consumer goods.

These are the numerous goods to be found in the shops, those which enjoy repeat sales like foods, drinks, confectionery and toiletries being called Fast Moving Consumer Goods, (FMCGs).

3. Consumer durables.

Usually more expensive and less frequently bought, consumer durables are of a more permanent nature than consumer goods and include clothes, furniture, domestic appliances, entertainment goods like radio, television and video, and mechanical equipment from lawn-mowerstomotor-cars.

4. Consumer services.

They include services for security and well-beinglike banking, insurance, investment, repairs and maintenance, and those more to do with pleasure such as hotels, restaurants, travel and holidays.

5. Social grades.

The social grades system makes it possible to identify certain groups of people—prospective buyers—and then to pinpoint the media which will reach them most effectively.

6. Media of consumer advertising.

The media of consumer advertising will tend to be those with wide appeal, and even when more specialist journals such as women's magazines are used they will still have large circulations. In fact, the term 'consumer press' is applied to the publications which are displayed for sale in newsagents shops, on news-stands and on newspaper vendors' pitches'

Most of the trade, technical and professional journals have other forms of distribution such as special orders placed with newsagents, postal subscription or free postal controlled circulation. Controlled circulation are not to be confused with membership or subscription magazines. They are mailed (free of charge) to selected readers plus those who have requested copies.

In Britain there are also hundreds of 'free' local newspapers which are delivered door-to-door every week. With saturation coverage of urban areas they provide good advertising media for many local businesses.

The primary media of consumer advertising are the press, radio, television, outdoor and to a limited extent cinema, supported by sales literature, exhibitions and sales promotion. We should not forget sponsorship, especially the sponsorship of many popular sports which in turn can be supported by arena advertising at the sports venue.

Advertising All Over the World

How can a rabbit be stronger than a football hero? How can a rabbit be more powerful than a big, strong man? In the world of advertising, this is quite possible. Consider the example of Jacko. This great Australian football hero recently appeared on TV and yelled at the audience to buy products. Jacko's angry campaign worked well in Australia, so Energizer batteries invited him north to sell their product in the United States. But Jacko's yelling did not convince the American audience to buy batteries. So, good-bye, Jacko. Hello, Energizer Bunny, the little toy rabbit that has sold far more batteries than Jacko.

In the world of advertising, selling products is the most important goal. As companies are becoming more global, they are looking for new ways to sell their products all over the world. It is true that because of global communication, the world is becoming smaller today.

But it is also true that the problems of global advertising - problems of language and culture — have become larger than ever. For example, Braniff Airlines wanted to advertise its fine leather seats. But when its advertisement was translated from English to Spanish, it told people that they could fly naked! Another example of wrong translation is when Chevrolet tried to market the Chevy Nova in Latin America. In English, the word nova refers to a star. But in Spanish, it means "doesn't go." Would you buy a car with this name? To avoid these problems of translation, most advertising firms are now beginning to write completely new ads. In writing new ads, global advertisers must consider different styles of communication in different countries. In some cultures, the meaning of an advertisement is usually found in the exact words that are used to describe the product and to explain why it is better than the competition. This is true in such countries as the United States, Britain, and Germany. But in other cultures, such as Japan's, the message depends more on situations and feelings than it does on words. For this reason, the goal of many TV commercials in Japan will be to show how good people feel in a party or some other social situation. The commercial will not say that a product is better than others. Instead, its goal will be to create a positive mood or feeling about the product.

Global advertisers must also consider differences in laws and customs. For instance, certain countries will not allow TV commercials on Sunday, and others will not allow TV commercials for children's products on any day of the week. In some parts of the world, it is forbidden to show dogs on television or certain types of clothing, such as jeans. The global advertiser who does not understand such laws and customs will soon have problems.

Finally, there is the question of what to advertise. People around the world have different customs as well as different likes and dislikes. So the best advertisement in the world means nothing if the product is not right for the market. Even though some markets around the world are quite similar, companies such as McDonald's have found that it is very important to sell different products in different

parts of the world. So when you go to a McDonald's in Hawaii, you'll find Chinese noodles on the menu. If you stop for a hamburger in Germany, you can order a beer with your meal. In Malaysia, you can try a milk shake that is flavored with a fruit that most people in other countries have never tasted.

All of these products must be sold with the right kind of message. It has never been an easy job for global advertisers to create this message. But no matter how difficult this job may be, it is very important for global advertisers to do it well. In today's competitive world, most new products quickly fail. Knowing how to advertise in the global market can help companies win the competition for success.

The Pros and Cons of the Major Advertising Media

There are many different ways in which an advertiser's message can be communicated to his or her audience. In the States, as well as most other developed countries, newspapers still attract the largest share of the total advertising budget, with television, radio, direct mail and magazines accounting for most of the rest. Other media such as billboards, yellow pages, videotext and telemarketing, although growing steadily, still account for a relatively small part of the amount spent on advertising. Each medium, of course, has its own strengths and weaknesses, and a prospective advertiser would do well to consider these when devising the company's advertising strategy.

The main advantage of newspaper advertising is its broad reach, getting through to a wide spectrum of the population. There's permanence which you don't have with the electronic media and an all-year-round readership which makes longterm strategies feasible. Regional newspapers also offer the advantages of geographical selectivity and flexibility. On the other hand, newspapers usually don't offer colour, and if they do the availability is limited and very often of mediocre quality. Most newspapers offer little in the way of demographic selectivity, which can make precise targeting very tricky.

Television's main appeal is that it offers a combination of sight and sound, which opens up an almost infinite range of creative possibilities. Furthermore, messages can be broadcast very frequently and, like newspapers, to a very broad target. The chief disadvantage, of course, is the high cost of production and air time. The message tends to

be short-lived and is often not seen at all as many viewers now have DVDs and skip over the advertisements.

Direct mail campaigns or mail shots as they're otherwise known, rely on mailing lists containing the names of likely prospects. Obviously, the more specific the list, the more effective the campaign is likely to be - and some lists are very specific; for example, a list might contain the names of all the female shareholders between the ages of 40 and 65 in a particular geographical area and this makes targeting specific prospects much easier. Direct mail also has the ability to saturate a specific area quickly using a style and format that offers enormous flexibility. On the minus side, however, direct mail often meets with a certain amount of consumer resistance. It's also relatively expensive per exposure.

Radio offers the advantages of low cost and large potential audience. As with television, advertisers can select the stations and times favoured by the audience they want to reach but, like television viewers, listeners can easily switch stations when

the advertisements come on. Even if they don't switch stations, there's a tendency for people to use the radio for background sound and ignore the advertisements. Maybe it's because radio doesn't offer any visual possibilities.

Magazines differ from newspapers in several respects. Firstly, they tend to be kept much longer, sometimes for several weeks or months, and are often passed from person to person. Secondly, the quality of the reproduction is much better, which means advertisers can show their products accurately and create a quality image. Thirdly, special interest magazines offer greater selectivity in reaching specific market segments. However, the costs tend to be high and the campaign usually has to be prepared a long time in advance.

Exercise 1. a) Work in small groups and discuss which media would be used to

promote the following:

a local clothes shop

a car

a computer

a language course

an insurance company

.....

furniture

a holiday in ...

funeral services

a cafe

political parties

b) Why are these media, rather than others, used? Prove your point.

Exercise 2. a) Read the text.

Most network TV time is bought by commercial firms which persuade the audience to buy certain goods from a certain company. Your program will be interrupted every 10 to 15 minutes to present these commercials to you, which will make you beautiful if you eat Kraft cheese or that you are sure to die young, poor and neglected if you do not use Esquire shoe polish. Commercials are declaimed in prose and recited in verse, sung by soloists and choirs, persuading, threatening, warning and ordering people to drink

Knickerbocker – “New York’s oldest beer”. The selection of the types of programs to be presented is controlled primarily by the advertising sponsor. The advertiser, in turn, relies heavily upon the popularity of a program. As a result, TV programming is likely to run in cycles, with one or two types of presentation predominating. At one time, comedy and variety shows were very popular, occupying a large segment of TV time. Then came a period in which quiz programs – question and answer contents offering money or gift prizes to the winners – were very popular.

b) Answer the questions and discuss commercials in this country.

1. What do the commercials persuade the audience to do?
2. How often is a program interrupted to present commercials?
3. What genres are employed to influence commercials?
4. How often are programs interrupted for commercials on Russian TV?
5. What programs are the most popular with advertisers?
6. What’s the public reaction to advertising on TV?

Exercise 3. Open the brackets and use proper tenses and voices.

1. Advertising in the national press (to be) usually much more expensive than advertising in the local press. 2. Both types of advertising (to sell) by the column centimetre, the half page and the page. 3. Television advertising in Great Britain (to be) the most expensive kind of advertising and (to cost) many thousands of pounds for just a few seconds of television time. 4. If the advertisement (to show) at a time when relatively few people (to watch), then it (to be) cheaper. 5. Hoarding advertisements (to put up) in eye-catching positions at the side of the road. 6. Technical journals (to read) by persons and companies who (to be) interested in this particular kind of product. 7. Technical journals usually (to print) once a month.

Exercise 4. Read the passage. Do you agree with this conclusion? What method of advertising do you consider the most effective one?

It is very difficult for advertisers to tell whether a particular advertisement or method of advertising has been effective, but there is no doubt that without advertising the customer would never hear of some products. Perhaps the most effective advertising of all is the recommendation of the product by a satisfied customer to a potential customer – advertising by word of mouth.

Тема 2.3 Виды искусства. Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы.

План занятия:

1. Мария Тенишева и ее центр декоративно-прикладного искусства
2. Музей льна в Смоленске
3. Русские народные промыслы
4. Гжель
5. Русская матрешка
6. Условные предложения

Краткое содержание

Maria Tenisheva and her Center of National Applied Arts

I. Фонетическая разминка. (Цель задания: формирование произносительного навыка)

Прочитайте стихотворение про бабочку, которая беззаботно порхает в высоком синем небе и обратите внимание на произношение английских звуков:

Butterfly, butterfly,

Where do you fly?

So quick, so high

In the blue blue sky.

II. Работа с текстом.

Предтекстовые задания:

1) Ознакомьтесь с лексическими единицами по тексту “Maria Tenisheva and her Center of National Applied Arts.”

Цель задания: формирование лексического навыка по теме урока.

