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«Курский государственный университет»

**Колледж коммерции, технологий и сервиса**

***Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»  
по специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура***



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## Пояснительная записка

Настоящие методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» составлены в соответствии с требованиями рабочей программы. Все часы, отведенные на изучение дисциплины «Иностранный язык», являются практическими.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Целью практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» овладение фундаментальными знаниями, опытом творческой, исследовательской деятельности, закрепление и систематизация знаний, формирование умений и навыков.

Практические занятия содержат тематические текстовые материалы, упражнения на расширение словарного запаса, тренировочные задания для активизации знаний грамматических форм.

Задачи практических занятий:

- обобщить, систематизировать, углубить, закрепить полученные знания по изучаемым темам;
- формировать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

Цель практических занятий:

- формировать у студентов навыки устной речи развивать потребность и умение пользоваться справочной литературой;
- развивать умение высказываться целостно, как в смысловом, так и в структурном отношении;
- развивать навыки чтения с полным пониманием основного содержания текста;
- активизировать знание грамматических форм.

Данные методические рекомендации предназначены как руководство для выполнения основных видов практических работ на занятиях. К ним относятся перевод текстов и различные формы аналитической работы с ним, подготовка устной речи в диалогической и монологической форме, выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

### ***Практическое занятие №1.***

***Тема: Приветствие. Прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.***

#### **Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

Hello  
Good morning  
Good afternoon  
Good evening  
It's nice to meet you  
It's a pleasure to meet you  
Long time no see  
How's it goin'? –It's goin' good!  
What's good?  
What's cracking?  
How've you been?  
How's life been treating you?  
Where have you been hiding?  
It's been ages (since I've seen you)!  
Good day!  
So long!  
Good-bye for the present!  
Good-Bye for good!  
Cheerio!  
See you soon! или See you!  
See you later!  
See you tomorrow!  
I hope we'll see (be seeing) some more of you!  
Good night!  
I must be off!  
Cheerie-bye!  
Farewell!  
Adieu!  
Take care of yourself! или Look after yourself!

#### **Задание 2. Переведите данные слова и выражения на русский язык (задание 1).**

#### **Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Hello! My name is Artem. I am 16 years old and I would like to talk about myself. I grew up in a small town that I love a lot. The town is quite old and has rich history. I live here with my family that is not very big: mother, father, younger sister, grandfather and me. My sister's name is Anna. She is very young and very funny. Our grandfather is very clever. He knows a lot of interesting stories and he often tells it both to me and my sister. We love each other and try to spend all our free time with each other. I also have a lot of good friends. Most of them are my classmates. They are really good guys! I have good marks at school. My favourite subjects are Russian language and literature. I am keen on literature so I would like to become a writer in future. However, my parents want me to be a scientist or an engineer. I think, I can make them change their mind in the end. As for my hobbies, I have a plenty of them. For example, I love reading different books, especially fiction. I also like music and learning how to play the piano at the music school. I hope it will be use in my future. I am fond of sports and team games. My friends and I often meet to play football or volleyball together.

So, it is nice to meet you. You now know a lot about me and I would like to know more about you to continue our meeting. Well, what is your name?

**Задание 4. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту.**

**Задание 5. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой.**

parents-родители

housewife-домохозяйка

younger-младшая

pensioner-пенсионер

tidy-опрятный

educated-образованный

favorite-любимый

to go in for spots

an aunt-тетя

an uncle-дядя

a cousin-кузен, кузина

duties-обязанности

to go shopping-ходить за покупками

to try-стараться, пытаться

to do well-успевать

to prefer-предпочитать

to spend-тратить, проводить

sometimes-иногда

an hour-час

fresh-свежий

**Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live?
4. How large is your family?
5. What are your father and mother?
6. How many rooms are there in your flat?
7. What conveniences do you have?
8. What are your duties about the house?
9. What was your favorite subject at college?
10. What books do you like to read?
11. What music do you like to listen to?
12. Do you go in for sports?

**Задание 7. Составьте рассказ о себе, заполнив пропуски.**

My name is ... I am ... years old. I was born on ... in ... We have ... people in our family. I live with ... My father name is ... He is ... years old. He is a ... and he works ... My mother's name is ... She is ... years old. She is a ...

I have a (younger, elder, sister, brother). He/ She is a ... We live in a ... There are ... rooms in our flat: ..., ..., ..., and a ... We have all modern conveniences ... I have my duties about the house. I must ..., ..., I always help my ... about the house. I finished school number ... Now I'm a ... I like reading. I like to read ... and I also like to read ... I like to listen to modern music. I like to listen to ... My favorite composer is I like to watch TV My favorite programmes are ... Now I'm a student of ... We have many subjects at ...

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте небольшой рассказ о себе.**

## **Практическое занятие №2**

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

### **Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

to study hard

diligent-прилежный,

to make friends

appearance

rather

tall

well-built

oval

face

straight

to move

common

slim

pretty

blonde

fair hair

to ride a bike

faithful

former

classmates

strong

grateful

dark-brown

both

intelligent

well-read

honest

kind

complexion

sense

### **Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык (задание 1).**

### **Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

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

**Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Is it easy for you to make friends?
2. Who is your best friend?
3. How did you make friends?
4. Where does your friend study?
5. How does your friend look like?
6. What kind of sport does your friend like?
7. Do you like to spend your free time with your friends?
8. What are the hobbies of your friends?
9. Can you call all your friends faithful?
10. Is the sense of humor important in friendship?

**Задание 5. Составьте предложения, используя следующую лексику.**

handsome-красивый (о мужчине)

short-маленького роста

stout-приземистый, коренастый

fat-полный, тучный

plump-полный

brunette-брюнет (ка)

gray hair-седые волосы

bold headed-лысый

short sighted-близорукий

smart, clever, bright-умный (ая)

stupid-глупый

boring-скучный

guile-спокойный

impulsive-порывистый, импульсивный

aggressive-агрессивный

rude-грубый, невежливый

shy-застенчивый, робкий, стеснительный

active-активный

talkative-разговорчивый

enthusiastic-полный энтузиазма, энергии

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте рассказ о внешности и характере своего друга.**

### **Практическое занятие №3**

**Тема: Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.**

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Our family is neither big nor small. It consists of my father, my mother, my brother and me. My father, a tall man with dark short hair, is 40 years old. He works as a manager at the firm. He likes his work and spends a lot of time there. My mother, a tall and thin woman with big blue eyes and fair hair, is younger than my father, she is 38. My mother is a teacher at the secondary school. She teaches her students pupils foreign languages: German and English. She also spends a lot of time at school, but she finds time to cook, sew, knit, and even to help my brother and me with our homework. My brother is only 10, and he is a schoolboy.

I am 14. I am a student of the college. My college is far from our house, and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. We are studying different subjects there, but my favorite ones are History and English. As to my appearance, I am slim and slender. My hair is fair, my eyes are blue, I look like my mother. I like to dress in a modern style. Music is my hobby. I am fond of dancing at the disco. I like to buy and read English books too. Twice a week I go to the swimming pool.

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don River. We have a three-room flat in a new block of flats. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

Our family is nice, and everybody is easy to get along with. We take care of each other. We spend much time together. Recently we have bought a car, and now we often go down to the country to have a rest on weekends. In the evening, all members of our family watch TV, discuss everyday problems. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to the concert.

#### **Задание 2. Найдите в тексте предложения, в которых используются следующие слова и словосочетания: Переведите их на русский язык.**

- Neither big nor small
- is younger than
- far from our house
- as to my appearance
- in a modern style
- twice a week
- go shopping
- easy to get along with
- take care of
- go down to the country
- it is a great pity

#### **Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и словосочетаниям.**

- она состоит
- много времени
- светлые волосы
- находит время готовить, шить, вязать
- похожа на маму
- легко ладят
- ездим за город

#### **Задание 4. Замените подчеркнутые слова, на слова со сходным и противоположным значением.**

1. This girl is thin
2. We do not spend much time together
3. Our flat is large
4. She is fond of dancing
5. This thick carpet is nice

**Задание 5. Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами. Первая буква каждого слова поможет вам это сделать.**

1. Our family is n... big nor small
2. He works a... a manager at a firm
3. My mother is a tall woman wit: blue eyes and f... hair
4. She is y... than he
5. She finds time e... to help me with my homework
6. It takes me h... an hour to get to the college
7. I look l... my mother
8. I am f... of dancing
9. I go to the swimming pool t... a week
10. Everybody is easy to get a... with

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте небольшой рассказ о своей семье.**



### **Практическое занятие №4-5**

**Тема: Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).**

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

We live in a comfortable flat in a new block of flats. It is on the fifth floor. It is neither large nor small. There are three rooms in it: a living room and two bedrooms. We have also a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall. It is a great pity that we have no balcony.

Our living room is large and light because there are two wide windows in it. The walls of the room are blue, the curtains on the windows, and the carpet on the floor are of the same colour. There is no much furniture there: a sofa, a table with four chairs, two armchairs, and a TV set in the corner. All the members of our family spend a lot of time there.

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TV set in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds.

My brother and I share another bedroom. There you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, two chairs at the desk: for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door. There are many books in it. Besides, we have many shelves on the walls. There is a musical centre on one of them. We have a lot of friends. And when they come to see us, we invite them into our room. We usually listen to music or play different games.

Our kitchen is big enough. As a rule we have breakfast and dinner in the kitchen together. Our mother is cook for us, but sometimes we prepare some tasty things with my brother for our parents.

The hall of our flat is not narrow. There is a big wardrobe there. And besides, there is a telephone on a small round table.

We like our flat very much. We are happy when our relatives and friends visit us.

#### **Задание 2. Найдите в тексте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями.**

##### **Прочитайте и переведите их.**

- a comfortable flat
- a new block of flats
- fifth floor
- no balcony
- wide windows
- occupy
- a wardrobe
- no much furniture
- is not narrow
- relatives

#### **Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и сочетаниям.**

- этого же цвета
- в углу
- кроме того
- достаточно большая
- играем в различные игры
- очень жаль
- все члены нашей семьи
- не большая не маленькая
- светлая

**Задание 4. Выпишите из текста слова, которые имеют сходные значения со следующими.**

- large
- beautiful
- little
- an apartment

**Задание 5. Выпишите из текста слова, которые имеют противоположные значения следующим.**

- big
- dark
- narrow
- under
- thin
- left

**Задание 6. Заполните пропуски, где необходимо.**

We live in ... nice flat in ... new block of flats near ... park. ... flat is on ... second floor. There are ... two rooms in it. We have also ... kitchen and ... bathroom, ... . ... kitchen is ... big enough. As ... rule my mother cooks for us. We spend ... lot of ... time together in ... kitchen. There is ... TV set in ... corner of ... kitchen, and we often watch ... TV there.

**Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите диалог .**

Is your house very big or small?

My house is very big! Our family has 2 bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a garden.

It is great! Do you have your own bedroom?

Yes, I have. My bedroom is light, clear and nice. There are a table, a chair, a computer and many posters on the wall! My bedroom is blue and pink. I like these colors very much!

Do you have a carpet on the floor?

No, I do not. But I have a TV-set on the shelf.

Is your room big or small?

My bedroom is small.

Do you have any pets in your bedroom?

Sure, I have. There are fish, turtle and rabbit in the box. Every day I feed them in the morning and in the evening.

**Задание 8. Составьте диалог по примеру задания 7.**

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте сообщение о своем доме или квартире.**

## Практическое занятие № 6

Тема: Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Изучение грамматического материала «Артикли»

**Задание 1. Внимательно изучите правило на использование артиклей.**

### Неопределенный артикль a (an)

Употребляется перед единичным, отдельным предметом, который мы не выделяем из класса ему подобных. Неопределенный артикль **an** обычно стоит перед существительным, которое начинается с гласного звука: *an apple, an egg*.

#### Неопределенный артикль не употребляется:

1. С неисчисляемыми и «абстрактными» существительными:

*I like coffee and tea. Friendship is very important in our life.*

2. С существительными во множественном числе: *The books are on the table.*

3. С именами собственными: *I told Jane about that.*

4. С существительными, перед которыми стоят при  
тяжательные или указательные местоимения:

*This car is better than that car.*

5. С существительными, за которыми следует количественное числительное, обозначающее номер:

*Read the text on page eight.*

6. В словосочетаниях *to have dinner, at home, after work, for breakfast.*

### Определенный артикль the

Определенный артикль **the** выделяет предмет или предметы из класса им подобных:

*The book I bought yesterday was interesting* — Книга, которую я купил вчера, была интересной (это — конкретная книга, которую говорящий выделяет из класса ей подобных).

Определенный артикль **the** употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными, как с единственным, так и с множественным числом.

#### Употребление артикля с географическими названиями

С географическими названиями и с именами собственными, артикль, как правило, не употребляется, кроме следующих случаев:

а) определенный артикль используется с названиями морей, рек, океанов, горных хребтов, групп островов: *the Black Sea, the Thames, the Pacific Ocean, the Alps, the British Isles*;

б) определенный артикль используется с несколькими названиями стран, областей и городов:

*the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Netherlands, the Hague, the Riviera, the Congo, the West Indies*;

в) определенный артикль используется с названиями стран, состоящими из 2 и более слов:

*the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the United Kingdom;*

г) перед собирательным именем семьи *the Petrouis — Петровы*.

**Запомните:** артикль не нужен в сочетаниях со словами **next** и **last** типа: next week, next year, last month, last Tuesday.

### **Задание 2. Вставьте, где необходимо, артикли a, an или the**

1. Go to ... table and sit down, please.
2. Can I ask you ... question?
3. How far is your ... hotel from here?
4. What is ... best dish in ... menu?
5. ... caviar is ... most expensive dish in ... menu.
6. What is ... name of ... waiter?
7. ... Petrovs have two ... children, ... boy and ... girl. ... boy is five and ... girl is three.
8. I bought... apple and ... orange. ...apple was cheap but ... orange was expensive.
9. What did you have for ... dinner? Will you have ... cup of ... tea?

### **Задание 3. Выберите правильный ответ**

1. ...Smiths have a dog and a cat.  
a) ... b) The c) A
2. He knows how to work on ... computer.  
a) a b) an c) ...
3. She was the first woman to swim across ... English Channel.  
a) a b) ... c) the
4. Go down ... Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.  
a) the b) a c) ...
5. I don't like milk in ... tea.  
a) ... b) the c) a
6. At the end of... busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.  
a) the b) a c) ...
7. We'll go for a walk if ... weather is fine.  
a) a b) ... c) the
8. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?  
a) the b) ... c) a
9. ...war is a terrible thing.  
a) The b) ... c) A
10. I spent ... very interesting holiday in England.  
a) the b) a c) ...

### **Задание 4. Вставьте правильно артикли**

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".
2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.
3. I have no ... car.
4. She has got ... terrible ... headache.
5. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.

7. Would you like ... apple?
8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.
9. I can see three ... children. ... children are playing in ... yard.
10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

**Задание 5. Вставьте правильный артикль**

1. I am \_\_ student.
2. Would you like \_\_ drink?
3. \_\_ party was fun!
4. Olga is \_\_ nice girl.
5. This is \_\_ second day of our holiday.
6. This is \_\_ bad dress. I want \_\_ dress from that catalogue.
7. Give me \_\_ orange and I will make you \_\_ best dessert.
8. Click \_\_ icon to run \_\_ programm.
9. \_\_ dog is \_\_ good companion.
10. Where can I buy \_\_ ticket?

**Задание 6. Вставьте артикль там, где это нужно**

1. There is \_\_ beautiful park in our \_\_ city.
2. Where is \_\_ book which I gave you?
3. My \_\_ husband's friend lives in \_\_ Tokyo.
4. Give me \_\_ minute, please.
5. Do you have \_\_ pets?
6. \_\_ Marina works as \_\_ doctor.
7. I need \_\_ phone to make \_\_ call.
8. Oleg has four \_\_ brothers.
9. \_\_ sun is rising.
10. I saw \_\_ strange man. \_\_ man was looking at me.

**Домашнее задание. Вставьте правильный артикль в английские пословицы, где необходимо**

1. ... apple ... day keeps ... doctor away.
2. ... appetite comes with eating.
3. ... good beginning makes ... good ending.
4. ... bird in ... hand is worth two in ... bush.
5. Among ... blind ... one-eyed man is king.
6. ... brevity is ... soul of wit.
7. ... cat has nine lives.
8. ... charity begins at ... home.
9. ... clothes make ... man.
10. ... curiosity killed ... cat.

## **Практическое занятие №7-8**

### **Тема: Хобби, досуг.**

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Hobby can be any type of activity, which people do during their leisure time. Most people choose a hobby for relaxation, pleasure, or for development of new interests. People of almost any age can enjoy hobbies. Hobby offers a way to relax after periods of hard work. Almost any kind of leisure activity can become a hobby. Most hobbies are divided into four general categories, which may overlap. They are arts, collecting, handicrafts, games and sports. There are such art forms, as dancing, drama, painting, graphic arts and music. Each art form has many possibilities for a hobby. For example, music may include singing, playing an instrument, collecting records and tapes, learning ballet, or attending concerts or operas. Painting offers the hobbyist a wide choice of materials, such as oil paints or watercolours. Collecting is probably the most widespread kind of hobby, because almost anything can be collected. Stamps and coins are the most popular items. Hobbyists also collect such things as autographs, books, dolls, buttons, etc. Handicrafts attract a hobbyist who can work skillfully with their hands. Many of them are engaged in needlework activities, crocheting, knitting, and sewing. Some use kits to make model aeroplanes, boats and trains. Other handicrafts include ceramics, metalworking, jewelry making, etc. Games and sports are popular with many hobbyists who enjoy competition, physical activity and exercise. Thousands of hobbyists take part in sports, such as bowling, fishing, mountain climbing, skiing and tennis. Popular indoor games include card games, chess. Nowadays, electronics-related hobbies are becoming increasingly popular. Many people, especially children, play computer games.