Vocabulary

famous for – известен благодаря...

center of Russian national applied arts – центр русских народных ремесел;

was created – был создан;

a highly educated person – образованный человек;

peasants – крестьяне;

to make handicraft items – изготавливать изделия народных ремесел;

special Art School – специальная художественная школа;

handicraft shops – мастерские по изготовлению предметов народного искусства;

to produce things – изготавливать изделия;

the old traditions of Russian national handicraft masters – в старых традициях русских мастеров;

the Church of the Holy Spirit – Церковь Святого Духа.

2) Просмотрите текст и найдите ответ на вопрос:

What did M. Tenisheva organize for talented peasant children?

3) Найдите предложение с новыми лексическими единицами, выпишите их и дайте им русский эквивалент.

Maria Tenisheva and her Center of National Applied Arts

Smolensk region is famous for its Center of Russian national applied arts in a small village Talashkino - Flyonovo. This Center was created by Maria Tenisheva the famous Russian woman. Maria Tenisheva was a highly educated and talented person. She liked to talk to peasants and often watched them making different handicraft items.

Maria Tenishiva decided to find talented peasant children and then she opened a special Art School for them in Talashkino - Flyonovo village. Later she organized handicraft shops which produced a lot of wonderful things in the old traditions of Russian national handicraft masters. The most interesting places in the village are a fairy-house “Teremok” and the Church of the Holy Spirit. A lot of tourists from different countries visit this beautiful Russian village.

III. Послетекстовые задания:

1) Самостоятельная работа в режиме поискового чтения (время выполнения 10 минут)

Цель задания: формирование навыка поиска информации.

Найдите и выпишите из текста словосочетания, соответствующие следующим фразам:

1. Известен благодаря Центру русского народного прикладного искусства
2. Наблюдала как они делают различные поделки
3. Талантливые крестьянские дети
4. Организовала мастерские для изготовления изделий прикладного искусства

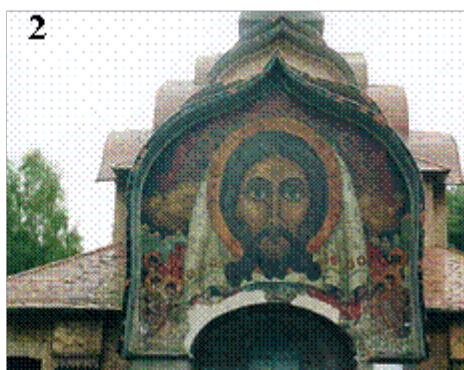
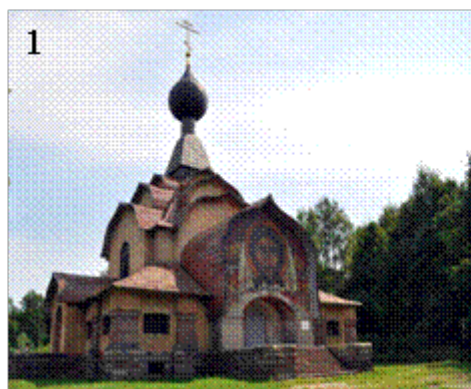
5. Волшебный домик «Теремок»

2) Контроль понимания текста.

Отметьте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста (Т), а какие нет (F):

1. The Smolensk region is famous for Matryoshka dolls. (T\F)
2. The Center of Russian National Applied Arts was created in London. (T\F)
3. Maria Tenisheva liked to talk with peasants. (T\F)
4. She organized the museum of culture. (T\F)
5. They produced a lot of things in Russian national traditions. (T\F)
6. The fairy-house “Teremok” is situated in Moscow. (T\F)

3) Интерактивная часть урока. Подберите подписи к картинкам.



- a) The Church of The Holy Spirit;
- b) The statue of Maria Tenisheva;
- c) The mozaic portrait of Christ.

“Museum of Smolensk Flax”.

Цель задания: формирование лексического навыка по теме урока.

Vocabulary:

flax – лён;

cultivation – возделывание;

to spin – прясть;

spinning-wheel – прялка;

powerful – мощный;

craft – ремесло;

richly and vividly – богато и ярко;

unique – уникальный;

exhibit – экспонат;

to reveal – раскрывать;

folk art – народное искусство;

to admire – восхищаться;

soul – душа;

colorful – красочный;

2) Просмотрите текст и найдите ответ на вопрос.

Цель задания: Формирование компетенций в области просмотрового чтения.

What Smolensk land is famous for?

3) Найдите предложения с новыми лексическими единицами, выпишите их и дайте им русский эквивалент.

4) Определите, какая пословица выражает содержание текста:

- Ремесло пить-есть не просит, а хлеб приносит.
- Ремеслу везде почет.
- Не учи безделью, а учи рукоделью!



Museum of Smolensk Flax

Smolensk land is famous for flax cultivation. In ancient times people spun it by hand, then - on the spinning-wheel, now - on powerful automatic machines. In ancient Russian city Smolensk there is famous museum "Smolensk flax". The history of flax is richly and vividly presented here. In this museum you can see many unique exhibits such as: table and wall decorations made of flax, sarafans and blouses, different beautiful towels decorated in folk style. All these things reveal the colorful world of folk art. The guests of the city come to the museum and admire the unique exhibits which demonstrate the beautiful and creative soul of the Russian nation. Besides visitors can try how to spin flax

on an old spinning-wheel and the guide will show them how to make a doll in a national costume. It's important to point out that children of different ages enjoy visiting this place and here they learn a lot from the history of their hometown.

III. Послетекстовые задания:

1) Самостоятельная работа (время выполнения 10 минут). Найдите и выпишите из текста словосочетания, соответствующие следующим фразам.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области поискового чтения.

- лён

- возделывание

- прясть

- древний

- прялка

- ремесло

- экспонат

- раскрывать

- народное искусство

2) Контроль понимания текста.

Отметьте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а

какие нет(False):

1. In ancient Russian city Rostov there is famous museum "Smolensk flax". (T\F)
2. Smolensk land is famous for corn cultivation. (T\F)
3. In ancient times people spun flax by hand (T\F)
4. All the exhibits demonstrate the beautiful and creative soul of the Russian nation. (T\F)
5. Visitors of this museum can try how to made clay toys. (T\F)
6. Children of different ages enjoy visiting this place. (T\F)

3) Интерактивная ролевая игра: интервью между американским туристом и русским студентом.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области диалогической устной речи.

Используйте следующие разговорные фразы: *I wonder ..., To my mind ..., In my opinion ..., Can you tell me ..., Thank you for your answers ..., It is not a secret ..., I was glad to help you....*

Tourist: What is the name of the city where the museum is situated?

Student:.....

Tourist: What exhibits can you see in this museum?

Student:

Tourist: What can you say about the history of spinning the flax?

Student: ...

Tourist: What do visitors of "Smolensk Flax" can try to do?

Student: ...

Tourist: Do children of different ages enjoy visiting this place?

Student: ...

Russian Folk Crafts

I. Работа с текстом.

Предтекстовые задания:

1) Ознакомьтесь с лексическими единицами по тексту "Russian Folk Crafts"

Цель задания: формирование лексического навыка по теме урока.

Vocabulary:

folk – народный;

craft – ремесло;

unique – уникальный;

shawl – платок;

clay – глина;

be known all over the world – быть известным во всём мире;

as well as – также как;

wooden – деревянный;

peasant – крестьянская;

village – деревня;

fabric – ткань;

to tear – разорвать;

straw – солома;

to fall apart – развалиться;

to carve – вырезать.

2) Просмотрите текст и найдите ответ на вопрос.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области просмотрового чтения.

What Smolensk land is famous for?

3) Найдите предложения с новыми лексическими единицами, выпишите их и дайте им русский эквивалент.

Russian Folk Crafts

Russia is famous for traditional unique crafts. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world. The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. Wooden toys are known in Russia since the 17th century. The legend is that the first toy was made in a poor peasant family in a small Russian village. A mother was trying to make toys for her kids. She made a doll from a fabric but her kids tore it. She made a new one out of straw but it soon fell apart. Finally she carved a wooden toy for her children. That toy was their favorite one and since that time all this folk crafts items have become very popular Russian souvenirs.



II. Послетекстовые задания:

1) Самостоятельная работа (время выполнения 10 минут).

Найдите и выпишите из текста словосочетания, соответствующие следующим фразам.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области поискового чтения.

- народный
- ремесло
- платок
- глина
- деревянный
- солома

2) Контроль понимания текста.

Отметьте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие нет (False):

1. Russia is famous for traditional unique crafts. (T\F)
2. Wooden toys are known in Russia since the 9th century. (T\F)
3. The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are the symbols of Russia. (T\F)
4. The legend is that the first toy was made in a rich family. (T\F)
5. First of all, the mother made a doll from an iron. (T\F)
6. Crafts items have become very popular Russian souvenirs. (T\F)

3) Интерактивная ролевая игра: беседа американского туриста с русским студентом.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области диалогической устной речи.

Используйте следующие разговорные фразы:

I wonder ..., To my mind ..., In my opinion ..., Can you tell me ..., Thank you for your answers ...

Tourist: What is Russia famous for?

Student:.....

Tourist: What Russian crafts do you know?

Student:

Tourist: Where the first toy was made?

Student: ...

Tourist: What is the legend says?

Student: ...

Tourist: Do folk crafts items have become very popular Russian souvenirs?

Gzhel, the Russian porcelain

I. Работа с текстом.

Предтекстовые задания:

1) Ознакомьтесь с лексическими единицами по тексту “Gzhel”.

Цель задания: формирование лексического навыка по теме урока.

Vocabulary

gzhel – гжель;

picturesque – живописная;

a true cradle – подлинная родина;

porcelain – фарфор;

ceramic production – производство керамики;

pottery – гончарное искусство;

a craftsman – мастер;

white clay – белая глина;

household crockery, brick and roof tiles - бытовая посуда, кирпичные и кровельные плитки;

items - пункты;

samovars – самовары;

candlesticks – подсвечники;

statuettes – статуэтки;

popularity – популярность;

mother nature herself created this area for – сама мать-природа создала это место для...

2) Просмотрите текст и найдите ответ на вопрос.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области просмотрового чтения.

What do the art-lovers want to get for their collections?

3) Найдите предложения с новыми лексическими единицами, выпишите их и дайте им русский эквивалент.