#### **Задание 2. Изучите следующие слова и выражения. Переведите их на русский язык.**

- any type of activity
- are divided into
- may overlap
- such art forms as
- a wide choice of materials
- watercolours
- the most widespread
- can be collected
- the most popular items
- can work skillfully
- are engaged in needlework activity
- some use kits
- take part in sports
- electronics- related hobbies

#### **Задание 3. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выражениями.**

- любой вид деятельности
- удовольствие
- почти любого возраста
- изделия ручного труда

- живопись
- графическое искусство
- изучение балета
- масляные, акварельные краски
- марки и монеты
- вязание крючком, шитье
- керамика
- изготовление ювелирных изделий
- боулинг
- рыбалка
- скалолазание
- становятся чрезвычайно популярными

**Задание 4. Вставьте пропущенные слова в следующих предложениях. Первая буква поможет вам это сделать.**

1. Most people choose a hobby for p...
2. People of a... any age can enjoy hobbies.
3. Almost any kind of l... activity can become a hobby.
4. Hobbies of different categories may o... each other.
5. Hobbyists have many p... in each art form.
6. The most w... kind of hobby is collecting.
7. Some hobbyists can work s... with their hands.
8. Some people are engaged in n... activities.
9. Hobbyist may use k... to make model aeroplanes.
10. J... making is a kind of handcrafts.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте сообщение о своем увлечении.**

*Практическое занятие №9-10*  
*Тема: Хобби, досуг. Закрепление лексического материала.*

**Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

an amateur

a professional

reading

writing poems

painting

drawing

knitting

sewing

embroidery

quilting

singing

dancing

travelling

swimming

diving

running (jogging)

doing sports

doing yoga (fitness, boxing, karate ...)

roller-skating – катание на роликах

collecting stamps (coins, dolls, cards)

playing computer games

going to theatres (cinemas)

visiting museums (picture galleries)

listening to music

surfing the net

blogging –

watching TV

cooking

going shopping

taking pictures (photography)



doing arts and crafts

**Задание 2. Переведите данные слова и выражения на русский язык.**

**Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Hobbies for children are not only fun, but it is also an opportunity to try and choose the interest of their future profession and find talents. Children can try to choose their hobbies, asking themselves questions like: "What would I like to do regularly in the afternoon, what would I like to learn?" Hobby is something that we like to do and that makes us happy. It is the occupation which people like to do when they have free time and when they want to keep themselves busy. Also, hobby helps people to forget their problems.

Everyone has his own hobby. Some collect stamps and coins, the others are wild about music and drawing. Women like knitting and sewing. The favorite thing to do for some men is fishing.

A hobby of many people is reading books. They read everything they get into their hands. Book lovers have their own small libraries at home. But they often visit school and city libraries, as there they can find new and interesting books for themselves and their friends.

People spend their free time in a different way, but many people like sport, reading, listening to music, playing computer games. Some people spend their free time with their friends or family.

Many people adore sport as a hobby because it is fun. There are many kinds of sport: football, volleyball, basketball, tennis, boxing, figure skating, athletics, and others. Every kind of sport can improve the health of people and make them more skilled. Football is extremely popular. It is played in every country of the world and it helps many people to become much more confident and get new friends.

**Задание 4. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой.**

ikebana – икебана

origami – оригами

pottery – гончарное дело

doing crosswords – разгадывание кроссвордов

doing puzzles – собирать пазлы

learning foreign languages – изучение иностранных языков

fishing – рыбалка

hunting – охота

marital arts – боевые искусства

playing chess (football, tennis ...) – играть в шахматы (футбол, теннис и т.д.)

playing the piano (the violin, the guitar, the cello, the saxophone, the flute) – играть на фортепиано (скрипке, гитаре, виолончели, саксофоне, флейте)

playing board games (cards) – играть в настольные игры (в карты)

riding a bike (cycling) – кататься на велосипеде

driving a car – вождение автомобиля

riding a horse – верховая езда  
sailing – парусный спорт  
mountain climbing – альпинизм  
camping (hiking) – туристические походы  
gardening – садоводство  
looking after pets – ухаживать за домашними питомцами  
fishkeeping – разведение аквариумных рыбок  
flying a kite – запускать бумажного змея  
voluntary work – волонтерская работа

**Задание 5. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту.**

**Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

- Do you have any hobby?
- Sure, I have. I like to sing and to dance.
- How often do you sing and dance?
- Three times a week. And do you have any hobby?
- Of course, I have! I have two hobbies. I like to draw pictures and to photo animals.
- Wow, it sounds cool! How often do you do this?
- I photo animals in the park twice a week! I draw pictures every day.
- You have great hobbies!
- You too!

**Задание 7. Составьте диалог, используя в качестве примера диалог задания 6.**

**Задание 8. Переведите предложения.**

1. Nobody could translate this text.
2. He has to do this task at once.
3. Must I attend this meeting?
4. May I leave for a while?
5. You needn't come so early.
6. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
7. She should be more attentive to her parents.

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами.**

1. They ... not do this work themselves.
2. You ... take my dictionary.
3. You don't look well, you ... consult the doctor.
4. Why ... I give you my money?
5. She ... not speak any foreign language.
6. He ... to help them, they need his help.
7. ... you tell me the time?
8. ... I go with you? No, you ...
9. In winter we ... often skate.
10. You ... not miss your classes.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме «Хобб**

***Практическое занятие №11-12***  
***Тема: Распорядок дня студента колледжа.***

**Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

Weekdays

Alarm clock

To comb hair

To turn on (off)

To get dressed

Successfully

Special

To share

Have to be back

Report- доклад

Practical classes

Canteen

It takes me ... minutes to get to the college by bus

To miss classes

To pass exams

To do well

To get ready

As a rule

To get tired

To fall asleep

**Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.**

**Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.

My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foot

ll, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.

While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.

So now you know how I spend my working day.

**Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания.**

- я хочу рассказать вам

- быть студентом
- по будним дням (рабочим дням)
- просыпаться
- принимать душ
- чистить зубы
- одеваться
- у меня уходит час, чтобы добрать до
- ездить на трамвае ( троллейбусе, автобусе)
- опаздывать на занятия
- заканчиваться поздно вечером
- пропускать занятия
- сдать экзамены успешно
- время от времени
- подготовиться к занятиям
- как правило
- устать
- свободное время

**Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий диалог.**

A working day.

- Hello, Helen! Nice to see you! How's life?
- Hello, Max! I am glad to see you. I'm well. What about you?
- Thanks, everything is all right. Can't complain. Let's go somewhere together.
- Oh, sorry. But I'm short of time. I have much of work to do. Today is a working day, and not a day off.
- You are so busy. And what are your plans for today?
- You see, first, I am going to the library to prepare for a report. Second, I have to do some shopping, and, moreover, I wish to do my homework properly.
- Sorry for interrupting you. They say, that you are a student of a college now, aren't you?
- Yes, I am. That is why I am very busy on weekdays. I have to get up very early in the morning because my college is far from my house.
- How much does it take you to get to the college?
- Well, it takes me half an hour to go by bus. Sometimes, I'm in a hurry and even -take a taxi.
- Oh, Helen, I see. But let's keep in touch. I'll call you some time. Bye!
- You are welcome. Bye!

**Задание 6. Составьте диалог, используя в качестве примера диалог задания 5.**

**Задание 7. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

1. When do you usually get up? Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Does your alarm clock wake you up or do you wake up yourself?
4. Who usually makes breakfast for you? I
5. What do you usually have for breakfast?
6. When do you usually leave your house? 7. How long does it take you to get to your college?
8. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
9. How many lectures do you usually have every day?
10. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
11. What time do you come back home?
12. How long does it take you to do your homework?
13. How do you usually spend your evenings?
14. Do you have much free time on weekdays?

15. What time do you usually go to bed?

**Домашнее задание. Расскажите о своем распорядке дня.**

***Практическое занятие № 13***

***Тема: Распорядок дня студента колледжа.***

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Our life changes all the time. Next year I will finish school and I don't know how I will spend time in future. There are so many opportunities to use, so many spheres of science to study, people to get acquainted with, places to visit. I am looking forward to interesting and happy future. But at the present moment I am just a schoolgirl. Now I will tell you what my daily life is like.

I wake up at seven o'clock in the morning. I use an alarm clock, which plays my favorite song for a pleasant beginning of the day. Sometimes it is difficult to break away from the pillow, especially in winter period, when days are so short and it is completely dark behind the window. Three times a week I begin my day with physical exercises – with running. I put on my sneakers and a sports suit, stick headphones into my ears and run to the park. There I make three circles around the pond and turn back home. Then I have breakfast. I make breakfast by myself. It always consists of toasts, eggs and coffee, and when my mom is at home I eat porridge. After breakfast I have a contrast shower, put on my school uniform, comb hair, brush teeth and go to school.

At 8 o'clock I meet my friend who lives in the neighboring house and we continue our trip together. On the way we discuss current events, laugh and tell stories to each other. Meeting my friend in the morning cheers me up and makes my school routine better. The route to our school is not very long but we like not to hurry and to enjoy morning.

My classes at school start at half past eight. As a rule, my class has six or seven lessons. Each lesson lasts forty five minutes. There is a big break after the fourth lesson when we are able to visit our school canteen and have a quick snack. I study in a medical grade so I have a great number of biology and chemistry lessons. I have to strain my brains, so at the end of the school day I feel very tired. I go home at half past three. There I have dinner. I usually eat food that my mother made for me the day before. I eat soup and meat with vegetables. After dinner I feel energetic again. I do my homework as quick as possible and finally I am free. The most exciting part of the day begins.

There are several options of my further day activities. The thing that never changes is that everything I do, I do with my friends. When it is warm we like to ride bicycles or go to the park. When it is cloudy or rainy we go to the cinema, or to the entertainment center, where we play bowling and pool. Sometimes we visit each other's homes. In winter we have an interesting pastime too. There is a huge skating rink in our block with music and lights. We enjoy skating and boys are fond of playing hockey. On the hills near the park we ride snow skates and ski. Also we like to play snowballs.

At 5 o'clock I go to the dancing school. I've been attending dances since my childhood and I do it very well. I can dance using several styles and my trainer sometimes allows me to teach little children. This activity doesn't take me more than an hour and a half.

Once a week I have a chemistry lesson with my private teacher. She works in the university that I am going to enter, but I meet with her at her flat. She lives far from me, so I go there by trolleybus or by bus. It takes me about twenty minutes to get to my teacher's house. During the lesson she gives me various tests, and when I make mistakes, we learn the topic which is my weak point.

On Friday, when I have no homework, I like to visit my granny. She always gives me something tasty. We drink tea and eat pancakes or donuts. I can spend a lot of time at my granny's. She has a dog, so after the tea we go for a walk with it. The dog's name is Grey. It is very clever and executes various commands.

At 7 o'clock I have supper at home with my family. My mother and my father return home from their offices and my little brother is taken away from kindergarten. We enjoy being together again. We speak about the day events; give each other advice and so on. After the supper I usually help my mother with the housework: wash dishes, wipe dust and take the trash out.

At 8 o'clock I begin to prepare for bed. I read an interesting book, watch movies or surf the Internet. When it is necessary I repeat my lessons. Then, at nine o'clock I go to bed. Sometimes, before I fall asleep I like to listen to my Walkman. That makes my dreams more pleasant. That is what my common day looks like.

Of course all days are different. Moreover, weekends and holidays are always unique and unrepeatable. On birthday parties I usually go to bed later. I like holidays because it is always very boring to live using the same schedule. By the way, my family likes to travel twice a year. During these periods we have many adventures, see interesting sites and relax from our routine.

**Задание 2. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.**

**Задание 3. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту**

**Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What days of the week do you like and why?
2. What time do you get up on Sundays?
3. What do you do in the morning?
4. How do you usually spend your days off?
5. Do you often go to the country on your days off?
6. How did you spend your last Sunday?
7. Do you go shopping?
8. Do you go in for sports on Sunday?
9. Do you often go to see your friends?
10. Do you like to spend your days off with your friends or with your parents?
11. What is your hobbies?
12. What books do you like to read?
13. Do your guests often come to you on Sunday?

**Задание 5. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой.**

To air- проветривать

Morning exercises- утренняя зарядка

Zoo- зоопарк

Funny- смешной

To spend- проводить

To do shopping- делать покупки

Goods- товары

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме.

### Практическое занятие № 14

Тема: *Распорядок дня студента колледжа. Изучение грамматического материала «Местоимения»*

**Задание 1. Внимательно изучите правило.**

Местоимения употребляются в предложении вместо имени существительного или имени прилагательного. Местоимение называет людей, предметы или признаки упомянутые ранее

#### Личные местоимения

Личные местоимения в английском языке имеют два падежа: именительный падеж и объектный падеж, заменяющий собой все падежи русского.

#### Склонение личных местоимений

Число	Лицо	Именительный падеж	Объективный падеж
Ед.	1	I (я)	me (мне)
	2	you (ты)	you (тебе)
	3	he (он) she (она) it (оно)	him (ему) her (ей) it (ему) неодуш.
Мн.	1	we (мы)	us (нам)
	2	you (вы)	you (вам)
	3	they (они)	them (им)

Число	Лицо	Основная форма (перед существительным)	Абсолютная форма (без существительного)
Ед.	1	my	mine
	2	your	yours
	3	his her its	his hers its
Мн.	1	our	ours
	2	your	yours
	3	their	theirs

#### Указательные местоимения

Указательные местоимения **this** и **that** имеют единственное и множественное число.

## Единственное число

this (этот, эта, это)

that (тот, та, то)

## Множественное число

these (эти)

those (те)

### Задание 2. Напишите по-английски.

Моя книга, их имена, наша комната, его собака, ваш заказ, их комната, твоя машина.

### Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Тот стол - не мой. 2. Эта книга - моя. 3. Это -, мой стол, а то —, его. 4. Это ее карандаши, а те - мои. 5. Возьми те карандаши. 6. Я люблю такие ручки, они хорошие. 7. Ваша ручка плохая, возьмите мою.

### Задание 4. Замените выделенные слова соответствующими местоимениями.

1. **Victor** helped the **guests** to choose the **wine**. 2. **Mother** asked Mary to wash **the plates**. 3. **My friend** prepares **the breakfast**. 4. **Jane** took **three cups** from the table. 5. **His cousins** live in Moscow. 6. **The guests** will come tomorrow. 7. **Mary** works in the kitchen.

### Задание 5. Выберите правильные притяжательные местоимения.

1. Is this (*your / yours*) book?
2. It's (*their / theirs*) table, not (*our / ours*).
3. They're new guests and I don't know (*their / theirs*) names.
4. (*My / Mine*) flat is bigger than (*her / hers*), but (*her / hers*) is nicer.
5. That's not (*my / mine*) table. (*My / Mine*) is over there.
6. They took (*our / ours*) books and we took (*their / theirs*).
7. Are these pencils (*her / hers*)?
8. Is this (*your / yours*) house or (*their / theirs*)!

### Задание 6. Поставьте приведенные в скобках личные местоимения в нужную форму.

1. Let (*he*) bring clean plates for (*we*).
2. Let (*we*) choose something tasty the first course.
3. Don't let (*they*) eat much sugar.
4. Let (*we*) have dinner at this restaurant.
5. Let (*I*) help you, sir.
6. Let (*they*) make an order.
7. Let (*we*) take these sandwiches.
8. Don't let (*they*) smoke here!
9. Let (*she*) order ice cream.
10. Let (*me*) see what to order for dinner.

## Возвратные местоимения

Возвратные местоимения употребляются в предложении для того, чтобы сказать, что предмет, названный подлежащим предложения,

(а) сам совершает действие или,

(б) сам совершает действие и испытывает его на себе.

В английском языке возвратные местоимения образуются от личных:

I — myself                      we — ourselves

you - yourself                    you - yourselves



she - herself

they - themselves

he - himself

it - itself

**Задание 7. Употребите нужное возвратное местоимение.**

1. I'll ask him ... . 2. He wants to do it ... . 3. She washed the dishes .... 4. You will serve the guests .... 5. Look at... in the mirror. 6. We shall tell her ... . 7. They have set the tables .... 8. She doesn't like to speak about .... 9. The restaurant... is very good, but not the service. 10. Help ... !

**Домашнее задание. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Сделай эту работу сам. 2. Идите домой сами. 3. Делайте заказ сами. 4. Не пораньтесь! (hurt). 5. Они выбирают блюда сами. 6. Угощайтесь!

*Практическое занятие №15-16*

*Тема: Описание местонахождения объекта (адрес, как найти).*

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

- Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Red Square?
- Sure. Go down this street two blocks straight ahead and you'll see the Kremlin Stars.
- Thank you very much. Is there a bus?
- No, there isn't. There is a trolley-bus. The stop is over there.
- Well, I see a crowd of people there...
- At rush hours the trolley-buses are overcrowded. I advise you to walk. It'll take you a quarter of an hour.
- Thank you very much. I'll follow your advice. And how can I get to the railway station, please? Is it far from here?
- You must take the underground. You can see it from here.
- You have been most helpful. Thank you.
- Don't mention. Have a good time!
- Good luck?

**Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику, переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.**

- tell me the way to
- it will take you...
- over there
- go straight ahead
- to take a bus
- to town two blocks
- to follow the advice

**Задание 3. Составьте предложения, употребив активную лексику.**

**Задание 4. Согласитесь и опровергните следующие утверждения.**

1. At rush hours the trolley-buses are empty
2. I advise you to take a bus to Red Square
3. Go down to blocks on the right and you'll see the Kremlin
4. On my way back I'll walk
5. It will take you half an hour to get to the Minsk Hotel
6. In the afternoon the trolley-bus are overcrowded

**Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How can tourists get to Red Square?
2. Why does a man advise a tourist to walk to Red Square?
3. How long will it take to get to Red Square?
4. Will a tourist follow an advice?
5. How will he go back to the hotel?
6. Where is he staying in Moscow?
7. Was the man most helpful to the tourist?

**Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

- Excuse me, madam. Could you tell me how to get to Carnegie Library from here?
- Of course. It's on Tenth Street just across from the Armoury.
- On Tenth?
- That's right. Do you know where that is?
- I'm afraid, I don't. I'm new in town.
- Well, I don't. But I know where Sears is.
- I'm not sure that's going to help us. Let me see... Why don't you follow this street, Paddington Way, until you get to the stoplight. Take a right turn there, that's Elm Street, and go up about 2 or 3 blocks, until you get to Tenth. Then turn left. The Library is on your right about 3 blocks down.
- That's right, 2 or 3.
- ... turn left on Tenth, and the Library is on the right-hand side, 3 blocks down.
- That's right.
- Well, thank you very much, madam. You've been very helpful.
- That's quite all right.

**Домашнее задание. Составьте диалог, используя в качестве образца диалог задания 6 и разыграйте его по ролям.**

***Практическая работа №17***

***Тема: Описание местонахождения объекта (адрес, как найти).***

**Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

Excuse me, ...

Where is ...?

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to ... ?

How do I get to ... ?

Excuse me, do you know where ... is?

Can you tell me where ... is?

I'm looking for ... .

Are we on the right road for ...?

Is this the right way for ...?  
Do you have a map?  
Can you show me on the map?  
Are you from around here?

**Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык (задание 1).**

**Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible. So after exploring Europe and North America they go to exotic countries.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

**Задание 4. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.**

**Задание 5. Задайте к каждому абзацу текста вопрос.**

**Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

People of our planet can't live without travelling now. Those who live in the country like going to a big city and city-dwellers usually spend their holiday on the beach or in the mountains. People can travel by plane, train, boat, car and on foot.

Traveling by plane is very comfortable and convenient method, but it is difficult to buy tickets. When you travel by plane you don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another, but it is very dangerous kind of movement. I can say that flying is a thrilling thing.

Some people prefer travelling by boat. It is so wonderful: to feel the fresh sea wind, to hear the cry of the sea-gulls, to see the rise and fall of the waves. Hitch-hiking is one of the most popular kind of movement. It interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. There is no need to buy tickets.

And also people like to travel on foot. During hikes we can see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we can meet interesting people. There is no need to hurry up. Traveller on foot: lives constantly in present. Tastes differ. That's why it is up to you to decide which means of travelling you prefer. All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And

everyone choose one according to their possibilities, plans and finance.

And now I would like to tell you about my going to Sochi. This summer we've decided to go to the beach. My mother, my father and a small brother and I were so happy because it was a great rest at the seaside. We travelled by train. I can say that with a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. I like this kind of travelling. If you want to eat you can have a meal in the dining-car; if you want to sleep you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper. In Sochi we lived in an excellent hotel. Every day we went to the beach, lie in the sun, swim. In the evenings when the sun was setting I was fond of looking at the waves and the sea-gulls flying over the sea. Sunbathing, jogging, boating, fishing and surfing are the most popular activities. Beach cities are the centres for easygoing life of styles.

There are many places of entertainment in Sochi. We had a lot of excursions. We saw different kinds of trees, flowers and plants. When I spend my holiday travelling I always take a camera with me and take pictures: the sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, valleys. After such a nice holiday we were glad to return home. East or West, home is best!

**Задание 7. Составьте 10 предложений, употребив слова и выражения активной лексики.**

Air travel — путешествие самолетом

Car travel — путешествие на машине

Space travel — космическое путешествие

Water travel — путешествие по воде

Time travel — путешествие во времени

Travel documents — проездные документы

Travel ticket — проездной билет

Travel agent — агент по туризму

What is the flight number? — Какой номер рейса?

Which gate do we need? — Какой выход нам нужен?

The flight has been delayed — Рейс задерживается.

The flight has been cancelled — Рейс отменен.

We'd like to apologise for the delay — Мы хотели бы извиниться за задержку.

Could I see your passport and boarding card, please? — Покажите ваш паспорт и посадочный талон, пожалуйста.

Day trip — однодневная поездка

Round-the-world trip — кругосветное путешествие

Boat trip — путешествие по воде

Camping trip — поход

Wedding trip — свадебное путешествие

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме.**

**Практическое занятие №18-19**  
**Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок**

**Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

Goods  
The baker's  
The grocer's  
The butcher's  
The greengrocer's  
The confectioner's  
Footwear shop  
The jeweler's  
Cashier  
Bookseller's  
Salesman-shop assistant  
To weigh  
Scales  
Self-service  
Mall  
Department store  
Supermarket  
Dairy

**Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.**

**Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

It is difficult to imagine our life without shopping. On one hand, it's one of quite important household tasks. Moreover, shopping is the way to get necessary food and clothes. So, if you don't do it you can't have all things which make your life so comfortable.

On the other hand, it's believed that for the vast majority of people going shopping is not just duty or necessity but a real pleasure. As far as I know there is so called shopping therapy that helps people to reduce stress buying different goods or even just going window shopping.

As for me, I don't belong to such group of people. Shopping doesn't make me happy and sometimes it can even become a nightmare. When I can't find things which I need, I can get annoyed and even stressed. Thus, I go shopping only when I don't have any other choices. I usually go to a supermarket to buy some food once or twice a week. There is a huge shopping center near my house, so I can buy everything I need in one place. From time to time when I need something urgently I can look in a local shop nearby. I normally go shopping alone, that's why I can do it quickly and effectively. I always make a shopping list before going.

Nowadays it's becoming more and more popular to shop online. I'm firmly convinced that it's the most comfortable way. You just surf the Internet and look through the enormous range of goods. Moreover, you can compare prices and find a real bargain. Also, you can have your purchases delivered. It's amazingly easy and saves a lot of time and energy. Thus, if you're not a fan of shopping like me, do it online.

**Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Do shops play an important role in our life?
2. Where do people go when they want to buy something?

3. What can see through the shop-window?
4. What can we buy at the grocer's?
5. What can we buy at the baker's?
6. What can we buy at the greengrocer's?
7. What can we buy at the butcher's?
8. What can we buy at the confectioner's?
9. What can we buy at the footwear shop?
10. What can we buy at the bookseller's?
11. Where do the customers pay for the goods at the self-service shops?
12. What is a supermarket?

**Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

Mum: Hello?

Amy: Hi, Mum. It's Amy. Dad and I are here at the supermarket. We've got your list, and we're doing the shopping, but we've got some questions.

Mum: No problem, Amy. What do you want to know?

Amy: We've got the crisps and biscuits for my school snacks, but Dad and I don't know what type of oil to buy.

Mum: Get olive oil. I always cook with olive oil because it's the healthiest type of oil.

Amy: Right, olive oil. Now, should we get orange juice or fizzy drinks?

Mum: Get both. We'll have orange juice for breakfast and fizzy drinks with dinner tonight.

Amy: Speaking of dinner ... you're making beef with baked beans, right?

Mum: Yes, that's right. Beef with baked beans is your dad's favorite meal. It will be ready in half an hour, so please hurry. And don't forget the carrots. I want carrots for the salad. In fact, get about half a kilo of carrots.

Amy: Right, carrots and peppers are on the list and Dad's getting them right now. What about dessert? What's for dessert?

Mum: Would you like fruit salad or watermelon?

Amy: Watermelon is a great idea! Uh, Mum, I love watermelon but I don't know how to choose a good one.

Mum: Ask your dad to show you. He knows how to choose a perfect watermelon.

Amy: Dad, can you help me choose a watermelon? Mum, we're getting the watermelon. We'll just pay and come right home.

Mum: Get some popcorn, too, so we can have popcorn and watch a film on TV after dinner.

Amy: OK. See you soon.

Mum: Bye!

**Задание 6. Дополните диалог подходящими фразами:**

- Are you being attended, Madam/

- ...

- We've got a rich choice of woolen suits of all shades. Will you try this one?

- ...

- Certainly. Here it is. Try it on. This way, please. Here is the fitting room

- ...

- I think so

- ...

- You may pay here. Thank you. Come again.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме.**



### Практическое занятие № 20

Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок. Изучение грамматического материала «Глагол»

Задание 1. Внимательно изучите правило.

Таблица временных форм глагола

Время	Простое indefinite (Simple)	Длительное Continuous	Завершенное Perfect
Настоящее Present	1 write Я пишу (вообще, обычно)	1 am writing Я пишу (сейчас) '	1 have written Я (уже) написал
Прошедш. Past	1 wrote Я (на)писал (вчера)	1 was writing Я писал (в тот момент)	1 had written Я написал (уже,
Будущее Future	1 shall/will write Я напишу, буду писать (завтра)	1 shall/will be writing Я буду писать	1 shall/will have written Я напишу (уже, к тому

### Правильные и неправильные глаголы (REGULAR and IRREGULAR VERBS)

По способу образования прошедшего времени все глаголы в английском языке можно разделить на две группы: правильные и неправильные. У правильных глаголов вторая и третья формы (Past Indefinite Tense и Past Participle — простое прошедшее время и причастие прошедшего времени) совпадают между собой и образуются путем прибавления к основе глагола окончания **-ed (-d)**:

После звуков [d] и [t] на конце слова окончание **-ed (-d)** произносится как [id] *landed, started*.

Неправильные глаголы образуют вторую и третью формы различными способами, без четких правил. Это наиболее часто употребляемые глаголы. В конце книги приведен список часто встречающихся неправильных глаголов.

Задание 2. Поставьте предложения в форму Past Indefinite.

1. We learn English.
2. We work in the kitchen.
3. Mary cooks the meals.
4. She often fries fish in oil.
5. We roast chicken on the grill.
6. I usually serve six tables.
7. We order fresh tomato and cucumber salads.

**Задание 3. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.**

1. The headwaiter showed the guests into the dining room.
2. He met the guests in the lobby.
3. They ordered a good dinner.
4. They took a vacant table by the window.
5. We ordered a hearty breakfast in the morning.
6. Yesterday we dined at a good diner.
7. We tasted delicious dishes.
8. The marmalade was sweet.
9. The steaks were well done.

**Задание 4. Вставьте *to write* в нужной форме.**

1. We often ... letters to our parents.
2. What are you ... now?
3. Yesterday they ..... tests from 10 till 12 o'clock.
4. Who has ... this letter?
5. I have ... some letters last week.
6. What ... you ... tomorrow?
7. When I came to her, she a letter.
8. ... you ... letters tomorrow?
9. I ...not ... this letter now.

**Задание 5. Раскройте скобки.**

1. When I (came) the dinner already (begin).
2. Our headwaiter (speak) many foreign languages.
3. Who (speak) now?
4. Where is Bob? He (lay) the tables.
5. They already (wash) the dishes.
6. You (cook) meat dishes tomorrow.
7. What you (do) here?
8. I (not/serve) this table at the moment.
9. He already (come) here?

**Домашнее задание. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Perfect.**

1. Я никогда не пробовал грибной соус.
2. Я только что закончил завтрак.
3. Вы уже сделали заказ?
4. Вы заказали столик по телефону?
5. Вы когда-нибудь видели этого человека?
6. Я уже выбрал десерт.
7. Вы пробовали наши фирменные блюда?
8. Вы были когда-нибудь в нашем ресторане раньше?
9. Вы уже закончили свой обед?
10. Официанты уже накрыли столы?

*Практическое занятие №21-22*

*Тема: Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания.*

**Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

Garlic  
Routine  
Feast  
Vinaigrette  
Diced  
Jellied  
Flavoury  
Tongue  
Broth  
Creamy  
Whipped cream  
Homemade  
Liqueur  
Pour  
Milk skin  
Candied

**Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.**

**Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

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

The routine feature of any Russian feast is the Olivier salad. It consists of potatoes, green peas and cold veal or chicken and dressed with mayonnaise.

More than a century ago a Frenchman by the name of Olivier kept the Hermitage Restaurant in Moscow. He was the author of this salad.

Vinaigrette, another Russian-style salad, is based on boiled beetroot diced. To this are added boiled carrots and potatoes, salted cucumbers, finely chopped onions and sauerkraut. The salad is dressed with mayonnaise or sunflower oil.

Jellied Dishes. Jellied dishes are very popular in Russia. Boiled fish, meat or poultry is covered with aspic and decorative pieces of vegetables, fruits, mushrooms, and spices are added to make the dish more attractive and flavoury. Many Russian-cuisine restaurants offer jellied sturgeon, jellied calf's tongue and a jellied dishes.

Studens. Studen is the name of a Russian dish made of veal, beef or pork boiled to a soft and tender state. The resulting thick broth is mixed with finely chopped meat and cooled until it jellies. The dish is eaten with horseradish.

Pancakes. Pancakes (bliny) is a popular hot dish in Russia. They are made of wheat, buckwheat or millet and served with black and red caviar, cream butter, lightly-salted fish and sour cream.

Pancakes come not only as appetizers but also as desserts with strawberries, jams or honey.

Traditional Russian Desserts. Many Russian desserts are prepared with fruits and berries, for example, baked apples with vanilla and vodka sauce or apples baked with honey. Also popular are forest berries with whipped cream; homemade curds with berries, fruits, honey and whipped cream; cranberry kissel with ice cream and raspberry liqueur.

The old recipes include the Guiyevskaya kasha, a dish based on semolina. Boiling milk and cream are poured over semolina and the mixture is left to stand for 15 minutes. Then the semolina is sliced, milk skins are sandwiched in between the layers. The whole is then covered with jam or honey and sprinkled with nuts, candied fruits and spices, and pieces of fresh fruit are put on top. The more layers and ingredients, the more delicious is the dish. This dessert dish was made in honour of the victory over Napoleon in the war of 1812.

jellied assortment of turkey, ham and ox tongue. Horseradish is a routine dressing for

**Задание 4. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям и выражениям.**

- соленые, квашенные и маринованные огурцы
- моченые яблоки
- характерная черта
- приправленный майонезом
- мелко нарезанный лук
- сделать блюдо более красивым и ароматным
- нежный вкус
- чем больше слоев и ингредиентов, тем вкуснее блюдо
- в честь победы над Наполеоном

**Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What does a meal begin with according to Russian tradition?
2. Who has the outhor of the Olivier salad?
3. Do you know ingredients of the Olivier salad?
4. What does vigaigrette (Russian salad) consist of?
5. Jellied dishes are very popular in Russia, aren't they?
6. Where can we taste jellied dishes?
7. What dishes are eaten with horseradish?
8. What are pancakes (bliny) made of?
9. Can we eat pancakes as appetizers or as desserts?
10. What Russian desserts do you know?
11. What is the name of the Russian desserts made in honour of the victory over Napoleon?

5. Прочитайте диалог по ролям и переведите:

Jim: Hello! Nice to see you.

Helen: Good afternoon! Glad to meet you too.

Jim: What a nice day today! Where will we go?

Helen: Would you like to go to the restaurants «Moscow» and to try some dishes of the Russian cuisine? I'm rather hungry.

Jim: Ok!, I want to taste Russian shchee or borshch.

Helen: And I can recommend you Russian bliny and blinchiki with mushrooms, caviar or minced meat. They are so tasty.

Jim: Well! Let's go! It seems to me I'm hungry now too.

**Задание 6. Ознакомьтесь с преимуществами и недостатками основных методов приготовления пищи.**

### Methods of Cooking

Cooking Methods	Benefits	Disadvantages
<b>Deep-frying</b>		
Quick cooking in boiling fat	Retains some vitamins	Increases the fat content of foods
<b>Dry-frying</b>		
Fat-free frying	No fat added. Good retention of vitamins and minerals	Only suitable for foods containing some natural fat
<b>Stir-frying</b>		
Quick cooking over high heat	Crisp look and taste. Little fat is needed. Minimal vitamin loss	High in salt if too much soya sauce is used
<b>Microwaving</b>		
Cooking in a microwave oven	Minimal vitamin loss	Uneven cooking with "cold" and "hot" spots in food
<b>Braising and stewing</b>		
Slow cooking in liquid over several hours	Improves flavour and texture of tough cuts of meat	Vitamins leach into liquid but retention in stewing is better than in roasting

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Окончание

Cooking Methods	Benefits	Disadvantages
<b>Grilling</b>		
Quick cooking with dry heat	No fat added. Vitamin and mineral loss to pan sediments	Charcoal or open-flame grilling of meats may induce the formation of carcinogens
<b>Boiling</b>		
Cooking in large amounts of water	Improves texture of tough vegetables	Some vitamin loss to liquid
<b>Poaching</b>		
Simmering in a little liquid	No added fat	Some vitamin loss
<b>Steaming</b>		
Cooking over steam that is converted from a little water	Preserves most nutrients and flavour	Need to watch cooking time carefully to prevent overcooking
<b>Roasting</b>		
Cooking with intense, dry heat	Succulent meat; vegetables retain some vitamins	Vitamin loss. Fat added to meat with the basting
<b>Pot-roasting</b>		
Slow baking in a covered dish	No added fat	Some vitamin loss
<b>Pressure cooking</b>		
Quick cooking at high temperature, minimal water	Most vitamins and minerals preserved	Timing difficult to control, which may cause overcooking

**Задание 7. Подберите к словам из левой колонки их значение из правой:**

1. to shop
2. ingredients
3. recipe
4. seasoning

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

**Задание 8. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What methods of cooking would a person prefer on a slimming diet?
2. What methods are the healthiest in your opinion?
3. What does deep-frying mean?
4. What are the benefits of microwaving?
5. What are its disadvantages?
6. What does poaching mean?
7. What are the benefits and disadvantages of pressure cooking?

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме.**

**Практическое занятие № 23-24**

**Тема: Еда, способы приготовления, традиции питания.**

**Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.**

To baste the meat  
To bring to boil  
To boil in plenty of water  
To boil potatoes in jackets  
To chop the meat finely  
To clear the meat from the bone to cover  
To cover  
To uncover  
To cut off the stalk from a beetroot (carrot)  
To cut a potato into quarters  
To form the meat into balls  
To fry the fish in oil ( butter, drippings)  
To grate a potato/ to rub a potato through a grater  
To mince the meat  
To peel potatoes (onions, carrots)  
To pepper  
To pick out all the bones from the fish  
To put in a little milk (water, broth)  
To salt  
To season  
To skim in clean  
To slice a potato thinly ( thickly)  
To scrape new potatoes  
To thicken ( something) with flour  
To trim a cabbage  
To turn over quickly- быстро переворачивать  
To wash vegetables from dirt and dust  
Let it boil till the froth rises  
Let them boil for ten minutes  
Don't let it overboil!  
The milk has boiled over  
Have you peppered and salted the meat?

**Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.**

**Задание 3. Подберите к каждому слову рисунок и укажите его номер.**



**Задание 4. Заполните пропуски словами из рамки (используйте каждое слово один раз):**

there, are, table, is, measurements, groceries, measured, a, gallon, sweets, weighs, pears

#### Weights and Measures

English weights and measures are very difficult to \_\_\_ (1) foreigner. For general use the smallest weight is 1 ounce (written *oz*), and there \_\_\_ (2) 16 ounces in a pound (written *lb*). The English buy \_\_\_ (3), tobacco and sometimes cigarettes by the ounce while most \_\_\_ (4) or fruit, such as apples, \_\_\_ (5), strawberries, by the pound, half-pound or quarter-pound.

Fourteen pounds \_\_\_ (6) 1 stone. The English always give people's weight in stones and pounds. For example, a man \_\_\_ (7) 11 stones 9 lbs (not 163 lbs).

112 lbs make up 1 hundredweight (written *cwt*) and \_\_\_ (8) are 20 hundredweights in a ton.

Liquids are \_\_\_ (9) in pints, quarts and gallons. There are 2 pints in a quart and 4 quarts in a \_\_\_ (10).

Finally, for length the principal \_\_\_ (11) are inches, feet, yards and miles.

The easiest way to remember them, perhaps, is a little \_\_\_ (12) like this:

**Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

There is no cuisine in the world about which there are as many jokes as there are about British cooking. Particularly the French are great in making jokes about British cuisine. For example, according to one French comic, hell is a place where the cooks are British. Or do you know why the British serve mint sauce with lamb? According to French food critics, mint must be the only plant not eaten by sheep. Of course, these all are exaggerations. The British bear them with their superior sense of humour.

British cuisine cannot present so many internationally renowned dishes as French cuisine does. But British cuisine has contributed a lot to the world's steak culture, and there are a number on



inventions in British cuisine which are even adopted by the French-as for example the creation of sandwiches.

As for steaks, that has in the past been so British that British elite troops were called Beefeaters. And the term porterhouse for a special large kind of steak cuts has nothing to do with porters or luggage carriers but originates from British pubs where a special brand of dark beer, Porterbeer, was served, and where a snack consisted of a steak some 900 grams by weight-a single portion for a single man.

It's a character trait of the British not to be proud of their cuisine too much. In case of their foods and drinks, the British learn a lot from the colonies conquered by the beefeaters all around the world. From East Asia (China) they adopted tea (and reexported the habit to India), and from India they adopted curry-style spicing.

However, they didn't just copy these food and drink habits but combined them with their own foodstuffs: tea with milk and curry with pastry( to make curried pies).

#### **Задание 6. Составьте предложения со следующей лексикой.**

Hell- ад

Exaggeration- преувеличение

Renowned- известный

Adopt- перенимать, заимствовать

Creation- создание

Elite- элитный

Troop- войско

Beefeaters- бифитеры, «мясоеды» ( прозвище дворцовой стражи или стражников лондонского Тауэра)

Porterhouse- стейк из говядины высокого качества

Cut- вырезка, филе

Pub- пивная, трактир, таверна

Brand- сорт

Porter- крепкое темное горькое пиво

Trait- черта (характера)

Conquered- завоеванный, захваченный

Habit- привычка

Curry- карри(острая индийская приправа из куркумы и др, пряностей), блюдо, приправленное карри.

#### **Задание 7. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What did one French comic say about British cuisine?
2. Why do you think the British serve mint sauce with lamb?
3. There are a lot of jokes about British cuisine. How do they bear them?
4. Do you know inventions of British cuisine?
5. British cuisine has contributed a lot to the world steak culture, hasn't it?
6. Can you translate the word befeater?
7. Are the British proud of their cuisine?
8. What did the British adopt from East Asia (China)?
9. Where did the British adopt curry-style spicing from?
10. The British didn't just copy food and drink habits from other countries, did they?

#### **Задание 8. Прочитайте диалог по ролям, переведите его на русский язык.**

Sergey: Tania, have you had breakfast yet?

Tania: Oh yes. Mary cooks an English breakfast every morning.

Sergey: What has she done for breakfast today?

Tania: We have had boiled eggs, toasts, bread and butter, marmalade and tea. Everything was delicious. I think there is nothing like an English breakfast.

Sergey: My breakfast at the hotel is always rolls and coffee.

Tania: Do you like English coffee?

Sergey: Oh no! English people can't make good coffee.

Tania: Yes, I enjoy English breakfast but their coffee is bad.

Sergey: Did you get used to English tea with milk?

Tania: Yes, and I prefer it to coffee.

### **Задание 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Setting a table must begin with good preparation and organization. Check carefully for the perfect cleanness of the dinnerware ( tableware ), silverware (cutlery) and stemware.

Appetizers, soup and salad are set in place on top of a service plate that remains until it is replaced by the main entree dinner plate. Napkins are never placed on the service plate, but are traditionally placed to the left.

The service plate determines the arranged from the inside out. The dinner ( service ) knife is on the right side with the edge to the inside then goes the fish knife.

The soup spoon is placed to the outside fish knife on the right. The dinner fork is usually on the left. It is often recommended that the salad fork is placed to the left of the dinner fork. However, in this formal setting the dinner fork is placed to be used before the salad fork because it is suggested that the guest awaits the main meal before helping himself ( herself ) to the salad.

The general rule with utensils is to start from the outside of your place setting, and work your way toward the service plate ( the main meal plate ) : soup spoon first, then fish knife and fork, then service knife and fork.

The bread plate with the butter knife ( spreader ) with the edge to the outside is placed to the left of the service plate above the forks.

The dessert spoon and cake fork are above the plate. The fork handle should point to the left, the spoon handle to the right.

### **Задание 10. Найдите в тексте предложения с активной лексикой.**

Dinnerware, tableware- посуда, приборы для сервировки стола

Silverware, cutlery- ножи, ложки, вилки

Stemware, glassware- стаканы, бокалы, рюмки

Service plate- подставочная тарелка

Entrée- горячее (блюдо)

Napkin- салфетка

Utensils- приборы, принадлежности

To arrange- располагать

Edge- режущая кромка, лезвие (ножа)

Spreader- нож для масла

Handle- ручка, рукоятка

Bowl- миска, глубокая тарелка, чашка

Bouquet- букет (вина)

To manoeuvre- маневрировать

Tulip flute- флют(т)е (высокий бокал для шампанского в форме флейты)

Saucer- широкий бокал для шампанского, бокал-блюдец

Martini- мартини

### **Домашнее задание. Расскажите, как вы накрываете стол.**

To take out nice dishes from the cupboard, to put smart napkins and tablecloth on the table, to decorate with..., silverware, fine china, beautiful glassware, candles, guest cards, vases with flowers.

## **Практическое занятие №25**

### **Тема: Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни**

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

There is no place in the world where you will not find people who are not engaged in sport activities. Practicing physical activity, people become healthy, keep fit, make themselves more organized and become more disciplined. Many people take exercises to improve their health, and some people do it to become professionals.

The cause of many diseases is a passive way of living of people. There even exists an English proverb: "A sound mind in a sound body". And it is a reason, why it is never too late to start doing sport, as such people are really strong and happy. And many people are really fond of active lifestyle, so you can see them in the morning and in the evening, in the parks, in stadiums and streets.

People who are engaged in physical activity are not only strong and healthy but in addition, everyone can get a lot of fun and emotions for themselves from it. There are various types of sports: tennis, table tennis, ski jumping, skiing, athletics, football, swimming, hockey, basketball, volleyball and many others.

Football, volleyball and basketball are the most popular and there are many stadiums and gyms for these kinds of games. Children are especially fond of sport. They have so much energy and it is especially interesting for them to play some games. That's why they visit different sections and take part in competitions, trying to become professionals.

Many people, who want to be healthy do gymnastics every morning, wash themselves with cold water and finish their day with a walk. These exercises help them to be full of energy and feel lively the whole day.

#### **Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику к тексту**

All over the world-

To be fond of-

Healthy-

To be fit-

Personal initiative-

Skiing-

Skating-

Body- building-

Facilities-

Swimming pool-

Skating rink-

Attention-

Compulsory-

Sailing-

Rowing-

Wrestling-

Fencing-

Weightlifting-

Out-of-doors-

Indoors-

Sport societies-

#### **Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой**

#### **Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Why do people all over the world are fond of sports and games?
2. What are summer sports and what are winter sports?
3. What kinds of sports are popular with your friends and schoolmates?
4. Do you have to play for sports facilities, such as stadiums, swimming pools and tennis courts?
5. What can you say about physical training lessons at your school?

6. What kinds of sport are the most popular in our country?
7. What are the sports clubs in our country?
8. What are the most popular kinds of sport in America and England?
9. What do you do to be healthy and fit?

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме**

## **Практическое занятие №26**

**Тема: Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. Закрепление лексического материала по теме**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

### **Healthy lifestyle**

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tense. People live under the pressure of different problems, such as social, ecological, economic and others. They constantly suffer from stress, noise and dust in big cities, diseases and instability. A person should be strong and healthy in order to overcome all difficulties. To achieve this aim people ought to take care of their physical and mental health. There are several ways to do it. The state of your body depends on how much time you spend doing sports. At least everybody must do morning exercises every day. The healthiest kinds of sports are swimming, running and cycling. Healthy food is also a very important factor. Overeating causes many dangerous diseases. The daily menu should include meat, fruit and vegetables, milk products, which are rich in vitamins, fat, proteins and etc. On the other hand modern diets are very popular especially among women. Diets may be harmful, if they are used in the wrong way. To be healthy, people should get rid of their bad habits. It's necessary to stop smoking and drinking much. Everyone should remember that cigarettes, alcohol and drugs destroy both body and brain. Besides according to statistics most of crimes are committed by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol. In addition it is recommended to watch TV less, avoid anxiety and observe daily routine. Certainly it's hard to follow all these recommendations, but every person has to choose between healthy life style and numerous illnesses.

**Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык**

1. healthy way of life = healthy living
2. **un**healthy way of life = **un**healthy living
3. bad/ unhealthy habit
4. take care of your health
5. get into a habit of
6. get rid of a bad habit
7. make it a rule
8. prefer organic food
9. food with additives/ junk food/ fast food
10. food rich in calories = fatty food
11. influence our health
12. improve health
13. ruin health
14. do harm
15. skip breakfast
16. be overweight
17. lose weight
18. put on weight
19. keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet
20. have little physical activity
21. take regular exercises
22. live a regular life
23. a late riser
24. an early riser
25. be as fit as a fiddle

**Задание 3. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой**

**Задание 4. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений**

1. страдать от стрессов 2. переедание 3. разрушать мозг 4. под влиянием алкоголя 5. избегать вредных привычек 6. преодолевать трудности 7. делать утреннюю зарядку 8. заниматься спортом 9. соблюдать режим дня 10. богатый белком

**Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What problems do people have nowadays?
2. Why should a person be healthy?
3. What do people do to take care of their health?
4. Is overeating dangerous? Why?
5. What does healthy diet include?
6. Are modern diets harmful or useful?
7. What do you do to be healthy?

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме**

**Практическое занятие №27**  
**Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible. So after exploring Europe and North America they go to exotic countries.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

**Задание 2. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.**

**Задание 3. Задайте к каждому абзацу текста вопрос.**

**Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

People of our planet can't live without travelling now. Those who live in the country like going to a big city and city-dwellers usually spend their holiday on the beach or in the mountains. People can travel by plane, train, boat, car and on foot.

Traveling by plane is very comfortable and convenient method, but it is difficult to buy tickets. When you travel by plane you don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another, but it is very dangerous kind of movement. I can say that flying is a thrilling thing.

Some people prefer travelling by boat. It is so wonderful: to feel the fresh sea wind, to hear the cry of the sea-gulls, to see the rise and fall of the waves. Hitch-hiking is one of the most popular kind of movement. It interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. There is no need to buy tickets.

And also people like to travel on foot. During hikes we can see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we can meet interesting people. There is no need to hurry up. Traveller on foot: lives constantly in present. Tastes differ. That's why it is up to you to decide which means of travelling you prefer. All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. And everyone choose one according to their possibilities, plans and finance.

And now I would like to tell you about my going to Sochi. This summer we've decided to go to the beach. My mother, my father and a small brother and I were so happy because it was a great

rest at the seaside. We travelled by train. I can say that with a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. I like this kind of travelling. If you want to eat you can have a meal in the dining-car; if you want to sleep you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper. In Sochi we lived in an excellent hotel. Every day we went to the beach, lie in the sun, swim. In the evenings when the sun was setting I was fond of looking at the waves and the sea-gulls flying over the sea. Sunbathing, jogging, boating, fishing and surfing are the most popular activities. Beach cities are the centres for easygoing life of styles.

There are many places of entertainment in Sochi. We had a lot of excursions. We saw different kinds of trees, flowers and plants. When I spend my holiday travelling I always take a camera with me and take pictures: the sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, valleys. After such a nice holiday we were glad to return home. East or West, home is best!

**Задание 5. Составьте 10 предложений, употребив слова и выражения активной лексики.**

Air travel — путешествие самолетом

Car travel — путешествие на машине

Space travel — космическое путешествие

Water travel — путешествие по воде

Time travel — путешествие во времени

Travel documents — проездные документы

Travel ticket — проездной билет

Travel agent — агент по туризму

What is the flight number? — Какой номер рейса?

Which gate do we need? — Какой выход нам нужен?

The flight has been delayed — Рейс задерживается.

The flight has been cancelled — Рейс отменен.

We'd like to apologise for the delay — Мы хотели бы извиниться за задержку.

Could I see your passport and boarding card, please? — Покажите ваш паспорт и посадочный талон, пожалуйста.

Day trip — однодневная поездка

Round-the-world trip — кругосветное путешествие

Boat trip — путешествие по воде

Camping trip — поход

Wedding trip — свадебное путешествие

**Домашнее задание. Напишите эссе по тексту (задание 4).**



## Практическое занятие №28

*Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия. Закрепление лексического материала по теме*

### Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

#### *Travelling. Means Of Transport*

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travellers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else. Their journeys were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you. With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

### Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

### Задание 3. Составьте предложения, изучив активную лексику

1. trip to — поездка в
2. all over the world — по всему миру
3. go to — ехать в
4. get to — добраться до
5. travel to — путешествовать в
6. visit different countries — посетить разные страны
7. museums and galleries — музеи и галереи
8. go sightseeing (do the sights) — осматривать достопримечательности
9. see the sights (places of interest) — увидеть достопримечательности
10. travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу
11. travel (go) around — путешествовать (ехать) по ...
12. travel (go) by car (coach) — путешествовать (ехать) на машине (автобусе)
13. travel (go) by train — путешествовать (ехать) на поезде
14. travel (go) by air (plane) — путешествовать (ехать) на самолете
15. travel (go) by sea (ship) — путешествовать (ехать) морем
16. leave — уехать из

17. spend a week in — провести неделю в...
18. on the way to — по дороге
19. during the trip — во время поездки
20. stay at a hotel — остановиться в отеле
21. walk around the city — гулять по городу
22. try local food — попробовать местную пищу
23. buy souvenirs — покупать сувениры
24. exciting — увлекательный
25. unusual — необычный
26. make new friends (meet new people) — познакомиться с новыми людьми
27. improve my English — улучшить свой английский
28. lie in the sun on the beach- загорать на пляже
29. have a wonderful time — замечательно провести время
30. enjoy the trip — получить удовольствие от поездки
31. come back home — вернуться домой

**Задание 4. Составьте мини-диалог, используя слова и выражения (задание 3). Объем диалога: 6-8 реплик.**

**Задание 5. Подготовьте небольшое сообщение на тему: «A Trip I Made Last Summer». Используйте фразы из списка:**

- to leave (your city) on (the date of departure)
- to travel by (means of transport)
- to stop in different places on the way to...
- to visit the historical sights in..
- to lie in the sun in good weather...
- to make new friends during the trip
- the trip lasted for ... days/weeks/months
- to spend a few days/hours in...
- to come back home by bus/train/plane
- to have a wonderful time at/in...

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)**

## **Практическое занятие №29**

### **Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия. Составление монологических и диалогических сообщений**

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

- What kind of traveling do you prefer?
- I used to go camping and backpacking when I was a student, but now that I'm a family man with a wife and two little kids, my priority is finding a comfortable and leisurely vacation.
- Where do you usually travel?
- I pick places with good infrastructure and tourist facilities. On our last trip we went to Malaysia. We spent four days in Kuala Lumpur and then took a domestic flight to the Langkawi resort.
- Langkawi is an island, isn't it?
- Exactly. It's a group of islands off the west coast of Malaysia and one of the world's most famous resorts with white sand beaches and that solitude so much missed in big cities.
- How long did it take you to fly from Kuala Lumpur to Langkawi?
- One hour roughly.

#### **Задание 2. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой**

- beach vacation / пляжный отдых
- backpacking trip / поход (с рюкзаками)
- biking trip / велосипедный тур
- camping trip / поход
- culinary trip (cooking vacation) / гастрономический тур
- wine trip (wine tour) / винный тур
- cultural trip / культурная поездка (в исторические места, обычно с экскурсиями)
- diving trip / поездка для занятий дайвингом
- surf trip (surfing trip) / поездка для занятий серфингом
- sightseeing trip / поездка для осмотра достопримечательностей
- shopping trip / шоп-тур, поездка с целью шоппинга
- business trip / деловая поездка
- bus-trip / автобусный тур
- boat-trip / водная экскурсия

#### **Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

- Вы любите путешествовать?
- Я обожаю путешествовать. Я все время путешествую. Я не могу жить в одном месте больше двух месяцев.
- У вас есть работа?
- У меня бизнес в Интернете. Я могу работать отовсюду. Все, что мне нужно, — это вай-фай. Моя работа позволяет мне жить там, где я хочу.
- Чем вы предпочитаете заниматься во время ваших путешествий?
- Я много общаюсь с людьми. Я завожу новые знакомства и встречаю новых друзей. Со многими я поддерживаю связь через Интернет.