Gzhel, the Russian porcelain

The Motherland of Traditional Russian Porcelain. Gzhel, a picturesque village 60 kilometers away from Moscow. It is known as one of the oldest and largest centers of china production in Russia, a true cradle of Russian ceramics. Gzhel is also the word for traditional Russian blue and white porcelain produced there since the 19th century - the region is famous for it. The History of Russian Ceramics. Gzhel's ceramic production has a long history. The first pottery appeared here in the 14th century. Ceramics seem to be something Mother Nature herself created this area for: craftsmen could not find a better place than this, with its rich and beautiful woods, crystal clear rivers and white clay. Modern Production. Gzhel produces tea, coffee and dinner sets, samovars, vases, candlesticks, clocks, lamps, statuettes and figurines of more than 2500 varieties. Gzhel porcelain enjoys far-reaching popularity both in Russia and other countries. It is one of the symbols of Russian culture. Many people spend a lot of money to collect different Gzhel

items.

II. Послетекстовые задания:

1) Самостоятельная работа (время выполнения 10 минут).

Найдите и выпишите из текста словосочетания, соответствующие следующим фразам.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области поискового чтения.

- живописный уголок;
- бело-голубой фарфор;
- богата прекрасными лесами;
- родная страна;
- за пределами России;
- любители искусства;
- символ русской культуры.

2) Контроль понимания текста.

Отметьте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие нет(False):

1. Gzhel is a material for plates, cups, samovars. (T\F)
2. Gzhel is a traditional blue and white porcelain of Russia. (T\F)
3. Gzhel appeared in the 15 th century. (T\F)
4. People produce more than 2500 varieties of crockery. (T\F)
5. Almost nobody wants to get gzhel things to his collection. (T\F)

3) Интерактивная ролевая игра: интервью между американским туристом и русским студентом.

Цель задания: формирование компетенций в области диалогической устной речи.

Используйте следующие разговорные фразы:

I wonder ..., To my mind ..., In my opinion ..., Can you tell me ..., Thank you for your answers ..., It is not a secret ..., I was glad to help you....

Tourist: What is the name of the place where the producing of gzhel began?

Student:.....

Tourist: What special colors are used in art of gzhel?

Student:

Tourist: What can you say about the history of this art?

Student: ...

Tourist: What things does the gzhel factory produce?

Student: ...

Tourist: Is this art still popular in the world?

Student: ...

Russian Matryoshka

I. Фонетическая разминка.

Цель задания: формирование произносительного навыка.

На ярмарке, лучшим подарком была игрушка. Продавцы зазывали покупателей веселыми песенками. Прочитайте и переведите песенку продавца игрушек:

Toys, toys, toys.

Who will buy my toys?

Some for girls, some for boys.

Toys, toys, toys!

II. Работа с текстом.

Предтекстовые задания:

1) Ознакомьтесь с лексическими единицами по тексту “Russian Matryoshka”.

Цель задания: формирование лексического навыка по теме урока.

Vocabulary:

a matryoshka - матрешка;

a symbol - символ;

wooden - деревянный;

a sarafan – сарафан;

watercolor, gouache and tempera – акварель, гуашь, и темпера;

a hero of Russian fairy tales – герой русских народных сказок;

a soul – душа.

2) Просмотрите текст и найдите ответ на вопрос:

How is the Russian matryoshka made?

3) Найдите предложение с новыми лексическими единицами, выпишите их и дайте им русский эквивалент.

Russian Matryoshka

It's difficult to find a symbol of Russia more popular than the traditional Russian matryoshka. The matryoshka doll - the wooden decorated toy "with a secret" - is known even in many other countries. How is the Russian matryoshka made? The production of matryoshka begins with the smallest doll which is placed inside all other dolls. The number of dolls could be from two to sixty, the classic variant is five dolls. When all the dolls are ready, they are covered with special glue and then the master paints its face and the dress in the Russian folk style "sarafan". Old Russian traditions of making matryoshka-dolls are still very popular. In some villages, these dolls are hand-made according to this technology even nowadays. They are painted with watercolor, gouache and tempera. There are matryoshka dolls in the form of the heroes of Russian fairy tales. The Russian doll matryoshka is the most popular souvenir in the world.

III. Послетекстовые задания:

1) Самостоятельная работа в режиме поискового чтения(время выполнения 10 минут)

Цель задания: формирование навыка поиска информации.

Найдите и выпишите из текста словосочетания, соответствующие следующим фразам:



- символ России;
- Русская матрешка;
- игрушка с секретом;
- несколько веков назад;

- состоит из пяти кукол;
- в некоторых деревнях;
- матрешки ручной работы;
- герои русских сказок.

2) Контроль понимания текста.

Отметьте утверждения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие нет (False):

1. Matryoshka is a symbol of Russia. (T\F)
2. The doll is made of iron. (T\F)
3. The dolls have square forms. (T\F)
4. The doll's clothes consists of a sarafan. (T\F)
5. Usually, one big matryoshka consists of five dolls. (T\F)
6. All the wooden dolls are hand-made in Russia. (T\F)

3) Интерактивная ролевая игра: интервью между журналистом английского журнала и русским студентом. Ответьте на вопросы журналиста с помощью текста.

Цель задания: развитие компетенции в области диалогической устной речи.

Используйте следующие разговорные фразы:

I wonder ..., To my mind ..., In my opinion ..., Can you tell me ..., Thank you for your

answers ..., It is not a secret ..., I was glad to help you....

Journalist: What is the most popular symbol of Russia?

Student:.....

Journalist: How is the Russian matryoshka made?

Student:

Journalist: How are the dolls decorated?

Student: ...

Journalist: Some centuries ago, matryoshka dolls were hand-made. Can we find hand-made the doll nowadays?

Student: ...

Journalist: Are these matryoshka-dolls still popular?

Student: ...

Задание для самостоятельной работы: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения

Тема 2.4 Языки и литература

План занятия:

1. Чтение книг.
2. В библиотеке
3. Согласование времен. Прямая и косвенная речь

Краткое содержание темы

Answer the questions:

When and where do you usually read?

How much time do you spend on reading every day?

How many books have you got at home?

How old were you when you began reading?

Do you prefer to read books or magazines?

Do your parents help you to choose the books you read?

Do you do any extra reading?

Most teenagers have different opinions on reading. Now you can say what is reading for you. Finish the phrase: "Reading is....". If you think that reading is important tell us why you think so. You may use these phrases:

Books can tell us a lot about interesting things.

Books make feel good .

Books help to discover new things.

Books educate us.

It is the perfect way to spend free time.

Books escape from everyday problems.

It is the perfect way to entertain myself.

Books can tell us a lot about the rest of the world.

It is the perfect way to relax.

But if somebody has different opinion, please, explain it. You may use these phrases:

It is boring.

It gives a headache.

It takes too much time.

It is easier to watch TV.

It hurts eyes.

It makes me think hard.

And now you have some extracts about famous Russian, English and American writers. Try to guess: Who is who?

Many well-known expressions come from this writer. He also wrote some very good poetry, especially the Sonnets. He was also an actor, played in the theatre "The Globe"/ he wrote "Much Ado About Nothing", "The twelf Night". (William Shakespeare).

The writer wrote much about the North, Alyaska. He showed strong people who struggled with the forces of nature. A great role in the books played animals, the relations between people and animals. The famous works are "Martin Iden" and "White Fang". (J. London)
His real name was Foe, and he was about 40 years old when he changed this name. Books about new discoveries were very popular in the 18 century. In one of the magazines appeared a story about a Scotch sailor, who lived on a desert island quite alone for 4 years and 4 month. The hero of this writer spent on a desert island 26 years. (Daniel Defo)

He is an English writer. He was born in India; traveled much. Wrote fairy-tales for his son and daughter. The main characters of his fairy-tales are animals. The best known book is "Just so stories". (R.Kipling)

He was born in Moscow and received his early education at home. He composed his first poem at the age of eight. He created a lot of poems and fairy-tales. This greatest poet and writer created literary Russian. (Pushkin)

He was born in 1818. He studied in Moscow University. He was the greatest writer of the 19th century. He knew the features of the women's character very well. (Turgenev)

He was born in 1828. His father took part in the war of 1812. This writer received his education at home. He created short stories for children and novels for adults. His best known work consists of four parts. (Tolstoy)

He was born in Moscow. His mother died when the poet was only three years old. He studied several foreign languages. In 1837 he was sent into the active military service in the Caucasus. He was killed in a duel in 1841. (Lermontov)

He was born in 1860 and died in 1904. He was the third of the six children. He was a student of Moscow University and wanted to become a doctor. He wrote a lot of stories and plays. He got a reputation of a gifted short-story writer and dramatist. (Chekhov).

Each of us has many books at home. But we can't have all books. Sometimes we go to the library and take the books there. Let's act the dialogue.

Cl.: Good morning!

L.: Good morning!

Cl.: I have brought the book back.

L.: How did you like the book?

Cl.: I read it from cover to cover. Have you got any other books by this author?

L.: The books of this writer are in great demand now.

Cl.: What have you to offer?

L.: What kind of books do you like?

Cl.: I prefer historical or thrillers.

L.: Have you read anything by Pikul? Here is a book I'd recommend you to read. The novel is a great success.

Cl.: Thank you. And I need something on Gogol. I have to write a composition.

L.: Take these books, they will be useful. Anything else?

Cl.: No, thank you.

L.: Remember, that you may keep books for a fortnight. Put your signature, please!

Cl.: Thank you for the books. Good bye!

Монологические высказывания о любимом авторе и книге. Have you known famous English or American writers? What books of him did you read? Please, tell us about your favourite writer.

Задание для самостоятельной работы: Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения

2.1.1 Рекомендации по выполнению вне аудиторной самостоятельной работы

Самостоятельная работа - планируемая учебная, учебно-исследовательская работа, выполняемая во внеаудиторное время по заданию и при методическом руководстве преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия (при частичном непосредственном участии преподавателя, оставляющем ведущую роль за работой обучающихся). Самостоятельная работа проводится с целью:

- систематизации и закрепления полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений обучающихся;
- углубления и расширения теоретических знаний;
- формирования умений использовать нормативную, правовую, справочную документацию и специальную литературу;
- развития познавательных способностей и активности обучающихся, творческой инициативы, ответственности и организованности;
- формирования самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, самосовершенствованию и самореализации;
- развития исследовательских умений.

Объем времени, отведенный на внеаудиторную самостоятельную работу, находит отражение:

- в рабочем учебном плане - в целом по теоретическому обучению, каждому из циклов дисциплин и профессиональных модулей, по каждой дисциплине, междисциплинарному курсу (МДК), профессиональному модулю (ПМ);
- в рабочих программах учебных дисциплин с ориентировочным распределением по разделам или темам.

Контроль результатов самостоятельной работы обучающихся может осуществляться в пределах времени, отведённого на обязательные учебные занятия, и проходить в письменной, устной или смешанной форме, с представлением продукта творческой самостоятельной деятельности обучающегося.

Критериями оценки результатов самостоятельной работы обучающихся могут быть:

- уровень освоения теоретического материала;

- умение обучающихся применять теоретические знания при выполнении практических задач;
- обоснованность и чёткость изложения ответа;
- оформление продукта творческой самостоятельной деятельности обучающегося в соответствии с установленными требованиями.

Литература для самостоятельной работы обучающимся предлагается преподавателем, ведущим учебную дисциплину или междисциплинарный курс, исходя из требований рабочих программ и учебно-методических комплексов по учебным дисциплинам и профессиональным модулям. Обучающимися могут быть использованы и другие информационные источники, выбранные самостоятельно, в том числе ресурсы интернета

1.Пересказ текстов на английском языке

Цели данных рекомендаций:

Обучающийся должен уметь:

- понимать общее содержание текста;
- определить в тексте предложение, отражающее цель высказывания (ключевую фразу);
- выделять в тексте характеристики объекта,наиболее важные для подтверждения определенного высказывания;
- прогнозировать конец текста, исходя из анализа замысла его основной части;
- пересказывать прочитанный текст.

Этапы работы с текстом.

1. Пред текстовый этап

Задачи на этом этапе — дифференциация языковых единиц и речевых оборотов, их узнавание в тексте, языковая догадка.

Примерные задания для этого этапа:

- прочтите заголовок и скажите, о чем (о ком) будет идти речь в тексте;
- ознакомьтесь с новыми словами и словосочетаниями (если таковые даны к тексту с переводом); не читая текст, скажите, о чем может идти в нем речь;
- выберите из текста слова, относящиеся к изучаемой теме;
- найдите в тексте незнакомые слова.

2. Текстовый этап

Данный этап предполагает использование различных приемов извлечения информации и трансформации структуры и языкового материала текста.

Примерные задания для данного этапа:

- прочтите текст;
- выпишите или подчеркните основные имена (термины, определения, обозначения);
- замените существительное по образцу;
- сформулируйте ключевую мысль каждого абзаца;
- отметь слово (словосочетание), которое лучшего всего передает содержание текста (части текста).

3. После текстовый этап.

Этот этап ориентирован на выявление основных элементов содержания текста.

Примерные задания для этого этапа:

- озаглавьте текст;
- прочтите вслух предложения, которые поясняют название текста;
- найдите в тексте предложение для описания.....;
- подтвердите (опровергните) словами из текста следующую мысль.....;
- ответьте на вопрос;
- составьте план текста;
- выпишите ключевые слова, необходимые для пересказа текста;
- перескажите текст, опираясь на план;

При пересказе текста рекомендуется использовать речевые клише:

- This text is about.....
- the first part of text is about...../ At the beginning of text.....
- At the end of this story.....
- I would like to tell you.....
- I think
- As for me

2. Подготовка рефератов

Общие требования к разработке реферата.

1. Продумайте цель своей работы, в общих чертах определите ее содержание, набросайте предварительный план.
2. Во вступлении к работе раскройте значение темы, определите цель реферата.
3. Последовательно раскройте все предусмотренные планом вопросы, обосновывайте, разъясняйте основные положения, подкрепляйте их конкретными примерами и фактами.
4. Проявляйте свое личное отношение: отразите в работе собственные мысли и чувства.
5. Пишите грамотно, точно; разделяйте текст на абзацы; не допускайте повторений; кратко формулируйте выводы.
6. В конце работы сделайте обобщающий вывод.
7. Подготовьте публичное выступление.

3. Как написать эссе?

1. Начните с записи ваших ответов на предварительные вопросы.
2. Организуйте свои идеи: напишите план, например:

Параграф 1: Вступление

Привлеките внимание читателя чем-то захватывающим.

Сформулируйте главную идею уже в начале эссе.

Параграф 2,3,4: Главная часть

Приведите доказательства в поддержку Вашей главной идеи.

Если уместно, приведите конкретные примеры из Вашей жизни, учебы.

Заключительный параграф.

Повторите и усильте свою главную мысль. Свяжите заключение с началом эссе.

3. Добивайтесь конкретности. Всегда выбирайте не общее, а частное.
4. Длина эссе: пишите кратко, соблюдайте требования к эссе, сокращайте все лишнее.
5. Избегайте общих слов и ложных эмоций.

4. Как написать сочинение по английскому языку?

1. Первым делом необходимо определиться с темой сочинения.

В большинстве случаев тему сочинения обозначает преподаватель. Тема сочинения называется «тезисом», который вы будете раскрывать в своей работе. Если вы не обладаете достаточными знаниями по теме, то можете воспользоваться справочниками или дополнительной литературой, чтобы писать сочинение со знанием дела. В наше время сведения практически по любой тематике можно найти в сети Интернет.

2. Написание плана.

3. После подготовки плана можно начинать писать. Сочинение по английскому языку имеет четкую структуру, которой необходимо следовать. Первый параграф обычно начинается с предложения «завлекалочка». Вы можете начинать текст с интересного статистического факта, пословицы и так далее. Затем вы формулируете свой тезис. После тезиса вам необходимо кратко обозначить те аргументы, с помощью которых вы будете его раскрывать.

4. Аргументы, перечисленные в первом параграфе, подробно раскрываются в последующих параграфах, которые и составят основу сочинения. Один параграф должен включать в себя один аргумент с подобным описанием и примерами, по

возможности. Двух- трех параграфов обычно бывает достаточно для того, чтобы раскрыть тему. Последний параграф сочинения должен включать в себя логичный вывод, полученный из тех аргументов, который вы привели в основной части работы.

5. После того, как сочинение будет написано, перечитайте текст еще раз. Обратите внимание на грамматические и лексические ошибки, опiski и прочие шероховатости.

5. Подготовка мультимедийной презентации.

1. Оцените необходимое количество слайдов.
2. Учитывайте скорость показа слайдов. Если цель- ознакомление с информацией, то время демонстрации занимает не более 10-15 с.
3. Подготовьте тексты. Тексты не должны быть слишком длинными и плотными (максимум 10 строк по 5-6 слов в каждом кадре). На одном слайде может быть представлена только одна тема. Избегайте вертикальных надписей, поскольку они плохо читаются.
4. Выберите оформление для текста. Наличие общей рамки для текста придает ему законченный вид.

2.2 СРЕДСТВА ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Для преподавателей

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Интернет - ресурсы:

1. [p://www.britannica.com/](http://www.britannica.com/) Энциклопедия Британника. Всевозможная информация для изучающих английский язык.

2. <http://libfor.ru/readiuepoe.html>

http://www.multikulti.ru/English/info/English_info_113.html

<http://www.dadoda.ru> Электронные библиотеки, где можно скачать произведения на английском языке.

3. <http://www.knigka.info/> Библиотека текстов на английском языке.

4. <http://www.readbookonline.Net/> Более 2000 наименований произведений.

Имеются категории: «Величайшие произведения 20 века». «Произведения - призеры Нобелевской премии».

5. <http://www.language.ru> <http://www.infospace.com/info.USA> Английский с англичанами. Школа английского языка

6. <http://begin-english.ru/video-english/page5/> Стихи, песни, дидактические игры, словарь, статьи, уроки, международные проекты на английском языке

<http://www.englishclub.narod.ru>

7. <http://www.linguistic.ru> Страноведение, разговорные темы, грамматика, тесты по английскому языку и др.

2.3 ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

**Тест по дисциплине «Английский язык»
(входной контроль)
для студентов I курса**

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Задание выполняется в аудитории во время занятий
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 45 минут
3. Вы можете пользоваться словарем

Критерии оценивания:

- 100-81 правильных ответов – оценка “5”
80-61 правильных ответов – оценка “4”
60-41 правильных ответов – оценка “3”
менее 40 – оценка “2”

Выберите единственный вариант ответа

1. Выберите правильный вариант множественного числа:

- a) child b) childs c) children d) childrens

2. Подберите нужное местоимение:

I know there is in that box.

- a) some b) something c) anything

3. Выберите правильный вариант употребления притяжательного падежа:

Can I take my _____ watch, please.

- a) fathers b) father`s c) fathers`

4. Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложение:

The symbol of the USA is a _____ .

- a) red rose b) maple leaf c) bald eagle

Вопросы с несколькими вариантами ответов

5. Вставьте нужные формы глаголов в предложения:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1)you like to go for a drive this weekend? | a) was |
| 2) You a dictionary to translate this text into Russian. | b) should |
| 3) If you have a toothache you go to the dentist at once. | c) will write |
| 4)He at school yesterday. | d) was written |
| 5) We a dictation at the lesson tomorrow. | e) need |
| 6) I English words at this moment. | f) is used |
| 7) He usually detective films in the evening. | g) am learning |
| 8)This computer ...very often, use another one. | h) would |
| 9) This poemby Pushkin many years ago. | i) watches |

6. Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1) We have _____ done this work, you may check it. | a)yesterday |
| 2) I saw this man two days | b)already |
| 3) They wrote a dictation at the English lesson | c)ago |

7. Соедините названия англоязычных стран с их столицами:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) The USA | a) London |
| 2) Great Britain | b) Canberra |
| 3) Australia | c) Washington, D.C. |

8. Прочитайте текст и затем выполните задания на понимание прочитанного:

The first stamp in the world was an English stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country.

Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on far-away islands; and pictures showing people dressed in their national costumes.

A stamp collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects.

Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps. For example, the St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, showed Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day. On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. The people knowing music well saw this mistake at once.