#### **Задание 4. Подберите правильные реплики диалога**

- Oh, no! With my lifestyle I prefer to stay at home. I want to wake up in the same bed at least on my vacations!
- I travel for business most of the time.
- Where do you usually travel for work?
- Two or three times a month. Literally I live on airplanes.
- My company operates in a number of world markets. We have huge branches in the Middle East, China, India and Brazil. At the moment I supervise the Chinese sector. Two years ago I supervised in Brazil.
- What do you do on your vacations? Do you travel too?
- What's your favorite travel destination?

#### **Задание 5. Выполните двойной перевод**

- You're an experienced traveller. What kind of transportation do you prefer when traveling?
- Путешествия по воздуху — это самый быстрый и безопасный способ передвижения. Но путешествие на круизном лайнере имеет множество преимуществ, особенно если вас интересует хороший сервис.
- Как насчет цены?
- The cost of flying continues to grow, and usually options like snacks and Wi-Fi are not included in the price. Cruise prices, however, include almost everything, except for alcohol and on-board casinos. That means you won't have to pay for an additional pillow or portion of fries.
- The lack of personal space is another problem of flying.
- Верно. Часто случается, что рядом с вами сидит пассажир, который храпит, неприятно пахнет или кричит весь полет, в то время как на круизном лайнере вы можете проводить время, гуляя по кораблю или растянувшись возле бассейна.

#### **Домашнее задание. Составьте диалог по теме**

## Практическое занятие №30-31

### Тема: Предлог. Изучение грамматического материала

#### 1. Предлоги места в английском

В этой категории предлогов наиболее известны и чаще употребляются предлоги at, in, on. Они обозначают положение кого-либо (чего-либо) в пространстве и обычно отвечают на вопрос «где?».

Предлог	Как переводится	Как используется/Что обозначает	Пример употребления
In	в, внутри	кто-то (что-то) находится внутри чего-то	Mark put his toys in a box. Марк сложил свои игрушки в коробку.
At	у, в, на	кто-то находится внутри чего-то с определенной целью	My younger sister is at school now. Моя младшая сестра сейчас в школе.
On	на	кто-то (что-то) находится на поверхности чего-то	Our cat is sleeping on the sofa now. Наш кот сейчас спит на диване.
Under	под	кто-то (что-то) находится под чем-то	He hid under the bed. Он спрятался под кровать.
Above	над	кто-то (что-то) находится над чем-то	There's a mirror above the sink. Зеркало висит над раковиной.
Between	между	кто-то (что-то) находится между кем-то (чем-то)	There is a break of ten minutes between classes. Между занятиями десяти минутный перерыв.

#### 2. Предлоги направления в английском

Предлоги данной категории показывают направление движения.

Предлог	Как переводится	Как используется/Что обозначает	Пример употребления
To	к, в, на	по направлению к чему (кому) кто-то (что-то) движется	Let's go to the disco tonight! Пойдем сегодня на дискотеку.
Into	в	кто-то (что-то) попадает, заходит	They came into the restaurant.

		куда-то	Они вошли в ресторан.
Out of	из	кто-то (что-то) движется изнутри наружу	Get out of the classroom! Выйди из класса!
From	из, с, у, от	кто-то (что-то) движется от кого-то (чего-то)	They came back from Egypt yesterday morning. Они вернулись из Египта вчера утром.
Through	через, сквозь	кто-то (что-то) движется с одной стороны к другой	They decided to go through the mountains. Они решили идти через горы.
Along	вдоль, по	кто-то (что-то) движется в направлении чего-то	Should we go along this bridge? Нам следует идти по мосту?
Across	через	кто-то (что-то) движется от одной стороны чего-то к другой стороне	We are going to go across the road. Мы собираемся перейти через дорогу.

### 3. Предлоги времени в английском языке

Из названия этой группы предлогов становится понятно, что они указывают на время, когда что-то происходит, уже произошло или будет происходить в будущем.

Предлог	Как переводится	Как используется/Что обозначает	Пример употребления
In	в, через	с днями, месяцами, годами, временем суток, временем года, с промежутками времени	Mike was born in June. Майк родился в июне. We will go to the trip in a few weeks. Через несколько недель мы отправимся в путешествие.
At	в	с часами, выходными, праздниками, определенными моментами дня	Our English class begins at 5 o'clock. Наш урок английского начинается в 5 часов. They will come back at night.

			Они вернутся ночью.
On	в	с датами и днями недели	We were at the Zoo on Monday. В понедельник мы были в зоопарке. Her birthday is on the 5th of May. Ее день рождения 5 мая.
By	к	обозначает срок, к которому должно быть выполнено действие	I will prepare all the documents by noon. Я подготовлю все документы к полудню.
Before	до, перед	указывает, что что-то происходит раньше определенного действия/события	Call me before you leave. Позвони мне перед тем, как ты уйдешь.
After	после	указывает, что что-то произошло позже определенного действия/события	How do you feel after your first yoga class? Как ты себя чувствуешь после первого занятия йогой?
Till/until	до	обозначает, что что-то происходит до определенного момента	Give me your answer until Sunday please. Дай мне, пожалуйста, ответ до воскресенья.
Ago	назад	показывает, как давно что-то произошло	He came back from school 2 hours ago. Он вернулся со школы 2 часа назад.
During	во время	Указывает на то, что что-либо происходит в течение заданного конечного отрезка времени, как правило, в течение какого-либо другого события	You're not allowed to talk during the exam. Нельзя разговаривать во время экзамена.
Since	с тех пор, как	указывает на то, что что-то происходит/происходило с определенного	We have been friends since childhood. Мы дружим с детства.

		периода времени	
For	в течение	обозначает, как долго происходила ситуация/действие	I was on a business trip for a few months. Я был в командировке 3 месяца.

#### 4. Предлоги причины в английском языке

Эти предлоги нужны для того, чтобы сказать, почему (для чего) произошло какое-то действие (событие).

Предлог	Как переводится	Как используется/Что обозначает	Пример употребления
Of	из-за, от, по	показывает на причину, по которой что-то произошло	She died of a heart attack. Она умерла от сердечного приступа.
For	из-за, за, для	указывает, что что-то происходит из-за чего-то или для какой-то цели	What are the plans for your vacation? Какие у тебя планы на отпуск?
Because of	из-за, потому что	помогает выразить, что кто-то (что-то) является причиной чего-то	He was upset because of you. Он был расстроен из-за тебя.
From	из, по	с его помощью можно сказать, почему мы что-то думаем или во что-то верим	From his behavior, I understood he was nervous. По его поведению я понял, что он нервничал.
Through	из-за, благодаря	используется, когда нужно сказать, что что-то происходит из-за чего-то	She lost her final test through illness. Она пропустила последний тест из-за болезни.
Due to	из-за, благодаря	используется, когда нужно сказать, что что-то произошло из-за чего-то (как правило, с негативным оттенком)	The match was canceled due to a bad weather. Матч был отменен из-за плохой погоды.
Thanks to	из-за, благодаря	используется, когда нужно сказать, что что-то произошло из-за чего-то (как правило, с положительным исходом)	I found the way thanks to your help. Благодаря твоей помощи, я нашел дорогу.



In accordance with	согласно, в соответствии с	используется, когда нужно сказать, что что-то происходит по определенному правилу (закону)	In accordance to this contract clause, we have to deliver the goods on Sunday. В соответствии с ЭТИМ ПУНКТОМ ДОГОВОРА, МЫ ДОЛЖНЫ ДОСТАВИТЬ ТОВАР В ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ.
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**Задание 1. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги времени)**

1. Where were you \_\_\_\_\_ September 22nd?
2. Mike is taking his driving test \_\_\_\_\_ five o'clock.
3. Liz is coming \_\_\_\_\_ three days.
4. She rests \_\_\_\_\_ weekends but works hard from Monday till Friday.
5. Good bye! See you \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
6. It's nice to be here \_\_\_\_\_ such a lovely day.
7. My father is a doctor. He often comes home late \_\_\_\_\_ night.
8. My brother got married \_\_\_\_\_ May.
9. She came London \_\_\_\_\_ the end of August \_\_\_\_\_ 1972.
10. The leaves on the trees turn brown \_\_\_\_\_ Autumn.
11. The English examination is \_\_\_\_\_ July.
12. The banks close \_\_\_\_\_ 5 pm.

**Задание 2. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги времени)**

13. I have my gym class \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesdays.
14. I started work this morning \_\_\_\_\_ 8 am.
15. Are you going away \_\_\_\_\_ Easter?
16. Moira's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ September, 24.
17. We're flying to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ June 2nd.
18. Please visit me \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.
19. My flight is \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
20. Mary went on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

**Задание 3. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги места)**

21. She waited for him \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ the end of Green Street.
22. This is the best cake \_\_\_\_\_ the world!
23. My friend spent his holiday \_\_\_\_\_ a small village \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains.
24. There are a few shops \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the street.
25. Let's meet \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance to the Supermarket.
26. Petersburg is \_\_\_\_\_ the Neva River.
27. Jane lives \_\_\_\_\_ a two-room flat \_\_\_\_\_ the third floor.
28. Gerhard has some nice pictures hanging \_\_\_\_\_ his office wall.
29. There's somebody \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
30. There's somebody waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.
31. Wolfgang met Michaela \_\_\_\_\_ the way to work.
32. His office is \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the stairs.

33. There are lots of managers \_\_\_\_\_ my company

**Задание 4. Вставьте предлоги by, out of, off, of**

34. Turn left when you come \_\_\_\_\_ the wood.

35. He got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus at the wrong bus-stop.

36. Sorry, I did it \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.

37. His son was a little boy \_\_\_\_\_ five.

38. Have you read any books \_\_\_\_\_ Jack London?

39. Jane always goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ bus.

40. This is a photo \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.

41. Nick took the keys \_\_\_\_\_ the bag.

42. He says he has never seen any paintings \_\_\_\_\_ Andy Warhol.

**Задание 5. Вставьте предлоги of, for, about, with (устойчивые сочетания)**

43. It's not easy to get rid \_\_\_\_\_ bad habits.

44. This town is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its hand-woven carpets.

45. He seems not to be afraid \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

46. We've run out \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

47. The film was not popular \_\_\_\_\_ the public.

48. He is not ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ what he did. In fact, he seems to be proud \_\_\_\_\_ it.

49. The bus was crowded \_\_\_\_\_ people.

50. He has never complained \_\_\_\_\_ bad service in our hotel.

**Домашнее задание. Выучите правило**

## *Практическое занятие №32*

### *Тема: Россия и ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство*

#### **Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику к тексту:**

Eastern- восточный

Northern- северный

To border on- граничить с

Plain- равнина

Steppes- степи

Taiga- тайга

Desert- пустыня

Highlands- горные возвышенности

The Urals- Уральские горы

The Caucasus- Кавказ

Moderate- умеренный

Natural resources- природные богатства

Coal- уголь

Ferrous and non-ferrous metals- черные и цветные металлы

State- государство

Banner- знамя, флаг

Legislative- законодательный

Executive- исполнительный

Judicial- судебный

Federal Assembly- Федеральное Собрание

The Council of Federation- Совет Федерации

State Duma- Государственная Дума

Supreme court- Верховный суд

Irrespective of- независимо от

Foreign policy- международная политика

#### **Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

## **The Russian Federation**

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia and Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA. There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east. There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental. Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of the State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

### **Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What is the territory of Russia?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russian?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

### **Задание 4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:**

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров
2. В мире нет стран с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной

3. Озеро Байкал - самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре
4. На территории Российской Федерации 11 часовых поясов
5. Россия является конституционной республикой, с президентом во главе
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат
7. Президент контролирует только исполнительную ветвь власти

**Задание 5. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями:**

-native country- страна рождения, Родина

-to occupy- занимать

-surface- поверхность

-highlands- возвышенности

-to flow- течь

-vast- обширный

-copper- медь

-national banner- государственный флаг

-stripes- полосы

**Задание 6. Разделите существительные на 2 группы: исчисляемые существительные и неисчисляемые существительные:**

Picture, music, snow, world, coffee, family, knowledge, sea, tree, wife, meat, speed, pepper, milk, friend, book, hour, house, idea, silver.

**Задание 7. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:**

Woman, money, information, box, sheep, place, library, photo, mouse, lady, wife, knife, child, leaf, fish, news, man, tomato, goose, company, country, bees, dress, bush, fruit.

**Задание 8. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. He's got much information/informations about our travel.
2. He's going to buy some new trouser/trousers.
3. They are not going to buy new furniture/furnitures.
4. His hair/hairs is fair.
5. I'm going to buy new sunglass/sunglasses.
6. They gave us some advice/advices.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте пересказ текста The Russian Federation.**

## ***Практическое занятие №33-34***

### ***Тема: Россия и ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство***

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

Russia is a federal semi-presidential state. It has a republican form of government and a centralized political system. The power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The executive power is concentrated in the President and the Prime Minister, although the President is dominant as the head of the state. The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term of 6 years for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The President is the chairman of his consultative bodies: the State Council and the Security Council and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President determines basic domestic and foreign policies of the Russian Federation and he can veto draft bills. He is also vested with power to dismiss the government.

The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with the State Duma's approval. Government duties are distributed between several ministries. The government ensures realization of domestic and foreign policies, works out the federal budget, provides the principles of law, human rights and freedoms.

The legislature in Russia is represented by the bicameral Federal Assembly. It consists of the State Duma (the lower house) and the Federation Council (the upper house). The Federal Assembly makes federal law, approves treaties and declares war. All bills must be first considered by the State Duma. Once a bill has been passed by a majority of the Duma, it is sent back to the Federation Council. The Federation Council has such special powers as declaration of presidential elections, the President's impeachment and decisions on the use of the armed forces outside Russia's territory.

The judicial power in Russia is exercised by the courts and administered by the Ministry of Justice. The Supreme Court of Russia is at the highest level. The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the High Arbitration Court are appointed by the Federation Council.

The Russian political system is multiparty. The party with its majority in the parliament can form the Russian government.

#### **Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. Britain does not have a written constitution. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain.

The monarch serves formally as head of state. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II (the second).

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. General elections are held every five years. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote.

There are few political parties in Britain. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party.

Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government; its leader becomes the Prime Minister.

The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.

The House of Lords is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others.

**Задание 3. Выпишите предложения, которые указывают на различия политических систем двух государств.**

**Задание 4. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому тексту.**

**Задание 5. Переведите предложения.**

1. Nobody could translate this text.
2. He has to do this task at once.
3. Must I attend this meeting?
4. May I leave for a while?
5. You needn't come so early.
6. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
7. She should be more attentive to her parents.

**Задание 6. Замените модальные глаголы соответствующими эквивалентами:**

1. He couldn't explain anything.
2. You must not stay here.
3. Can you read?
4. You may take these books.
5. She might work in our room.

**Задание 7. Вставьте необходимые модальные глаголы:**

1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test.
2. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. He (not) ... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early.
3. ... you ... work hard to do well in your English?
4. ... we discuss this question now?

- No, we ... We ... do it tomorrow afternoon.

**Задание 8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами:**

1. They ... not do this work themselves.
2. You ... take my dictionary.
3. You don't look well, you ... consult the doctor.
4. Why ... I give you my money?
5. She ... not speak any foreign language.
6. He ... to help them, they need his help.
7. ... you tell me the time?
8. ... I go with you? No, you ...
9. In winter we ... often skate.
10. You ... not miss your classes.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме**



### *Практическое занятие №35*

*Тема: Зарубежные страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности*

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and above five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 315 000 square kilometers. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast respectively.

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. The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest - east, center and southeast - is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain. (1343 m.)

There are a lot of rivers in GB, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. The population of the country is over 87 million and about 80% of it is urban. The UK is highly developed industrial country. It's known as one of world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. The UK is constitutional monarchy. In law, the Head of State is the Queen, but in practice, the Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties. The Liberal party is the ruling party nowadays.

#### **Задание 2. Изучите следующие слова и выражения, составьте предложения с ними.:**

to be situated - быть расположенным

surface - поверхность

to vary - отличаться

plain - равнина

to occupy - занимать

density - плотность

to develop - развивать

chemical - химический

textile - текстиль

government - правительство

chamber - палата

ruling – правящий

**Задание 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What parts does it consist of?
4. What is the territory and the population of Great Britain?
5. What city is the capital of Great Britain?
6. What is the surface of the country?
7. Are there any big rivers and lakes in Great Britain?
8. What is the climate on the British isles like?
9. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
10. What goods does the British industry produce?
11. What big industrial cities are there in Great Britain?
12. What outstanding people of Great Britain do you know?
13. Are there any big educational establishments in Great Britain?
14. Is Great Britain is constitutional monarchy?
15. What is the name of the Queen of Great Britain?
16. How many chambers does the British Parliament consist of? What are they?
17. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

**Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Picadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and

factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too. In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy there.

**Задание 5. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста, выделив основную мысль.**

**Задание 6. Задайте по одному вопросу к каждому абзацу текста.**

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме**

## **Практическое занятие №36**

**Тема: Зарубежные страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности. Закрепление лексического материала**

### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

The United States of America is considered to be a country of unlimited opportunities. Millions of people have arrived there to fulfill their American dream. Some of them dream to become Hollywood actors, others have a wish to live in cozy houses with white fences. Anyway, the USA attracts with its spirit of freedom and democracy. But what is real America really like?