Определите верны ли следующие предложения. Выберите Т, если утверждение верно и F, если неверно:

- 1) The first stamp in the world was made in the USA. T F
- 2) The first stamp appeared in the 19-century. T F
- 3) A telescope was already known in the time of Columbus. T F
- 4) In 1956 a stamp in commemoration of Shubert was made. T F

9. Расставьте слова в предложениях в правильном порядке:

- 1) do the shopping/I/every Saturday/at the market
- 2) has/he/already/this work/done

10. Образуйте необходимую по смыслу часть речи от глагола, данного в скобках:

- 1) We can find all the necessary _____ in the Internet. (inform)
- 2) I have recently read a very book about adventures. (interest)

Задайте разделительный вопрос к данным предложениям:

- 3) You are going to pass examination in History, ?
- 4) My little sister is playing with her doll now,?

Закончите предложение, употребив инфинитив или герундий:

- 5) They always enjoy _____ interesting programmes on TV. (watch)
- 6) I wonder if this movie is worth (see).

Вставьте артикль a, an, the, если необходимо:

- 7) I want to go for ___ walk with my dog.
- 8) Some people enjoy going to theatre very much.

Ключ для контроля правильности выполнения вводного диагностического теста по английскому языку за курс основной общеобразовательной школы

№ задания	Правильный ответ	Кол-во баллов
1	b	10
2	b	10
3	b	10
4	c	10
5	1h 2e 3b 4a 5c 6g 7i 8f 9d	9
6	1b 2c 3a	9
7	1c 2a 3b	9
8	1F 2T 3F 4F	12
9	1. I do the shopping at the market every Saturday. 2. He has already done this work.	5
10	1.information 2. interesting 3.aren't you 4. isn't she 5. watching 6.seeing 7. a 8.the	16
Итого:		100 баллов

Тема: Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

Практическая работа №1

Цель: употребление активной тематической лексики в предложениях.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1.1 Learn the words:

cathedral - собор temple - храм tunnel - туннель	foreign - иностранный population - население banknote - банкнота	island - остров lake - озеро hill - холм
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1.2. Watch Sequence 1 of the video (from the beginning to: ... a very popular place for tourists) and complete the tables.

Table 1. Countries – parts of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

country	population
England	
Northern Ireland	
	Total about: 58, 5 million

Table 2. General information about The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Capital	
Population	
Head of the Government	
Lives at	
Head of State	
Lives in	

2.1. Study the vocabulary. Learn the words:

<p>thistle – чертополох patron – покровитель devided – разделен (-а,-о,-ы) it will take you ... to get – это займет у тебя ... чтобы добраться ... tale – рассказ, сказка settler – поселенец floodlit – освещен прожектором tattoo – барабанная дробь modest – скромный grave – могила buried – погребен devotion – преданность striking – поразительный valley – долина picturesque – живописный landscape – пейзаж depict – рисовать leek – лук-порей daffodil – нарцисс Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – район выдающейся природной красоты (открытый для туристов заповедник; охраняется государством). integral – неотъемлемый bounded – ограничен portion – часть, область, участок offshore – находящийся на некотором расстоянии от берега (в море)</p>	<p>shoreline – береговая линия irregularity – неровность indentation – зарубка, извилина lough – залив моря feature – характерная черта polygonal pillars – многоугольные столбы black basalt – черный базальт approximate – приблизительный damp - влажный fertile soil – плодородная почва pasturelands – пастбища abundant – обильный, изобильный limestone – известняк gravel – гравий, галька shale – сланец bauxite – боксит, алюминиевая руда iron ore – железная руда coal – уголь indistinguishable – незаметный, неотличимый remainder – оставшаяся часть to evolve – развивать, обнаруживать distinctive cultural identity – отличительная культурная индивидуальность thriving – процветающий society – общество annual – ежегодный to house – вмещать, содержать antiquities – древности</p>
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Тема: Приветствие, прощание, представления себя и других в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

Практическая работа №2

Цель: употребление местоимений в нужной форме

1. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.

1. Ben is a little boy. ... is six.
2. Jane is a house-wife (домохозяйка). ... is lazy (ленивая).
3. Max is a soldier. ... is brave.
4. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful.
5. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam (в дорожной пробке).
6. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm.
7. This is Ben's room. ... is nice.
8. These are new books. ... are interesting.
9. This is Elsa. ... is a student.
10. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university.
11. The rooms are small but ... are light and warm.
12. The new flat is comfortable but ... is far from the university.
13. Jack has many French books. ... likes to read French very much.
14. Hans is a new student. ... is German.
15. Alice and Jane are new secretaries. ... are not lazy.

2. Вставьте соответствующие личные местоимения в предлагаемых ответах на вопросы.

1. Is your house new? – Yes, ... is.
2. Are the students at the English lesson now? - Yes, ... are.
3. Is your university in Green Street? – Yes, ... is.
4. Are Helen and Bess your sisters? – Yes, ... are.
5. Is Ben's sister an engineer? – Yes, ... is.

6. Are the pencils red? – No, ... are not.
7. Is this room comfortable? - No, ... isn't.
8. Are the textbooks on the shelf? - Yes, ... are.
9. Does the girl often visit the museum? – No, ... doesn't.
10. Does this pen write well? – Yes, ... does.
11. Is Ben on holiday now? – No, ... isn't.
12. Is Helen nice? - Yes, ... is.
13. Are you an engineer? - Yes, ... am.

3. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в объектном падеже.

1. I like **Nick**.
2. We like **Bess**.
3. He likes **ice-cream**.
4. Can you show **the pictures** to **Ben**?
5. You can tell **Helen** my e-mail address.
6. Are you interested in **football**?
7. I want to buy **two bottles of milk** for **Bess**.
8. Do you want to play tennis with **Ben**?
9. We must speak to **Nick**.
10. You should invite **Helen and Bess** to your house for dinner.
11. Do you know **Mary**?
12. Tell **Nick** about **your plan**.
13. I see **my friends** every day.

4. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения в объектном падеже.

1. Where is Nick? I want to play tennis with
2. Bess is here. Do you want to speak to ... ?
3. My sister speaks French. She learns ... at school.
4. Look at that man. Do you know ... ?
5. Do you want to read this newspaper? I can give ... to
6. If you see Ben and Bess, please, don't tell ... anything.
7. We want to phone Helen and invite ... to the party.

5. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. **The vase** is on the table.

2. **Mother** often sends **Ben** to buy milk.
3. Are **Bess and Helen** ready to do **the work**?
4. **Nick and Ben** spend **their holidays** at the seaside.
5. **The man** is in the park.
6. **The managers** are not at work now.
7. **Helen and I** are good friends.
8. Is **Ben** at the lesson now?
9. Where is **the calculator**?
10. **The newspapers** are on the table.
11. **The child** is in the garden with **his mother**.
12. **Our parents** are always glad to see us.
13. **My brother and I** are good football players.
14. **Bess** knows **Ben**.
15. I see **the picture** very well.
16. **The students** have lectures every day.
17. **The boy** plays **football** every Sunday.
18. **The teacher** asks **the students**.
19. **The students** write **tests** every week.
20. Look at **the picture**!
21. I have **the book** at home.
22. **Max** wants to speak to **Helen**.

Тема: Описание человека

Практическая работа №3

Цель: употребление правильной формы глагола to be

1. Fill in the gaps as in the example.

Long Form	Short Form	Negative Form	Negative Short Form
1. We are students.	A We're students.	B We are not students.	C We aren't students.
2. He is from Spain.	A _____	B _____	C _____
3. You are a singer.	A _____	B _____	C _____
4. It is a picture.	A _____	B _____	C _____
5. They are actors.	A _____	B _____	C _____

2. Complete what Brenda says about herself on the picture. Use **am**, **is** or **are**.

My name (1) _____ Brenda Foster. I (2) _____ on the left in the picture. I (3) _____ ten years old and I (4) _____ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) _____ on the first of January. I (6) _____ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) _____ American. My phone number (8) _____ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) _____ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) _____ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) _____ 16 years old and Paul (12) _____ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) _____ Spot. He (14) _____ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) _____ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) _____ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) _____ all friendly in our family.

3. The verb to be. Insert appropriate present forms.

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) _____ you?

B: Hello David. I (2) _____ fine and how (3) _____ you doing?

A: I (4) _____ doing fine.

B: How (5) _____ your sister? Where (6) _____ she now?

A: She (7) _____ in London. She (8) _____ learning English there.

B: Really? That (9) _____ wonderful! How about your parents?

A; They (10) _____ fine too. They (11) _____ in Cyprus now.

B: (12) _____ you busy tonight?

A: Not really, why?

B: We (13) _____ having a party. Would you like to come?

A: I'd love to.

B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

4. Write in *is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not*.

1. I _____ lazy.
2. My friend _____ naughty.
3. My granny _____ kind.
4. My granddad _____ clever.
5. My teachers _____ funny.
6. I _____ a bad pupil.

5. Fill in *is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're*.

1. How _____ your mum? — _____ fine, thanks.
2. How _____ your parents? — _____ OK.
3. How _____ you? — _____ very well, thank you.
4. How _____ your uncle? — _____ fine, thanks.
5. How _____ your children? — _____ OK.
6. How _____ Liz? — _____ fine, thanks.
7. How _____ your cousin? — _____ very well, thank you

6. Write in *am / 'm not, is / isn't or are / aren't*.

1. I _____ a businessman.
2. I _____ a pupil.
3. My friends _____ teachers.
4. My uncle _____ a driver.
5. My parents _____ doctors.
6. My cousins _____ vets.
7. My mum _____ a shop-assistant.

7. Write in *is / are*

1. How much _____ the trousers?
2. How much _____ these shorts?
3. How much _____ a pair of socks?
4. How much _____ this scarf?
5. How much _____ this dress?
6. How much _____ the jeans?

8. Write in *is / are*

1. These trousers _____ £30.
2. This hat _____ £5.
3. The socks _____ £3.
4. How much _____ the shoes?
5. How much _____ the jacket?

Тема: Описание человека

Практическая работа №4

Цель: умение перевода тематического текста

Translate the text

My neighbour Alex is 18 years old and he is a student. Alex is quite good looking. He is not very tall. He is well-built and has got broad shoulders, sturdy chest and strong back. His neck is quite short and firm.

Alex is very sporty; he does karate and goes running every day. That is why he has got well-developed muscles. His arms and legs are quite short, but they are very firm, his fingers are stumpy and his feet are not very large. Alex is very strong; he can lift heavy things easily.

Alex is pale-skinned. His hair is red. It is of medium length, curly and very thick. He has got handsome roundish face. His forehead is quite low; he has got thick eyebrows. Alex has got bright green almond-shaped eyes. His nose is not very big and it is a little snub. He has got small ears. His lips are neither full nor thin. He is usually clean-shaven and wears a neat small beard on his chin. As many people with red hair, Alex has got freckles on his face. He also has got a small scar on his forehead.

Alex usually wears casual or sport clothes. He likes wearing jeans very much. He prefers wide blue jeans. He enjoys wearing sports shoes too. He often chooses clothes of brown, green or blue colours. These colours suit him very well.

Тема: Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности

Практическая работа №5

Цель: употребление активной тематической лексики в предложениях

1. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова

1. Your parents' parents are your ___ and your ___ .

2. Your father's brother and sister are your ___ and your ___ .

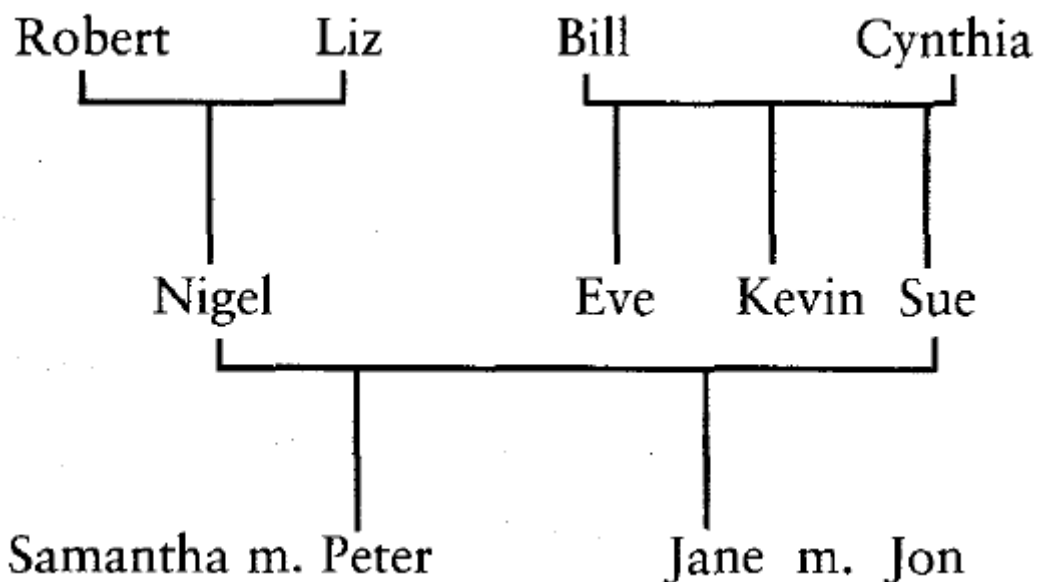
3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your ___ .

4. Your brother's son and daughter are your ___ and your ___ .

5. Your children's children are your ___ and your ___ .

2. Родственники со стороны мужа или жены объединяются одним термином in-laws. Так, чтобы назвать брата со стороны мужа или жены, необходимо к слову brother добавить in-law, чтобы получилось brother-in-law.

Посмотрите на картинку и определите, кто есть кто в семье.



1. Nigel's mother-in-law is ...

2. His father-in-law is ...

3. His brother-in-law is ...

4. His sister-in-law is ...
5. His son-in-law is ...
6. His daughter-in-law is ...

Существуют различные типы семей. Вот они:

- a. a nuclear family
- b. an extended family
- c. a single-parent family
- d. a couple who adopted a child
- e. a couple with no children

3. Прочтите описание семей и определите, к какому типу они относятся.

1. We're married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started secondary school, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke, is only five.

2. We've only been married for a year. We're not planning to start a family just yet.

3. I'm a single mum. I bring up my son Josh on my own. Josh doesn't mind being an only child but I think he'd like a brother or sister one day.

4. We share the house with my mother and father and my wife's sister and her kids. Everyone helps to look after all the children.

5. We couldn't have children of our own so we decided that adoption was the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at the moment but we realise that she might want to find her real mother one day.

4. Соедините начало предложений и их конец.

1. We're not planning to start ...
 2. They help us take care of ...
 3. We adopted ...
 4. We share ...
 5. She might want to find ...
- a. ... the house with my wife's family.
 - b. ... a baby from China.
 - c. ... her real mother one day.
 - d. ... the children.
 - e. ... a family just yet.

Тема: Времена английского глагола The Present Simple

Практическая работа №6

Цель: употребление глагола Present Simple

1. *Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.*

1. One fly _____ (to fly) , two flies _____ (to fly).
2. One girl _____ (to cry), four girls _____ (to cry).
3. When a wolf _____ (to see) the moon, it _____ (to begin) to howl (ВЫТЬ).
4. Wolves and sheep _____ (to be) never friends.
5. Our hens _____ (to lay [откладывать]) a lot of eggs.
6. Boys _____ (to fight) and _____ (to shout).
7. That boy _____ (to try) to catch some balls.
8. These girls _____ (to try) to run away from an angry turkey.
9. If one goose _____ (to have) one tooth, how many teeth _____ (to have) thirteen geese?

2. *Вставьте глаголы из скобок в форме Present Simple. Yan is at a summer camp in Poland. Write what he usually does in the camp. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct form.*

He _____ (get) up at 7. He _____ (have) his English lesson every day. He _____ (speak) English to his friends. He _____ (play) board games in the afternoon. Sometimes he _____ (swim) in the lake. He often _____ (go) hiking. He sometimes _____ (sit) by the camp fire in the evenings. He never _____ (go) on a trip without his friends.

3. *Вставьте глаголы в Present Simple. Put the verbs in the present form.*

go, like, love, watch, read, like, walk, come, do, watch

My name's Pavel. In the evening I usually (1) _____ my homework. Then I (2) _____ TV or video. I (3) _____ action films! They are super! Then I (4) _____ my dog. After that I (5) _____ home, (6) _____ a book and (7) _____ to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) _____ action films. She (9) _____ cartoons. She (10) _____ them every day.

4. *Рассмотрите таблицу. Напишите про Элли. Look at the chart and write about Ellie.*

	sports programmes	comedies	action films	the news
Often		✓		
Sometimes			✓	
Rarely	✓			
Never				✓

1. Ellie often watches comedies.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.

5. *Сделайте предложения правдивыми для вашей семьи. Используйте следующие слова.*
always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never

1. We _____ celebrate Christmas.
2. My mum _____ decorates a Christmas tree.
3. My dad _____ buys a Christmas tree.
4. My granny _____ makes a cake.
5. My parents _____ send Christmas cards.
6. I _____ get presents.
7. We _____ sing Christmas carols.

6. *Заполните стихотворение предложенными формами глаголов. Complete the poem.*
'm, end, go, have, is, is, start, starts, starts, watch

My lessons (1) _____ at ten to eight,

But, poor me! I (2) _____ always late.

English (3) _____ at ten to nine,

That's when my eyes begin to shine.

Russian (4) _____ at half past ten,

But I haven't got my pen.

It's not on my desk, or under my chair.

Oh, here it (5) _____, in Silvia's hair.

My lessons (6) _____ at five past two,

But I haven't got my shoe.

Oh, here it (7) _____, behind the door.

I'm late again, it's half past four.

At five o'clock I (8) _____ my tea,

At ten to six I (9) _____ TV.

I (10) _____ to bed at ten to eight.

To have a rest is always great!

Тема: Описание жилища

Практическая работа № 7

Цель: употребление соответствующих окончаний

1. Подберите к началам предложений соответствующие окончания:

1. You relax and watch TV
2. You cook
3. You eat your dinner
4. You sleep
5. You have a shower
6. You put up guests
 - a. in the bathroom
 - b. in your bedroom
 - c. in the living room / lounge
 - d. in the dining room
 - e. in the spare room
 - f. in the kitchen

2. Вставьте слова в текст:

tenants, deposit, furnished, advance, landlord, share

When I was a student, I decided to (1) _____ a flat with a couple of good friends. We didn't have any stuff of our own, so we tried to find a nice (2) _____ flat. We soon found somewhere that we all liked and we decided to take it.

We had to pay a (3) _____ of £500 and one month's rent in (4) _____ – a total of £1,000. We were lucky because the previous (5) _____ had left the place really clean and tidy, so we moved in the next day.

Our (6) _____ said we could paint the rooms if we wanted to, so I painted mine bright red!

3. Соотнесите начала предложений и окончания:

1. What a
2. Come in and
3. Would you like
4. Black
5. These cakes look
6. I'd rather
7. Where's
8. Make yourselves
9. Can I take
 - a. at home.
 - b. have tea, actually.
 - c. lovely house!
 - d. your jackets?
 - e. sit down.

f. delicious.
g. or white?

Тема: Хобби, досуг

Практическая работа №8

Цель: употребление числительных

1. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. seventy-two | a) 31 |
| 2. thirteen | b) 11 |
| 3. fifty-six | c) 660 |
| 4. eighty | d) 72 |
| 5. eighteen | e) 315 |
| 6. twenty-three | f) 100 |
| 7. eleven | g) 13 |
| 8. ninety | h) 49 |
| 9. twelve | i) 925 |
| 10. twenty | j) 18 |
| 11. nineteen | k) 80 |
| 12. forty-nine | l) 504 |
| 13. one hundred | m) 217 |
| 14. thirty-one | n) 410 |
| 15. four hundred and ten | o) 90 |
| 16. six hundred and sixty | p) 56 |
| 17. five hundred and four | q) 23 |
| 18. nine hundred and twenty-five | r) 20 |
| 19. two hundred and seventeen | s) 19 |
| 20. three hundred and fifteen | t) 12 |

2. Решите пример и напишите ответ словами.

1. sixty-two + fourteen = ...
2. fifteen + two hundred and forty-six = ...
3. ninety + ten = ...
4. thirty-one + nineteen = ...
5. seventy-three + eighty-two = ...
6. three thousand one hundred and twelve + ninety-nine = ...

3. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

1. two
2. eighty-three
3. seven hundred and sixteen
4. twelve
5. eleven
6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine

4. Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

Н-р: I was born on (13.05.1976). (Я родился) – I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.

1. My son was born on (02.12.2000).

2. Our dog was born on (21.08.2008).
3. My granddad was born on (23.06.1900).
4. My granny was born on (18.02.1910).

5. Напишите дроби словами.