Since the USA is one of the largest countries in the world, it's very diverse. America is divided into 50 states and each of them has its own star on the American flag. Each state has its own government and even its own laws which differ from state to state. The capital of the USA is Washington where the White House is situated. Other big cities are New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. They are big financial and cultural centers. The interesting fact is that it borders only with two countries, Canada and Mexico, but it's washed by two oceans, Atlantic and Pacific and is famous for its beautiful beaches in California. The country is rich with different natural resources such as coal, natural gas, gold and silver. It has strong economical system and highly developed industry and agriculture.

The national symbol of the USA is the Statue of Liberty. It accumulates the spirit of democracy and freedom. The Statue is located on an island in New York and it was the first thing that people saw arriving to America on the ferry.

Talking about America, it's impossible not to mention Hollywood. It is a region in Los Angeles which is the center of American and world movie making industry. It is famous for its movie studios and locations as well as Hollywood Walk of Fame. The stars on this Walk are given as an award to the people for their contribute to the entertainment industry.

In my opinion America is just amazing. I admire its culture and the spirit. I have never been to the USA, but I'm looking forward to going there and seeing everything with my own eyes.

### **Задание 2. Задайте по одному вопросу к каждому абзацу текста**

#### **Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст**

Вашингтон, столица Соединенных Штатов Америки, расположен на реке Потомак в округе Колумбия. Округ Колумбия - это кусочек земли площадью десять квадратных миль, который не принадлежит отдельному штату, но всем одновременно. Округ назван в честь Колумба, перво-открывателя Америки. Столица многим обязана первому президенту США - Джорджу Вашингтону. Именно Дж. Вашингтон выбрал место для округа и заложил в 1790 г. краеугольный камень Капитолия, места заседания конгресса США.

Вашингтон не самый большой город в США. Он имеет население в 900 тысяч жителей. Вашингтон - город одного вида промышленности. Эта промышленность - правительство. Оно не производит ни-чего, кроме большого количества макулатуры. Каждый день из Вашингтона отбывают 25 железнодорожных вагонов, наполненных макулатурой.

В Вашингтоне много исторических мест. Капитолий с его большой палатой представителей и сенатом - самое большое и высокое из всех зданий. В Вашингтоне нет небоскребов, потому что здесь ни одно здание не должно быть выше, чем Капитолий. Белый дом - резиденция президента. В Белом доме жили все американские президенты, кроме Джорджа Вашингтона (в его время Белый дом еще не был построен). Он был построен в 1799 г. Это двухэтажное здание белого цвета.

Недалеко от Капитолия расположен памятник Вашингтону, который похож на большой карандаш. Это полый изнутри памятник, возвышающийся на 160 м. За 70 секунд на специальном лифте посетители поднимаются на верхушку монумента, откуда они могут полюбоваться красивым видом города.

Мемориал Джефферсона был воздвигнут в память третьего президента США - Томаса Джефферсона, который был также автором Декларации независимости. Вокруг мемориала растут вишневые деревья. Мемориал Линкольна посвящен памяти шестнадцатого президента Соединенных Штатов, автора Провозглашения освобождения, которое дало свободу неграм-рабам Америки.

На другом берегу реки Потомак находится Арлингтонское национальное кладбище, где похоронен президент Кеннеди. Здесь также похоронены американские солдаты и офицеры, погибшие в I и II мировых войнах.

#### **Задание 4. Изучите название стран и их столицы**

1. Russia (Россия) — (the) Russians (русские) — the Russian language (русский язык)
2. Great Britain — (the) British — the British English (британский английский)
3. America — (the) American(s) — the American English (американский английский)
4. France — (the) French — the French language
5. Germany — (the) German(s) — the German language
6. Italy — (the) Italians — the Italian language
7. Greece — (the) Greek — the Greek language
8. Turkey — (the) Turkish — the Turkish language
9. Egypt — (the) Egyptian(s) — the Arabic language
10. Spain — (the) Spanish — the Spanish language
11. Japan — (the) Japanese — the Japanese language
12. China — (the) Chinese — the Chinese language
13. Australia — (the) Australian(s) — the Australian English (австралийский английский)
  
14. Russia — Moscow [ˈmɒskəʊ]
15. Great Britain — London [ˈlʌndən]
16. America — Washington D.C. [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən di si]
17. France — Paris [ˈpærɪs]
18. Germany — Berlin [bɜːˈlɪn]
19. Italy — Rome [rəʊm]
20. Greece — Athens [ˈæθɪnz]
21. Turkey — Ankara [ˈæŋkərə]
22. Egypt — Cairo [ˈkaɪrəʊ]
23. Spain — Madrid [məˈdrɪd]
24. Japan — Tokyo [ˈtəʊkiəʊ]
25. China — Beijing [ˌbeɪˈdʒɪŋ]; Peking
26. Australia — Canberra [ˈkænb(ə)rə]

**Задание 5. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Италия / Он из Италии. / Он итальянец.
2. Испания / Он из Испании. / Он испанец.
3. Англия / Он из Англии. / Он англичанин.
4. Германия / Он из Германии. / Он немец.
5. Франция / Он из Франции. / Он француз

**Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Where are you from?
2. What is your nationality?
3. What language do you speak?
4. What is the official language in your country?
5. What is the capital of your country?
6. What is your country famous for?
7. What are your people like?

**Задание 7. Представьте, что вы присутствуете на международной конференции.**

**Скажите несколько слов о себе.**

- Let me introduce myself. — Позвольте мне представиться.
- My name is ... — Меня зовут ...
- I am from Russia. — Я из России.
- My country is famous for its vast territory. — Моя страна знаменита своей огромной территорией.
- The capital of Russia is Moscow. — Столица России — Москва.
- People who live in Russia speak different languages but the official language is Russian. — Люди, которые живут в России, говорят на разных языках...

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме**

## Практическое занятие №37-38

**Тема: Тема: Зарубежные страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности. Изучение грамматического материала «Имя существительное»**

### Задание 1. Изучите правило

**Имя Существительное (Noun)** - часть речи, обозначающая предмет и отвечающая на вопросы "Кто?" и "Что?". Имя существительное может относиться к человеку, животному, месту, вещи, явлению, веществу, качеству или идее.

**Собственные имена существительные** - это названия или имена отдельных людей, географических объектов, единичных предметов и т. д. Собственные имена существительные всегда пишутся с заглавной буквы.

Примеры собственных имен существительных в английском: Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Asia, Moscow, China, God, German, Christianity, the Labour Party. В английском языке с большой буквы также пишутся названия дней недели и месяцев.

**Нарицательные имена существительные** обозначают общие названия всех однородных предметов и явлений, они обычно пишутся с маленькой буквы.

В английском языке различают также **составные существительные**, которые состоят из двух и более слов.

Существуют три способа образования английских составных существительных:

*открытые (open or spaced)* - два отдельных слова, связанных по смыслу и обозначающее одно понятие (bus stop, full moon, swimming pool)

*hyphenated* - составное существительное, которое пишется через дефис (daughter-in-law, half-moon, check-out)

*closed or solid* - составное существительное, которое пишется слитно (haircut, blackboard, football)

### **Единственное и множественное число имен существительных (Singular and Plural Nouns)**

В английском языке, как и в русском, имена существительные используются в единственном и множественном числе.

Большинство английских существительных формирует множественное число путем прибавления окончания -s.

*Dog – dogs. Town – towns. Plane – planes. Winter – winters.*

Если имена существительные в единственном числе заканчиваются на s, x, z, ch, sh, то множественное число образуется путем прибавления окончания -es.

*Bush – bushes. Box – boxes. Dress – dresses. Bench – benches. Peach – peaches.*

Если имя существительное в единственном числе заканчивается на “y”, перед которым стоит согласный звук, то “y” меняется на окончание -ies.

*Baby – babies. Story – stories. Lady – ladies. Cherry – cherries.*

**Некоторые английские существительные образуют множественное число особым образом**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
analysis	analyses
cactus	cacti
child	children
crisis	crises
criterion	criteria
datum	data
diagnosis	diagnoses
elf	elves
focus	foci
foot	feet
fungus	fungi
goose	geese
half	halves
knife	knives
leaf	leaves
life	lives
loaf	loaves
man	men
mouse	mice
nucleus	nuclei
oasis	oases
phenomenon	phenomena
person	people
potato	potatoes
syllabus	syllabi/syllabuses
thesis	theses
tomato	tomatoes
tooth	teeth
wife	wives
woman	women



**Единственное и множественное число некоторых английских существительных совпадает**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
aircraft	aircraft
deer	deer
fish	fish
means	means
salmon	salmon
series	series
sheep	sheep
species	species
spacecraft	spacecraft
squid	squid

**Некоторые английские существительные в единственном числе оканчиваются на "s" и выглядят как существительное во множественном числе. Однако они употребляются с глаголами в единственном числе.**

Athletics

Billiards

Cards

Darts

Dominoes

Economics *Eg. Economics is the study of the production and consumption of goods and the transfer of wealth to produce and obtain those goods*

Ethics

Gymnastics

Linguistics

Measles

News *Eg. The news is at six*

Physics

Politics

Rabies

**Некоторые английские существительные имеют форму только множественного числа. Они либо используются только во множественном числе с глаголом во множественном числе, либо если они употребляются в единственном числе, то они имеют другое значение.**

Congratulations

Customs *Eg. The customs officers at the airport insisted on knowing what was in my bag. compare He left the house at nine exactly, as is his custom.*

Glasses

Goods

Jeans

Nail clippers

Outskirts

Pants

Savings

Scissors

Shorts *Eg. I like shorts, they are comfortable and easy to wear!*

Spectacles

Stairs

Steps

Thanks

Tropics

Trousers

Wages

Wits

**У некоторых английских существительных и единственное и множественное число заканчивается на "s".**

Barracks

Crossroads *Eg. She's at a crossroads in her career.*

Headquarters

Means *Eg. What means of transport is she using?*

**Так же как существительные в русском языке, английские существительные бывают исчисляемым и неисчисляемыми**

К **исчисляемым существительным (countable noun)** относятся названия отдельных предметов, которые можно пересчитать. Исчисляемые существительные существуют в единственном и множественном числе. Они употребляются с артиклем a/an, с указанием количества или с определяющими словами типа the, my, some, this, these, a few.

Другая группа существительных относится к **неисчисляемым (uncountable nouns)**. Это названия предметов, которые нельзя пересчитать, они употребляются только в единственном числе.

Accommodation

Advice *Eg. Let me give you some advice.*

Cement

Equipment

Fun

Furniture

Gold

Homework

Information

Knowledge

Lightning  
Luck  
Luggage/Baggage  
Milk  
Money  
News  
Permission  
Progress  
Rain  
Research  
Rice  
Rubbish  
Snow  
Thunder  
Traffic  
Travel  
Water  
Weather *Eg. He walked for five miles in bad weather.*  
Work

Неисчисляемые существительные нельзя употреблять с неопределенным артиклем a/an, а также с числительными. Они не употребляются во множественном числе, а употребляются с выражениями количества - a bit/a litre/piece/ a lot of, (a) little или определяющими словами - my, her, some, any, no, the, this, that.

*Eg. He bought a very expensive piece of furniture for his new apartment.*

*There's a glass of milk and a bar of chocolate in the fridge for you.*

*I found out an interesting piece of information.*

Некоторые существительные можно употреблять как во множественном, так и в единственном числе. При этом меняется их значение.

*Eg. I bought a new iron and an ironing board. compare: Iron rusts easily.*

*She poured some milk into a glass. compare: The table was made of hardened glass.*

*Would you like a chocolate? compare: Would you like some chocolate?*

Иногда неисчисляемые существительные употребляются как исчисляемые со значением "мера" или "пример".

*Eg. Can I have two teas and one coffee, please? (two cups of tea and one cup of coffee ...?)*

**Задание 2. Разделите существительное на 2 группы: исчисляемые существительные и неисчисляемые существительные:**

Picture, music, snow, world, coffee, family, knowledge, sea, tree, wife, meat, speed, pepper, milk, friend, book, hour, house, idea, silver.

**Задание 3. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:**

Woman, money, information, box, sheep, place, library, photo, mouse, lady, wife, knife, child, leaf, fish, news, man, tomato, goose, company, country, bees, dress, bush, fruit.

**Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. He's got much information/informations about our travel.
2. He's going to buy some new trouser/trousers.
3. They are not going to buy new furniture/furnitures.
4. His hair/hairs is fair.
5. I'm going to buy new sunglass/sunglasses.
6. They gave us some advice/advices.

**Задание 5. Поставьте существительные в предложениях во множественное число.**

1. This man works at our office.
2. I'll give you my book.
3. This story is very interesting.
4. A woman a man a boy and a girl are in the room.
5. Put this knife on that table.
6. What is your name?
7. He keeps his toy in a box.

**Задание 6. Перепишите предложения во множественном числе.**

1. His report is not ready yet.
2. Is there a mouse under the bed?
3. A high mountain is very cold is very cold at the top.
4. There is a large window in the classroom.
5. My foot is tired.

**Задание 7. Перепишите предложения в единственном числе:**

1. Are there any geese on the pond?
2. Our schools are near.
3. These watches are broken.
4. There are potatoes for dinner.
5. Those knives are very sharp.

**Домашнее задание: Перепишите предложения без ошибок:**

1. There are many monkeies in the tree.
2. The dishes are on the table.
3. My tooths are yellow.
4. How many womans are there in your company?
5. Are my shirtes washed yet?

## *Практическое занятие №39*

### *Тема: Обычаи традиции, поверья народов России и зарубежных стран*

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

##### **English Traditions**

Every country and every nation has its own customs and traditions. You cannot speak about England without speaking about its traditions and customs. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up.

The English are stay-at-home people. “There is no place like home”, they say. When they don’t work they like to spend their days off at home with their families.

Englishmen are very fond of fireplaces, that’s why many of them prefer the open fire to central heating.

They like to live in small houses with a small garden. People all over the world know the saying “The Englishman’s home is his castle”.

They say that English people keep to their traditions even in meals. Porridge is the dish Englishmen are very fond of. Many of them eat porridge with milk and sugar for breakfast. As for the Scots, for example, they never put sugar in their porridge, they always put salt in it.

By the way, breakfast time in England is between seven and nine. Then, between 12 and 2 there comes lunch time. In some English houses lunch is the biggest meal of the day — they have meat or fish, vegetables, fruit or pudding.

In the afternoon, at tea-time the English like to have a cup of tea with milk. Some Englishmen have their dinner late in the evening. For dinner they have soup, fish or meat, vegetables, pudding or fruit. For supper they usually have a glass of milk and a cake or a cup of tea and a sandwich.

The English are tea-drinkers. They have it many times a day. Some Englishmen have tea for breakfast, tea at lunch time, tea after dinner, tea at tea-time and tea with supper. Some English families have “high tea” or big tea and no supper. For high tea they may have cold meat, bread and butter, cakes, and, of course, a lot of tea. The Englishmen always drink tea out of cups, never out of glasses.

#### **Задание 2. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста**

#### **Задание 3. Задайте 6 вопросов к тексту**

#### **Задание 4. Составьте предложения, изучив активную лексику**

Celebration == торжество

Jubilee == юбилей

Birthday == день рождения

Birthday party == празднование дня рождения

Name day == именины

Anniversary == годовщина

Celebrate == праздновать

New Year == Новый год

Christmas tree == новогодняя елка

Father Christmas == Дед Мороз

Christmas == Рождество  
Shrovetide == Масленица  
Epiphany == Крещение Господне  
Day of the defender of the fatherland == День защитника Отечества  
International Women's Day == Международный женский день  
Annunciation day == Благовещение пресвятой богородицы  
Easter == пасха  
May day == Первомай  
Victory day == День победы  
Trinity == Троица  
Intercession of the Holy virgin == Покров пресвятой богородицы  
National unity day == День народного единства

### **Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

- Hello, Natasha!
- Hello, Marina!
- You look so happy!
- I have just returned from England. You know, there are many interesting and funny traditions there.
- Really? I thought they have the same holidays and traditions as we do.
- Actually, yes, they also celebrate Christmas and Easter. But they have their own interesting holidays and traditions. For example, at Hungerford, on the second Tuesday after Easter the annual Festival "Oranges and Kisses" takes place.
- A funny name for a festival. I wonder what they do on this day.
- The Festival is 600 years old. It starts at 9 a.m. Young men with a sack with oranges go along the streets.
- What do they do?
- They collect money from the men and kisses from the girls. In return they bring good luck and oranges.
- It is really a funny spring holiday! I also heard something about the "leek holiday".
- It takes place on the first of March.
- Why is it connected with vegetables?
- It has nothing to do with vegetables. A leek is a kind of vegetable, similar to an onion, and is the national emblem of Wales. Each year you can see people walking round London with leeks pinned to their coats. Many Welsh people show their solidarity on their national day.
- Oh, now I understand. Well, there are really many interesting traditions in Britain. Thank you for information.
- My pleasure!

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение**

## *Практическое занятие №40*

*Тема: Обычаи традиции, поверья народов России и зарубежных стран. Закрепление лексического материала*

### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

#### **Russian traditions**

##### **Old traditions**

Russia is a unique country, which preserves the national traditions deeply rooted not only in the Orthodox religion but also in paganism. Christianity gave Russians such great holidays as Easter and Christmas, and Paganism – Maslenitsa, which means Pancake Day. Old traditions are passed on from generation to generation.

##### **New Years day in Russia**

New Years day is the biggest celebration for Russians. It is believed that the way you celebrate the New Year indicates how your year will be. On New Year's eve, a huge meal is prepared with an abundance of dishes.

##### **Easter**

Easter is the day of the resurrection of Christ. The main tradition at Easter time is the painting of hard-boiled eggs. Red is the predominant colour, as it signifies new life. Russians exchange eggs and kind wishes for the Easter celebration.

##### **Christmas**

Christmas is the holiday of the birth of Jesus Christ, which is celebrated on the 7th of January. Before Christmas Eve, people tidy their houses. The food for Christmas is prepared some days in advance, with turkey, stuffed pork, pies, pastries and sweets for children.

##### **Maslenitsa**

Maslenitsa is one of the most cheerful holidays in Russia. It marks the end of the winter and the opening of new spring festivals and ceremonies. Maslenitsa is celebrated during the week preceding the Lent. Every day of Maslenitsa is devoted to special rituals.