Н-р: $5/6$ – five sixths, $2/3$ – two thirds

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5. $9/10$ |
| 2. $5/8$ | 6. $11/12$ |
| 3. $1/3$ | 7. $2/5$ |
| 4. $4/7$ | 8. $3/4$ |

Тема: Распорядок дня студента колледжа

Практическая работа № 9

Цель: употребление глагола с частицей to

1. Translate into Russian.

- 1 . The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
- 2 . This is for you to decide.
- 3 . The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- 4 . To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- 5 . Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- 6 . I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- 7 . This writer is said to have written a new novel.
- 8 . She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
- 9 . They watched the boy cross the street.
- 10 . To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- 11 . He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- 12 . He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
- 13 . To see is to believe.
- 14 . He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
- 15 . To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

2. Put "to" before the infinitive where it is necessary.

- 1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.
- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.
- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
- 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?
- 13 . You had better ... go there at once.
- 14 . I would rather not ... tell them about it.
- 15 . We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

3. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

- 1 . They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
- 2 . I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
- 3 . This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
- 4 . He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
- 5 . The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
- 6 . He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
- 7 . You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
- 8 . We are happy (to invite) to the party.
- 9 . That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
- 10 . It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

- 11 . He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.
 - 12 . I want (to inform) of her arrival.
 - 13 . Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
 - 14 . He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
 - 15 . The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.
4. Put "to" where necessary.
 1. I think you ought ... apologize.
 2. Make him ... speak louder.
 3. Help me ... carry this bag.
 4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
 5. I must ... go to the country.
 6. It cannot ... be done to-day.
 7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
 8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
 9. Let me ... help you with your work.
 10. She ought ... take care of her health.
 11. We had better ... stop to rest a little.
 12. I don't know what ... do.
 13. He was seen ... leave the house.
 14. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do.
 15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.
 16. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do.
 17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss.
 18. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
 19. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
 20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
 21. He said that she might ... come in the evening.
 22. She was made ... repeat the song.
 23. Would you rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting?
 5. Translate into Russian.
 1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.
 2. We stopped to have a smoke.
 3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
 4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.
 5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.
 6. The steamship "Minsk" was chartered to carry a cargo of timber from St.Petersburg to Hull.
 7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of loading.
 8. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.
 9. The first lot is ready for shipment, but to economize on freight we have decided to ship it together with the second lot.
 10. Please send us your instructions at once to enable us to ship the machines by the 20th of May.

Тема: Описание местоположения объекта

Практическая работа №10

Цель: составление вопросов, при помощи вопросительных слов

Упражнение 1. Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

1. are / this / at / Why / like / looking / you / me?
2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want?
3. Nick / his / How / does / after / disease / feel?
4. How / were / people / there / the / many / street / in?
5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going / your?

Упражнение 2. Ask special questions to the sentences beginning with the words given in brackets.

Example: I saw him yesterday. (where?)

Where did you see him?

1. Some children do stupid things. (why?)
2. I am looking for my watch (what?)
3. His penfriend lives in London. (where?)
4. We met after school yesterday. (when?)
5. She'll come to the party. (with whom?)
6. English is spoken in many countries. (what countries?)
7. He was not prepared for the test. (why?)
8. They were playing a game when I came. (what game?)
9. I have made some mistakes in this exercise (how many?)
10. He has given me his old camera. (what?)

Упражнение 3. Write questions to the sentences.

Example I'll change my hobby. (why)

Why will you change your hobby?

1. They didn't expect me when I came. (who, why)
2. You can find out the timetable of trains at the railway station (where, what)
3. They have practised the song for two days. (how long)
4. I will never scold my own children. (why)
5. Ted was lucky to join the basketball team. (who)

Упражнение 4. Write questions to the sentences.

Example He asked a silly question. (what)

What question did he ask?

1. He visited his aunt in summer. (when)
2. My father likes to travel by train. (how)
3. She has never been at a big railway station. (why)
4. We buy railway tickets at the booking-office. (where)
5. Some children go to school by bus. (by what)

Упражнение 5. Write questions to which the following sentences are answers.

1. A lesson lasts forty minutes.
2. We had only five lessons.
3. I am reading a rule now.
4. We haven't examinations this year.
5. The holiday will start next month.
6. I was looking out of the window at that moment.
7. There are no problem children in my class.
8. All tests are prepared by the teachers.
9. My mother came to school.
10. I was given another text.

Упражнение 6. Write questions to the underlined words.

1. The sportsman has achieved good results.
2. Something has bitten me.
3. I can hardly do it in time.
4. There was a funny expression on her face.
5. We shall divide the cake between us.
6. The weather was nasty.
7. The rest of them stayed at home.
8. He can suggest a better plan.

Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Практическая работа №11

Цель: составление предложений

1. Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.
2. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
3. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
4. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
5. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
6. take – book – you – any – can – here.
7. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
8. something – talk – let's – else – about.
9. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
10. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.
11. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

2. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

Н-р: I've got some euros in my purse. (У меня есть немного евро в кошельке.) – I haven't got any euros in my purse. (У меня нет евро в кошельке.)

1. We saw some water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)
2. There are some fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)
3. You'll find some balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)
4. I've had some important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)
5. He is reading some letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)
6. I recognized somebody at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)

7. You can plant this flower somewhere in the garden. (Ты можешь посадить этот цветок где-нибудь в саду.)

8. We should call somebody. (Нам нужно кого-нибудь позвать.)

3. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

Н-р: I can speak some Russian. (Я могу немного говорить по-русски.) – Can you speak any Russian? (Ты можешь немного говорить по-русски?)

1. My teacher gave me some advice. (Мой учитель дал мне совет.)

2. We have seen some great films this month. (Мы посмотрели несколько классных фильмов в этом месяце.)

3. He has got some beer in the fridge. (У него есть немного пива в холодильнике.)

4. She said something strange about her neighbor. (Она рассказала кое-что странное о своем соседе.)

5. They ate something for lunch. (Они что-то съели на обед.)

6. We can find better food somewhere else. (Мы можем найти более лучшую еду где-нибудь еще.)

7. There is something wrong with your car. (С твоей машиной что-то не в порядке.)

8. Somebody is calling my name. (Кто-то зовет меня.)

4. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?

2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.

3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?

4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.

5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.

6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.

7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.

8. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).

9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.

Тема: Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания

Практическая работа № 12

Цель: употребление активной тематической лексики в предложениях

What I know about food and table manners. Translate the text

I have usually meals four times a day. They are breakfast, lunch at the University (rare), dinner and supper.

Dinner is the substantial meal of a day. It consists of 3 courses. We can't imagine Russian dinner without a plate of soup. The second course is meat and fish with potatoes, pasta with vegetable salad. For dessert we eat a glass of juice, compote or tea. Potatoes, pancakes, cereals are usually cooked in my family. As for me I can prepare a fried egg or a scrambled egg, make tea.

I am busy and spend much time at the University. Sometimes I eat here in the canteen or a snack bar, cafe or restaurant.

Food may be useful or unhealthy. High fat food, sweets are bad for our teeth, make us fat. Juice, fruit and vegetables, meat gives me energy, contains a lot of vitamins.

In order to stay healthy it's important to have a balanced diet - in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food. These groups are protein, fat and carbohydrates.

English people have four meals: they are breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. In the morning they have breakfast. At 12 o'clock they have lunch. Between 4 to 5 p. m. they have tea. In the evening they have dinner.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of a day. Fish and chips is a popular traditional British dish: fish deep-fried in butter, served with chips. On Christmas they usually eat roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

Well-educated people pay a lot of attention to good table manners. They are:

1. You should sit up straight.
2. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.
3. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
4. You shouldn't put your dirty knife, spoon and fork on your plate.
5. You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.
6. You shouldn't lick your fingers.
7. If you are very hungry, you shouldn't rush to your food.
8. You shouldn't put more than one piece of bread or cake on your plate.

9. You should say "Thank you" after the meal.

In the Cafe

A woman came into the café for a plate of soup. When it was served she looked at it and said:
“Waiter, I can’t eat this soup”.

The waiter took the plate away and brought another plate of soup.

“I think you`ll like it, madam”.

“I can’t eat this soup”.

“Why? This soup is very tasty. Why can’t you eat it?”

“Because I have no spoon!”

Тема: Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

Практическая работа №13

Цель: употребление правильной формы глаголов

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The child ... (sleep) now.

1. is sleeping
2. are sleeping
3. am sleeping

2. My sisters ... (cry), I don't know what to do.

1. is crying
2. are crying
3. are criing

3. What ... you (do) tonight?

1. is you do
2. are you do
3. are you doing

4. Look! He ... (swim) so well. He will be a winner.

1. is swimming
2. is swim
3. is swimming

5. I ... (go) to call my sister. She ... (travel) around the world now.

1. am going/travels
2. am going/is travelling
3. am going/is traveling

6. Don't make some much noise. I ... (try) to sleep.

1. am trying
2. is trying

3. am triing

7. I ... still (write) a letter to my sister.

1. write

2. am writing

3. am writeing

8. My father always ... (lose) his things.

1. is losing

2. loses

3. is lose

9. Linda constantly ... (complain) about nothing.

1. complains

2. is complain

3. is complaining

10. What you (do)? Nothing. I (lie) on the sofa.

1. are you do/am lie

2. are you doing/ am lying

3. are you doing/lieing

Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия

Практическая работа № 14

Цель: употребление неправильных глаголов в предложениях

1. *Write the second form of the verbs. Напишите вторую форму глаголов.*

1. to leave –
2. to keep –
3. to lead –
4. to meet –
5. to dream –
6. to read –
7. to mean –
8. to feel –
9. to feed –
10. to sleep –
11. to sweep –

Кстати, запомните **распространенные выражения с этими неправильными глаголами** (remember the word combinations):

- sleep well/badly – спать хорошо/плохо
- sweep the floor – подметать пол
- keep a dog – держать собаку (иметь собаку)
- keep a secret – хранить секрет
- mean bad /well – иметь ввиду что-то плохое/хорошее
- leave early/late – уехать рано/поздно
- feel good/bad – чувствовать себя хорошо/плохо
- feel sick – чувствовать себя больным

2. *Поставьте глаголы из настоящего в прошедшее время. Вспомните перевод выражений, выделенных курсивом.*

ПРИМЕР. I feed my dog. (Я кормлю свою собаку.) — I **fed** my dog. (Я кормил свою собаку.)