##### **Family traditions**

There are some interesting family traditions. For example, when a new baby is born, the father should plant a tree, wishing the child to grow up strong and healthy.

##### **Blessing**

Among the traditions connected with wedding is blessing. When a bride and groom are ready to go to the church, the oldest member in their family takes a religious icon from the wall. While the bride and groom kneel, the family member crosses them both with the icon, blesses their union, and wishes them a long and happy marriage. At the wedding reception, the husband and wife take a big loaf of bread and bite it at the same time, without the use of their hands. Whoever gets the larger piece, it is said that they will be the leader of their family.

### **Задание 2. Задайте 7 вопросов к общему тексту**

### **Задание 3. Переведите с русского на английский язык**

День Защитников Отечества также известен как День мужчин, так как все русские мужчины и мальчики, все состоящие на военной службе и ветераны войны получают теплые поздравления и особые подарки от своих семей, друзей и коллег. Международный

Женский день празднуется в России с 1913 г., и это день для всех матерей, сестер, жен, дочерей и любимых девушек. День Весны и Труда появился в России 1 мая 1890 г. после забастовки рабочих Чикаго, которые требовали 8-часовой рабочий день.

День Победы – священный и драматичный праздник для России. Вся страна чтит память миллионов жертв Великой Отечественной войны. День России стал национальным праздником после принятия Декларации о Суверенитете в 1991 г. А День Национального единства напоминает об освобождении Москвы от польской оккупации в 1612 г, и отмечается проведением парадов. День Конституции является празднованием принятия Конституции РФ в 1993 г.

#### **Задание 4. Расставьте абзацы в правильном порядке**

There are many interesting events during the Christmastide. Traditionally Russians have kept a 40-day fast before Christmas. On Christmas Eve they've prepared a delicious meal known as "kutia". It's a porridge made of wheat or barley and mixed with honey. Today, people use rice and dried fruits to cook this dish. On the night of Christmas it was habitual to visit the relatives and neighbours, to eat kutia and sing carols. Young girls would also arrange fortune-telling nights. Most devout people have spent days at the church.

The Shrovetide used to be a holiday of commemoration of the dead. Today, Russians associate this day with the end of winter. They burn a scarecrow and other unnecessary things on this day. They also cook lots of pancakes and organize costumed performances.

Easter in Russia is a glorious feast of Christ's resurrection. It came from Byzantium at the end of the 10th century. Since then, this holiday is widely celebrated throughout the country with beautiful and solemn rites, such as eggs' colouring, kulich baking, paschal greeting, etc.

On the Ivana Kupala, which falls on midsummer night, people arrange posh celebrations. On this day young girls wear flower wreaths on their heads and sing songs, referencing to love and marriage.

For example, Easter, Christmastide, the Kupala Night, the Shrovetide — all these events have pagan roots. I'd like to say a few words about these holidays and traditions of their celebration.

There are many other traditions in Russia, connected with christening, wedding, funerals, etc. But if you want to get a better understanding of this country, you should visit it during the main religious holidays.

Every nation has its own culture and traditions. Russia is a unique country with a centuries-old history and long-established national customs. Although, it's a well-developed country with a high level of culture, most holidays and traditions date back to pagan times.

#### **Задание 5. Составьте предложения с данными словами**

Tradition-traditional, special, public, symbol, mean-meant, wish-wished, gather-gathered, hug-hugged, card, sweetheart, hear-heard, New Year's Day, St. Valentine Day, Easter festival, Halloween, Guy Fawkes Night, Christma

**Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)**



## Практическое занятие №41

### Тема: Обычаи традиции, поверья народов России и зарубежных стран. Изучение грамматического материала «Имя прилагательное»

Имя прилагательное в английском языке имеет две степени сравнения (некоторые грамматисты выделяют три).

1. Положительная (the Positive Degree). Обозначает качество предмета, без сравнения этого качества.
2. *This car is old.* - *Эта машина старая.*
3. Сравнительная (the Comparative Degree). Используется для сравнения качества двух и более предметов.
4. *This car is older than that car.* - *Эта машина более старая, чем та машина.*
5. Превосходная (the Superlative Degree). Используется для выражения наивысшей степени качества.
6. *This is the oldest car I have ever seen.* - *Это самая старая машина, которую я когда-либо видел.*

Сравнительная степень односложных прилагательных, некоторых двусложных и имен прилагательных оканчивающихся на у образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса -er к положительной степени.

- cold (холодный) - colder (холоднее)
- noisy (шумный) - noisier (более шумный)

Превосходная степень вышеперечисленных прилагательных образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса -est, и употребляется с определенным артиклем.

- cold (холодный) - the coldest (самый холодный)
- noisy (шумный) - the noisiest (самый шумный)

Если прилагательное заканчивается на согласную букву, перед которой стоит одна гласная, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени сравнения в английском языке конечная согласная удваивается.

- big (большой) - bigger (больше) - the biggest (самый большой)

Если прилагательное заканчивается на букву у, перед которой стоит согласная буква, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени у меняется на i.

- pretty (милый) - prettier (милее) - the prettiest (самый милый)

Если перед у стоит гласная, то у остается без изменений

- grey (серый) - greyer (более серый) - the greyest (самый серый)

Большинство прилагательных, у которых два и более слогов, сравнительную степень образуют при помощи слова *more*, а превосходную при помощи слова *most*. Само прилагательное остается в положительной степени.

- *Difficult* (сложный) - *more difficult* (более сложный) - *the most difficult* (самый сложный)

Существует группа прилагательных, образующих степени сравнения не по правилам.

- *good* (хороший) - *better* (лучше) - *the best* (самый лучший)
- *little* (маленький) - *less* (меньше) - *the least* (наименьший)
- *bad* (плохой) - *worse* (хуже) - *the worst* (самый плохой, худший)
- *much* (много с неисчисл.) - *many* (многие с исчисл.) - *more* (больше) - *the most* (больше всего)

Для усиления сравнительной степени употребляются слова *much*, *far*, *a great deal*.

*This film is far more interesting than that one.* - Этот фильм намного интересней, чем тот.

Для усиления превосходной степени употребляются слова *by far*, *much*.

*He is by far the best student in his group.* - Он самый превосходный студент в своей группе.

При сравнении двух предметов одинакового качества используют конструкцию *as* + прилагательное в положительной степени + *as*.

*This skirt is as expensive as yours.* - Эта юбка такая же дорогая, как твоя.

В отрицательных предложениях ту же функцию выполняет конструкция *not so* + прилагательное в положительной степени + *as*.

*This car is not so new as that one.* - Эта машина не такая новая как та.

### **Задание 1. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:**

7. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.
8. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.
9. Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.
10. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!
11. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.
12. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?
13. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.
14. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.

15. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.
16. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.
17. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.
18. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

### Задание 2. Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Н-р: wet – wetter – the wettest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

1. big (большой) 2. clever (умный) 3. good (хороший) 4. pleasant (приятный) 5. poor (бедный) 6. bad (плохой) 7. funny (смешной) 8. important (важный) 9. sunny (солнечный)
10. far (далекий) 11. comfortable (удобный) 12. wise (мудрый)

### Задание 3. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.

19. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
20. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
21. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful - is.
22. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
23. the – team – Adam – is - worst – the – player – in.

### Образование английских прилагательных с помощью префиксов

Префиксы, они же приставки, добавляются в начале слова и изменяют его значение. Обычно они меняют значение прилагательного на противоположное, негативное. Несколько примеров:

- **un-** (unlucky)
- **in-** (invisible)
- **dis-** (discontent)
- **il-** (illegal)
- **ir-** (irrational)
- **im-** (immovable)

Есть несколько приставок, изменяющих значение слова, но без негативного смысла:

- **pre-** (pre-emptive)
- **hyper-** (hypertensive, hyperactive)

### Образование английских прилагательных с помощью суффиксов

Разновидностей английских прилагательных, образованных суффиксным способом очень много. В качестве примера указана картинка с основными суффиксами, а также несколько примеров слов.

<b>-able</b>	<b>-ible</b>	<b>-ful</b>	<b>-less</b>	<b>-ous</b>	<b>-ual</b>	<b>-ic</b>
<b>-ish</b>	<b>-en</b>	<b>-y</b>	<b>-ive</b>	<b>-ant</b>	<b>-ent</b>	<b>-ate</b>

- **ful** (wonderful, graceful)
- **less** (pointless, careless)
- **able** (vulnerable, tolerable)
- **ible** (terrible, permissible)
- **ant** (pleasant, hesitant)
- **ent** (different, patient)
- **ic** (scientific, iconic)
- **ive** (active, impressive)
- **y** (angry, dirty)
- **ing** (interesting, worrying)
- **ed** (confused, excited)
- **al** (general, typical)
- **(i)an** (Victoriana, Americana)
- **ous** (gorgeous, famous)
- **ish** (childish, Irish)

Также существует классификация английских прилагательных по частям речи, от которых они образованы. Прилагательные могут формироваться от существительных, глаголов, а также от других прилагательных с помощью различных суффиксов и префиксов, примеры которых уже были рассмотрены. Также может измениться сама форма слова. Например, прилагательное long образовано от существительного length с изменением в корне слова.

#### Прилагательные, образованные от существительных:

Существительное	Прилагательное
person	person <u>al</u>
honor	honor <u>ary</u>
length	long
beauty	beauti <u>ful</u>
wind	windi <u>y</u>
athlete	athleti <u>c</u>
fool	fooli <u>sh</u>
power	power <u>less</u>
mystery	mysteri <u>ous</u>

#### Прилагательные, образованные от глаголов:

Существительное	Глагол
help	helpful
obey	obedient
widen	widened
amuse	amusing
attract	attractive
excel	excellent
flex	flexible
please	pleasant

**Прилагательные, произошедшие от других прилагательных:**

comic	comical
classic	classical
correct	corrective
red	reddish
green	greenish
sick	sickly

**Задание 4. Добавьте один из суффиксов (-er, -r, -ian, -ist, -man) к словам, чтобы образовалось название профессии. Переведите образовавшиеся слова.**

Н-р: police (полиция) – policeman (полицейский)

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 24. music (музыка)           | 8. science (наука)          |
| 25. journal (журнал)         | 9. art (искусство)          |
| 26. post (почта)             | 10. sports (спорт)          |
| 27. drive (водить машину)    | 11. manage (управляться)    |
| 28. reception (встреча)      | 12. photograph (фотография) |
| 29. electric (электрический) | 13. interpret (переводить)  |
| 30. politics (политика)      | 14. build (строить)         |
|                              | 15. fire (огонь)            |

**Задание 5. Посмотрите на суффиксы существительных и прилагательных. Образуйте недостающие слова в столбцах и переведите образовавшиеся слова.**

Существительные: -ness, -ion, -ation, -ment, -ance, -ition

Прилагательные: -al, -y, -ly, -ful, -ous, -tific

- | 1) Прилагательное       | Существительное     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. lucky (удачный)      | luck (удача)        |
| 2. ....                 | happiness (счастье) |
| 3. wonderful (чудесный) | .....               |
| 4. ....                 | speed (скорость)    |
| 5. greedy (жадный)      | .....               |

6.	.....	friend (друг)
7.	.....	danger (опасность)
8.	traditional (традиционный)	.....
9.	.....	science (наука)
10.	ill (больной)	.....
11.	.....	truth (правда)
12.	.....	profession (профессия)
13.	.....	business (бизнес)
14.	healthy (здоровый)	.....
15.	.....	wealth (богатство)

2) Существительное

Глагол

31. investigation (расследование)	investigate (расследовать)
32. ....	invite (приглашать)
33. discussion (обсуждение)	.....
34. ....	appear (выглядеть)
5. ....	organize (организовать)
6. ....	relax (расслабляться)
7. competition (соревнование)	.....
35. ....	invent (изобретать)

**Задание 6. Составьте как можно больше слов, добавляя к основе приставки и суффиксы. Используйте словарь. Переведите образовавшиеся слова.**

Н-р: help (помогать) – helpful (услужливый), helpfulness (услужливость), unhelpful (неуслужливый), helpless (беспомощный), helplessness (беспомощность)

<i>Приставка</i>	<i>Основа/корень слова</i>	<i>Суффикс</i>
	1. possible	
	2. polite	-ful
un-	3. stress	
	4. thought	
	5. agree	-ity
mis-	6. use	
	7. like	

	8. taste	-less
im-	9. understand	
	10. hope	
	11. care	-ness
in-	12. mortal	
	13. human	
	14. success	-ment
dis-	15. conscious	
	16. popular	-able
	17. profit	

**Задание 7. Образуйте сложные слова и переведите их.**

Н-р: clock (часы) + work (работа) = clockwork (часовой механизм)

Clock, pocket (карман), place (место), ball (мяч), dish (тарелка), sun (солнце), pool (водоем), head (голова), bird (птица), ice (лед), fire (огонь), work, black (черный), cream (сливки), pick (вынимать), swimming (плавание), ache (боль), foot (ступня), washer (мойка), glasses (стекла)

**Домашнее Задание: Выучить правила по изученной теме**

## *Практическое занятие №42*

### *Тема: Жизнь в городе и в деревне*

#### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст « My native town Kursk».**

I come from the town of Kursk. It is situated on a picturesque spot in the centre of the Central Black Soil region. Kursk is the city with rich historical past. It was founded in 982-984 as a fortress of the Kiev Prince. Kursk is situated along the bank of the river Seim, and the scenery about it is beautiful. Kursk is the town of nightingales.

There are many cinemas, theatres, libraries, art galleries and a concert hall in my town. There are green trees and flowers along the streets and avenues. There are also many beautiful cathedrals and historical buildings here.

Kursk is proud of its outstanding people who were born here: composer Sviridov, Russian, actor Schepkin, writer Nosov, poet Phet, etc. My town is also quite famous for many heroes of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War. You may learn about these people in the Museum of Local History.

My town is the industrial and cultural centre of the region. Every year Korenskaya Fair is organized in Svoboda country place where participants from all over the country and abroad come. The main brands of industry in Kursk are metal-working, machine-building, food and light industries, industry of construction materials and electro-energy industry.

I like the central part of my town, its beautiful old square with a central garden and fine old and new buildings around it. Every year many new comfortable and modern blocks of flats and districts grow up here.

#### **Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту**

#### **Задание 3. Найди в тексте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями.**

##### **Прочитайте и переведите их:**

A picturesque spot

Historical past

A fortress

Nightingales

Along the streets

Cathedrals and historical buildings

Is proud of

Outstanding people

Participants

Block of flats

Main brands of industry



**Задание 4. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и словосочетаниями.**

Is situated

Was founded

Trees and flowers

Was born

Quite famous for

Learn about

Central part of

Around

Grow up

Переведите предложения, на русский язык

**Задание 5. Расставьте абзацы текста правильно**

**Country and City**

Nevertheless, the fact that city life makes it more convenient to get a job does not prevent us from concluding that country life is more enjoyable as well as healthful.

Another subtle explanation rests on the fact that country habitants are fortunate enough to enjoy the cozy and pleasant ambience of the family without exhausting social life. How satisfactory and refreshing it must be to have dinner together with your loved ones in the spacious and pastoral surroundings after a frustrating day! Furthermore, nothing can be compared with the joy of watching heart warming TV programs, playing convivial games and sleeping in the tranquil and relaxing atmosphere.

People are always wondering whether the country or the city is the ideal place to live. If there is one preference-which I take leave to make a conclusion-then it is the country rather than the city that provides people with optimal living conditions. There widespread testimonies for it and the primary ones are listed as follows.

It would be far more difficult to acquire such pleasure for those urbanites. Consecutive and excessive recreations not only thrift money but also deteriorate people's health, which is the last thing one would like to encounter. Still, it will be a mistake to argue that nothing beneficial combines with city life since several accompanying merits also come along with it. Living in the metropolis means having more accesses to various people involved in multiple attractive cultures. Living in the metropolis also provides plentiful opportunities, both in career and studies.

The foremost reason for dwelling in the countryside is the soothing and comfortable life provided by the pastoral view. Hardly anyone could resist the clean atmosphere, the friendly

neighbors, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living. Those who have enjoyed the first cock crow in the morning, the twittering of birds in the tress and the breathtaking sight of the rising sun would go into rapture at only mere mention of the idyllic life. Relaxed suburban dwellers are able to hold a more positive attitude for life and achieve more accomplishment.

### **Задание 6. Продолжите перевод текста (задание 5)**

Людам всегда интересно где жить лучше - в деревне или в городе. Если судить всего по одному критерию, то это скорее деревня чем город, предоставляет людям оптимальные условия для жизни. Многочисленные свидетельства и аргументы будут перечислены ниже.

Главная причина для проживания в сельской местности это спокойная и комфортная жизнь на фоне прекрасной природы. Вряд ли кто-то может противостоять против чистой атмосферы, дружественных соседей, близости к природе и спокойного темпа жизни. Те, кто наслаждается первым криком петуха утром, щебетанием птиц и захватывающим видом восходящего солнца приходит в восторг при одном упоминании об идиллической жизни. Умиротворение пригородных жителей приводит к более позитивному отношению к жизни и позволяет добиться больших достижений.

**Домашнее задание: Расскажите о своем родном городе**

## Практическое занятие №43-44

*Тема: Жизнь в городе и в деревне. Закрепление лексического материала по теме*

### Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

#### What is better - the city or the countryside?

There are a lot of different opinions about living in the country. Most citizens even can't imagine how people live in the country without heating, hot water, television. On the other hand there are many people who live there all their life and can't imagine living in the city. In my opinion the village is the best place for living.

To begin with pollution. There are no factories or plants in the country, a few cars and domestic waste. What is more, there are big forests around the villages, which clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. As a consequence the sky is blue in the village, the water is clean and limpid, fruit and vegetables are ecologically clean. It influences people's health in a friendly way, to say nothing of quietness. When you are in the village you can hear only birds singing and leaves rustling and see only green and blue. There are no car's horns or loud music from the clubs and people can enjoy the nature.