1. I always *keep secrets*. 2. He *sleeps well*. 3. The driver *feels bad* and *stops* the car. 4. He *means well*. 6. They *leave early*. 7. I *keep* a hamster as a pet. 8. My granny feeds my pet. 9. My sister *feels sick*. 10. The teacher reads us a story. 10. He *sweeps the floor* and washes it. 11. Mary meets me at the theatre. 12. The duck leads her ducklings to the pond.

3. *Составьте утвердительные предложения по образцу, заполнив пропуски. Переведите их на русский язык.*

didn't meet = did not meet — не встретил

1. We **didn't meet** Helen, we **met** Susan.
2. I didn't sleep *well* yesterday, I ___ *badly*.
3. My mother didn't sweep the floor, my granny ___ it.
4. The child didn't feed *the dog*, he ___ *a cat*.
5. My family didn't keep *a dog*, we ___ *a cat*.
6. He didn't mean *bad*, he ___ *well*.
7. My boss didn't leave *early*, he ___ *late*.
8. I didn't read the book, I ___ a story.
9. My sister didn't feel *good*, she ___ *bad*.
10. Loran didn't dream about a bag, she ___ about new shoes.
11. This road didn't lead to the *cinema*, it ___ to the *theater*.

4. *Answer the questions. Use the word combinations.*

/ *Ответьте на вопросы, используя выражения выше.*

1. How did you sleep last night (прошлой ночью)?
2. What did you read?
3. Where did the road lead to?
4. How did you feel yesterday?
5. What did you dream about when you were a child?
6. Who swept the floor last time (последний раз)?
7. What did you mean?
8. When did your boss leave the city?
9. Did the children feed a cat or a dog?
10. Whom did you meet?

11. What pet did you keep when you were a child

5 «Где **did** — нет **-ed** и нет второй формы».

1. Yesterday my sister **felt sick**, she **didn't** feel good.
2. We **met** Susan yesterday, we _____ Helen.
3. At the lesson we **read** an English book, but we _____ a Russian book.
4. The road **led** to the *theater*, it _____ to the *museum*.
5. The children **slept** in the afternoon and they _____ at night.
6. My boss **left** *in the afternoon*, he _____ *in the morning*.
7. We **kept** *no secrets*, we _____ any secret at all.
8. Loran **dreamt** about a new bag, she _____ about new shoes.
9. The children **fed** a cat, they _____ the dog.
10. My granny **swept** the floor, my mother _____ it.
11. He **meant** *no harm*, he _____ *well*.

Тема: Англоговорящие страны

Практическая работа № 15

Цель: употребление глаголов в нужной форме

1. Найдите в следующем списке глаголов неправильные и дайте все три формы этих глаголов.

come – want – use – give – eat – read – finish – take – try – ask – begin – help – let – play – leave – know – seem – work – think – swim – move – live – run – bring

2. Найдите в тексте 2-ую и 3-ю формы неправильных глаголов и распределите их в соответствующие колонки.

II форма

III форма

.....

.....

Chris is a professional artist. He fell in love with drawing when he was 3 years old. He spent all days long in the garden with a box of crayons and a drawing-pad. Now he has already sold more than 200 of his paintings. He has taken part in the International exhibition of modern artists this year and has won praise as the youngest artist there. Two years ago Chris met a nice girl, Anna. So last Saturday they got married and today they have flown to the Maldives.

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок во II форму и переведите предложения.

1. He ... (drive) his grandfather to the doctor.
2. Jack ... (wear) a strange red tie.
3. Little Greg ... (blow) out 5 candles on his birthday cake.
4. They ... (hold) an opera festival in August.
5. We accidentally ... (break) the umbrella.
6. My daughter ... (lose) her way in a new city.
7. My mother ... (make) vanilla pancakes in the morning.
8. Mary ... (write) a long note in her diary.
9. Our cat ... (catch) three mice in the garden.
10. I ... (go) to the ballet school in my childhood.

4. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в III форму и переведите предложения.

1. My brother has ... (take) his girlfriend to a Mexican restaurant.
2. Sam has ... (fly) to Iceland
3. Susan has ... (find) two interesting jobs at the agency this week.
4. I have already ... (send) you about ten messages.
5. We have just ... (meet) Mr. Jackson at the airport.
6. Where has your teacher ... (go)?
7. Which wedding hat have you ... (choose)?
8. Has Rachel ever ... (be) abroad?
9. The train has just ... (leave) the station.
10. I haven't ... (tell) her anything.

Тема: Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран

Практическая работа № 16

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

3. 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.

4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Тема: Жизнь в городе и деревне

Практическая работа № 17

1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future 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 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.
3. 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.
4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
 - 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
 - 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
 - 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
 - 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
 - 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
 - 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
 - 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
 - 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
 - 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)
5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины иностранный язык.

КОС включают сведения об оценочных средствах для текущего контроля и материалы для промежуточной аттестации в форме диф.зачета.

1. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих **результатов**:

Р1.	сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
Р2.	владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;
Р3.	достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;
Р4.	сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

2. Формы промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Учебная дисциплина	Формы промежуточной аттестации
Иностранный язык	Диф.зачет- II семестр

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Сведения об оценочных средствах для текущего контроля

Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код освоенных умений, усвоенных знаний	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства *

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

<p>Тема 1.1 Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке</p>	<p>У1,У2, У3,31</p>		<p><i>Практические задания Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа Проекты</i></p>
<p>Тема 1.2 Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)</p>	<p>У1,У2, У3,31</p>		<p><i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i></p>
<p>Тема 1.3 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.</p>	<p>У1,У2, У3,31</p>		<p><i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i></p>
<p>Тема 1.4 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)</p>	<p>У1,У2, У3,31</p>		<p><i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i></p>
<p>Тема 1.5 Хобби, досуг</p>	<p>У1,У2, У3,31</p>		<p><i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i></p>
<p>Тема 1.6 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)</p>	<p>У1,У2, У3,31</p>		<p><i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i></p>
<p>Тема 1.7 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок</p>	<p>У1,У2, У3,31</p>		<p><i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические</i></p>

			<i>задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 1.8 Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 1.9 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 1.10 Экскурсии и путешествия	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Практические задания Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа Проекты</i>
Тема 1.11 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 1.12 Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 1.13 Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 1.14 Искусство и культура	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания</i>

			<i>Самостоятельная работа</i>
Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированное содержание			
Тема 2.1 Новости и средства массовой информации	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Практические задания Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа Проекты</i>
Тема 2.2 Виды рекламы. Этические аспекты рекламы	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 2.3 Виды искусства. Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы.	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>
Тема 2.4 Языки и литература	У1,У2, У3,31		<i>Устный опрос Лексико-грамматические задания Самостоятельная работа</i>

3.2. Материалы для промежуточной аттестации

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки освоения знаний и умений (диф. зачет II семестр):

ИНСТРУКЦИЯ

Зачетная работа представляет собой онлайн-тест, проводимый на платформе <https://www.academtest.ru/> по изученному за 1 курс материалу. Тест состоит из 50 вопросов, каждый из которых оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное время на выполнение 60 минут.

1. Go , don't make any turns!
2. Выберите правильный вариант предлога: She has been waiting ... the bus for two hours.
3. Употребите нужную форму глагола to be There ... not much furniture is this room.
4. Подберите нужную форму смыслового глагола When _____ you last _____ tennis?

5. Выберите тот вариант ответа, который считаете правильным. I don't know these girls. Do you know
6. Выберите правильное местоимение: I like that camera. I am going to buy
7. Выберите вспомогательный глагол в предложении: What are you doing?- I... reading a book.
8. Какой вспомогательный глагол нужен в вопросительном предложении: I like skiing in the forest.
9. Выберите модальные глаголы: I am sorry. I am late. ... I come in?
10. Какой глагол из данных ниже стоит в прошедшем времени?
11. Дайте краткий ответ на вопрос Do you study English?
12. The report ...ready by Monday.
13. Какой правильный перевод предложения: The text is translated by the students.
14. Выберите правильную форму недостающей части сказуемого: She is often ...in the library.
15. Употребите правильный предлог: I don't go to the college...Sunday.
16. Выберите правильную форму недостающей части сказуемого: When...you born?
17. Выберите глагольную форму для перевода на английский язык: Сейчас я пишу курсовую работу.
18. Для предложения выберите правильный перевод: Памятник находится в центре города.
19. Какими словами можно заменить модальный глагол Can
20. Назовите английский глагол, обозначающий долженствование:
21. Определите видо - временную форму подчёркнутого глагола: The water is becoming too hot.
22. Отметьте существительное в единственном числе.
23. Choose the correct formBob enjoys...tennis
24. Call me back in 5 minutes — I ____ new word in the Aword app right now.am learning am learn learning
25. Native speakers don't understand me, but my English teacher ____ saying my accent is great. keep is
26. I ____ reading a grammar book last week. I guess it means I'm fluent now. have finished finished had
27. From now on, I ____ articles before every English word, just in case. put will put will have pu
28. I ____ the language on my phone to English. I don't have the smartphone addiction anymore. have chang
29. I ____ by the pool all night because I don't remember how to say «потерял ключ от номера» in English.
30. I ____ "The Big Bang Theory" was drama until Kuraj Bambey translated it into Russian — turned out it
31. 1. ... Hague is a very beautiful city.
32. The climate of England is mild ... the Gulf Stream washes the northern coast of the country.
33. He is going to be a businessman ... his father.
34. Boris is ... student in our group.
35. ... is the capital of Scotland.
36. Great Britain includes England, Wales,Scotland and
37. хорошо разбираться в чём-либо
38. The flag of the UK is called... .
39. I get up ... 7 o'clock every morning.
40. ладить, иметь хорошие отношения с кем- либо
41. Sister of your father or mother

42. My mother goes ... her work by bicycle
43. ... type of music do you like: pop, rock, heavy metal?
44. Russia is a
45. The government of RF consists of branches.
46. ...Balearic Islands lie to ...south of Spain.
47. She ...the house for an hour by the time her husband... .
48. you/ ever/drive/ a car?
49. Which one is correct?
50. иметь обязанности по дому

Критерии оценивания:

44-50 баллов-«5»

36-43 баллов –«4»

26-35 баллов –«3»

менее 25 баллов –«2»