On the other hand there aren't any entertainments in the country. In most villages people even don't have a television. Young people can't go anywhere for dancing, there is nothing to do in the evening. Moreover there is often no light and people have to go to bed very early. There is often the only school for several villages and children have to get up very early and go very far. And the roads in the country leave much to be desired.

But I think this isn't very serious. Going to bed early is useful for health. If children go to bed early they can get up early and not to be late to school. Young people can organize the club and dance there. If there isn't light they can use candles. And the most important fact, from my point of view, is that for lack of television and other entertainments people in the village have much more time for talking to each other than citizens do. I'm not sure about other people, but as for me I'd like to live in the country.

### Задание 2. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту

### Задание 3. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

#### City objects. Городские объекты

Cathedral	собор
Church	церковь
Cemetery	кладбище
Chapel	часовня
Convent	монастырь
Fortress	крепость
Monument	памятник
Museum, memorial	музей
Tomb	усыпальница, могила
Gallery	галерея
Exhibition	выставка
Theatre	театр

Cinema	кинотеатр
Circus	цирк
Library	библиотека
Law courts	суд
Office	учреждение
Enterprise	предприятие
Factory	фабрика
Plant	завод
Academy	академия
University	университет
Institute	институт
Educational institution	учебное заведение
School	школа
Kindergarten	детский садик
Shop	магазин
Fair	ярмарка
avenue	проспект
street	улица
by-street	боковая улица
lane	переулок
square	площадь
pavement/footpath/side walk	тротуар
pedestrian	пешеход
traffic lights	светофор
roadway	мостовая
bumpy road	ухабистая дорога
crossing	перекресток
to cross	пересекать
to go on foot	идти пешком
to take a bus	сесть в автобус
to go by bus	ехать в автобусе
driver	водитель
to obey traffic rules	соблюдать дорожные правила
to break/infringe upon/transgress	нарушать...
driver's licence	водительские права

#### **Задание 4. Продолжите текст, выразив свое мнение**

First of all I would like to say that living in a city and in a country has both advantages and disadvantages.

To my mind, life in the city is much easier than in the country, because we have developed transport system, shopping malls and so on. You see it is easier to find work and there are a lot of interesting things to do and to see. For example you can eat in restaurants, visit theatres and spend your free time at famous nightclubs. Life is more convenient in a city: services are always better here. Besides in the city people have more chances to be successful and to be famous.

But for every plus there is a minus. For example you have a job, but if it is not well-paid you can't enjoy this city life as it is expensive. A lot of people move to big cities to find a good job or to enter the University, but if you don't have your own flat it is not so cheap to rent it and it looks like a problem. The next disadvantages are noise and traffic jams. I think that citizens

become very nervous and stressful because of these problems. What is more, sometimes it is very difficult to find open space and green grass, especially at weekend when parks are overcrowded!

If you prefer peace and fresh air it is better to live in the country. I am of opinion that living in the village is good for retired people. They like gardening and nature.

As for me ...

**Задание 5. Сопоставьте русские и английские эквиваленты следующих высказываний**

**Advantages of life in a village**

1. Ecological situation in a village is usually not so bad. There are no big plants and other factories. That means that air in a village is a lot cleaner than in a dusty big city.
2. Life in a village is relatively safe. Most of us will agree that living in a village is a lot safer, especially for those who have little children. It is dangerous to leave children unsupervised in a big city.
3. Picturesque views. A village is surrounded by beautiful landscapes. It is so easy to go for a stroll in a forest or have a picnic on a meadow. There might even be a little lake with a beach where one can spend a sunny day.
4. Better housing conditions. Some people move out of big cities to the countryside. One of the reasons is an opportunity to live in a detached house. Cities with their tall blocks of flats are very congested.

**Disadvantages of life in a village**

5. Life in a village can be quite remote. Interesting and exciting events usually happen in big cities. Villages are short of jobs, education centres and well-equipped hospitals.
6. Calmer life in a village may seem boring. We are all different and there are people who will definitely prefer city vibe to peace and quiet of a village.
7. Having a car is a must. Transport connections in a village can be really bad. In order not to have a problem in getting to the nearest shop, most of people have cars there.

**Преимущества жизни в деревне**

А) Экологическая ситуация в деревне обычно не так плоха. Там нет больших заводов и других предприятий. Это значит, что воздух в деревне намного чище, чем в пыльном большом городе.

В) Жизнь в деревне относительно безопасна. Большинство из нас согласятся, что жить в деревне намного безопаснее, особенно тем, у кого есть маленькие дети. В большом городе опасно оставлять детей без присмотра.

С) Живописный пейзаж. Деревня окружена красивыми видами. Прогуляться по лесу или устроить пикник на лугу – не проблема. В деревне даже может быть небольшое озеро с пляжем, где можно провести солнечный день.

Д) Лучшие жилищные условия. Некоторые люди уезжают из больших городов в деревню. Одной из причин является возможность жить в отдельном доме. Города с их высокими многоэтажными домами очень перенаселены.

### **Недостатки жизни в деревне**

Е) Жизнь в деревне может быть достаточно удаленной. Интересные и захватывающие события обычно происходят в больших городах. В деревнях мало рабочих мест, образовательных центров и хорошо оборудованных больниц.

Ф) Более спокойная жизнь в деревне может показаться скучной. Мы все разные, и есть люди, которые однозначно предпочтут атмосферу города тишине и спокойствию деревни.

Г) Без своего автомобиля не обойтись. Общественный транспорт в деревне может быть достаточно плохо развит. Чтобы иметь возможность добраться до ближайшего магазина, у большинства людей есть собственная машина.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме**

**Практическое занятие №45**  
**Тема: Жизнь в городе и деревне**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

Many city people dream of spending their holidays in the village, away from the hustle and bustle. I live in a small village; it is located in a very picturesque area. There are many wide fields, shallow lakes, small rivers and thick forests around our village. There are a lot of animals and pure air; there is no smoke from the cars. We have water from a natural source.

We live in a new two-storied house. There is a large garden near our house. Vegetables and fruits grow in the garden. We have many apple trees, raspberries, and strawberries, currants. Our house was built by my grandfather many years ago. It is made of wood and looks very nice.

Life in a village is different from life in the noisy city. Everything is very simple here. We have no public transport; everyone walks on foot or rides a bike. And nobody complains about it. It seems that time is slower here than in the city. Nobody is in a hurry. There is not a great number of people here, everyone knows each other, greets and smiles. The rural inhabitants are rather quiet and friendly.

Our mother is a housewife and runs our household. She worked as a nurse in the town hospital earlier. Now she always has a lot of work in the house and in the garden. Our father works in a town near our village and helps her only at the weekends.

At the weekend, my dad, sister and I go to the town and buy everything we need for the next week. We usually buy beef, chicken, pork, fish, sausage, butter, oil, pasta, flour, sugar and cheese. We rarely buy fruits and vegetables because we have a lot of them in our garden. They are very delicious. In the village there are three small stores where you can go shopping. During the week my sister or I go out and buy necessary goods there.

Our mother likes to cook and her dishes are always tasty. In the morning she makes a breakfast for everyone. We usually have lunch for five of us: my mother, my sister, me and my grandparents. Our dad comes home for dinner.

My sister and I always try to help our mother. We keep our rooms tidy, air all rooms, and wipe dust, water flowers and other plants. Our grandmother usually washes and irons the laundry. Our grandfather works in the garden.

There is a wonderful world in the village, where you can relax and enjoy the nature. Life in the countryside appeals to me and all members of my family very well.

**2. Изучите активную лексику**

tree дерево

valley долина

wall стена

waterfall водопад

wood лес, роща

rake грабли

pitchfork вилы

poultry домашняя птица

harvest жатва, уборка урожая

ground земля, почва, грунт

well родник, колодец

harvester уборочная машина

spade лопата

meadow луг

manure навоз, удобрение

pasture пастбище, выгон

pesticide пестицид

plough плуг, снегоочиститель

field поле

scarecrow пугало, чучело  
suburb пригород  
spring ключ, родник  
stream поток, река, ручей  
brook ручей  
farm worker работник на ферме  
waste land пустошь  
farm-hand сельскохозяйственный рабочий  
seed семя, зерно  
livestock домашний скот  
cattle крупный рогатый скот  
livestock farm скотный двор  
herd стадо  
flock стадо овец  
stack стог, скирда  
haystack стог сена  
axe топор  
tractor трактор  
bundle узел, связка, вязанка  
fertilizer удобрение  
crop урожай  
yield сбор плодов, урожай  
farm ферма, хозяйство, хутор  
farmer фермер  
barn амбар, сарай  
pavilion беседка  
cottageкоттедж, летняя дача  
farm-house жилой дом на ферме  
stable конюшня, хлев  
cowshed хлев, коровник  
hen-house курятник  
dairy-farm молочная ферма  
roof крыша, кровля, навес  
kitchen garden огород  
orchard фруктовый сад  
shed сарай, навес  
pigsty свинарник, хлев  
stall стойло, конюшня  
domestic  
construction хозяйственная постройка  
bush куст, кустарник  
clearing пролесок  
scenery пейзаж  
country сельская местность  
fence забор, изгородь  
forest лес, заповедник

**3. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой**  
**4. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту**



## 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Lucy: Hi, Adam. How are you?

Adam: Hi, Lucy. I'm fine, thank you. And you?

Lucy: I'm also well, thank you. Haven't seen you for ages at the countryside. Where have you been?

Adam: You are right, I haven't been here for quite a while. I was mostly in the city with my parents. Apart from that, we went to Greece for a one-week holiday. So that's why I couldn't come to visit my grandparents.

Lucy: I see. Well, that's good you're here now. We can have a great time.

Adam: Where do you want to go tomorrow morning?

Lucy: Me and my brothers are going to the lake to swim and sunbathe tomorrow. If you want you can join us.

Adam: I'm not a fan of sunbathing you know. I could fish there while you swim.

Lucy: It's up to you. Do you have a fishing rod? Adam: No, I haven't, but my grandfather has one. So I'll borrow his.

Lucy: After we spend time by the lake, we are planning to go to the forest to pick berries.

Adam: I'll come with you. My grandmother wanted me to go after the berries and mushrooms.

Lucy: Is there anything else that you want to do in the countryside?

Adam: Yes, I'd like to make a bonfire in the evening. While the weather is good, we can sit around it and tell each other different stories.

Lucy: Which stories? Funny or scary?

Adam: It doesn't matter. I simply like spending time in the company of good friends. I haven't seen everyone since last winter. I should say, I missed them.

Lucy: I see. Well, Veronika and David aren't here at the moment. They moved to the city a couple of months ago.

Adam: Is Renat here?

Lucy: Yes, he is. And he is not alone. His cousin Rudolf came with him this time. He is very witty and funny. I promise you won't be bored if he comes with us.

Adam: Sounds great. Let's invite him too.

Lucy: What else do you want to do while you are here?

Adam: I'd like to pick one day specially for active games. We could play hide-and-seek or volleyball. Whatever you guys wish.

Lucy: We'll do that. We can also play ping-pong at our yard. My dad bought a special table for tennis and I have the rackets with balls.

Adam: That's a great idea. I'm one of the best table tennis players at my school.

Lucy: Ah, so we need to be careful with you if we don't want to lose.

Adam: You'd better.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение по теме**

**Практическое занятие №46**  
**Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

Mass media (that is, the press, the radio and television) play an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. Mass media mould public opinion. Millions of people in their spare time watch TV and read newspapers.

Everybody can find there something interesting for him. On the radio one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions or commentaries of current events. Multiple radio or TV games and films attract a large audience. Newspapers are used in different ways, but basically they are read.

There is a lot of advertisement on mass media. Some of the TV and radio stations and newspapers are owned by different corporations. The owners can advertise whatever they choose.

But it is hardly fair to say that mass media do not try to raise cultural level of the people or to develop their artistic taste. Mass media brings to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs.

There are more than six TV channels and lot's of radio stations and newspapers now in the Russian Federation.

**2. Изучите активную лексику. Переведите на русский язык**

Mass media

Society

To entertain

To influence

Events

View

Spare time

Current events

Audience

Detailed review

Subscribers

Advertising

To own

Satellite

**3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой**

**4. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What is mass media?
2. How does mass media influence people?
3. What is the difference between radio and TV program?
4. Does the audience of TV and radio differ?
5. Do you think that advertising is useful?

**5. Вставьте подходящие слова в текст: talk show, quiz show, current, celebrities, channels**

My elder brother Tom is a TV addict. He spends hours in front of a TV switching the (1) \_\_\_\_\_. He watches the news to be informed about \_\_\_\_\_(2) affairs and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ shows to test his knowledge and intelligence. He claims that every TV programme has educational value. For Tom even a \_\_\_\_\_ show, in which an interviewer talks to a well-known personality, provides a lot of useful information. Well, I think that he just loves gossip about the lives of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like Ronaldo or Claudia Schiffer.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме**

***Практическое занятие №47***

***Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации. Закрепление лексического материала***

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

America's earliest media audiences were quite small. These were the colonies' upper class and community leaders - the people who could read and who could afford to buy newspapers. The first regular newspaper was the Boston News-letter, a weekly started in 1704 by the city's postmaster, John Campbell. Like most papers of the time, it published shipping information and news from England. Most Americans, out in the fields, rarely saw a newspaper. They depended on travelers or passing townsmen for this news

When rebellious feelings against Britain began to spread in the 1700s, the first battles were fought in the pages of newspapers and pamphlets. Historians consider the birth of America's free-press tradition to have begun with the 1734 trial of John Peter Zenger. Zenger, publisher of the New York Weekly Journal, had boldly printed stories that attacked and insulted Sir William Cosby, the colony' unpopular royal governor.

The total number of daily newspapers in the United States is shrinking — from 1.748 in 1970 to 1,642 in 1988. In 1923, there were 503 communities with more than one daily newspaper. By 1988, only 49 cities had more than one paper. There are several reasons for this trend. The movement of people from cities to suburbs led to the demise of some city dailies and the creation of weekly suburban newspapers that emphasized local community happenings and drew revenues from local advertisers. And members of busy households in which both husband and wife worked outside the home found they had less time to read and often stopped buying an afternoon newspaper. But the most important reason was probably the growing popularity of television. While newspapers are read in 62 million of the nation's 91 million households, 98 per cent of all American homes are equipped with at least one television. And a Roper Organization poll found that 65 per cent of Americans use television as their primary source of news. Since newspapers cannot report the news as quickly as radio and television, many papers have changed their emphasis, concentrating on features, personality profiles and in-depth news analysis rather than fast-breaking headline stories.

**Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику, составьте предложения:**

Mass media- средства массовой информации

Society- общество

To entertain- развлекать

To influence- влиять

Events- события

View- точка зрения

Spare time- свободное время

Current events- новости

Audience- аудитория

Detailed review- подробный обзор

Subscribers- подписчики

Advertising- реклама

To own- владеть

Satellite- спутник

**Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What is mass media?
2. How does mass media influence people?
3. What is the difference between radio and TV programmes?
4. Does the audience of TV and radio differ?
5. Do you think that advertising is useful?

**Задание 4: Прочитайте и переведите диалог:**

— Hello, Alyona!

— Hello, Olya!

— You often read this magazine "Around the World"!

— Yes, I think it is one of the best in Ukraine.

— Why do you think so?

— This magazine is full of amazing and funny facts and interesting pictures

— Is it connected with world news?

— No, its main aim is to entertain. I think it is the best one. I often recommend it to my friends. If you read it once, you'll buy it every week.

— Thank you. I read such magazines sometimes, but I like serious information more.

— And what do like to read?

— I like to read newspapers and watch TV programmes that pay attention to the most burning problems of the society. Among them may be problems in health care, culture or politics. "Svoboda Slova" is one of my favourite programmes.

— I think I will watch it too.

— I am sure you will never regret.

**Задание 5: Составьте мини-диалог, употребив активную лексику по теме: "Media".**

**Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме: "Media"**

## *Практическое занятие №48*

*Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации. Закрепление лексико-грамматического материала по теме.*

### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

When it comes to American newspapers, a lot of people outside the United States think of that slender, serious paper, the International Herald Tribune, said to be on the daily reading list of many world leaders. The Herald Tribune, however, is not really an American paper. It is published in Paris (and printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hongkong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, and Miami) as an international digest of news, most of it taken from its much-larger parents. The New York Times and The Washington Post. Many people in America have never heard of it. And few Americans would read it when they can get the real thing, that is, the full-sized daily newspapers.

In 1986, a total of 9,144 newspapers (daily, Sunday, weekly, etc.) appeared in 6,516 towns in the United States. Most of the daily newspapers are published rain or shine, on Christmas, Thanksgiving, or the Fourth of July (Independence Day). Including the 85 foreign-language newspapers published in 34 different languages, the daily newspapers in the United States sell over 63 million copies a day. The 762 Sunday papers are usually much larger than the regular editions. The record for a Sunday paper is held by The New York Times. One issue on a Sunday in 1965 contained 946 pages, weighed 36 pounds, and cost 50 cents. Reading the Sunday paper is an American tradition, for some people an alternative to going to church. Getting through all of the sections can take most of the day, leaving just enough time for the leisurely Sunday dinner. The Sunday newspapers have an average circulation of 57 million copies. There are also more than 7,000 newspapers which are published weekly, semi-weekly or monthly.

Most daily newspapers are of the "quality" rather than the "popular" (that is, non-quality) variety. Among the twenty newspapers with the largest circulation only two or three regularly feature crime, sex, and scandal. The paper with the largest circulation, The Wall Street Journal, is a very serious newspaper indeed.

It is often said that there is no "national press" in the United States as there is in Great Britain, for instance, where five popular followed by three quality newspapers dominate the circulation figures and are read nationwide. In one sense this is true. Most daily newspapers are distributed locally, or regionally, people buying one of the big city newspapers in addition to the smaller local ones. A few of the best-known newspapers such as The Wall Street Journal can be found throughout the country. Yet, one wouldn't expect The Milwaukee Journal to be read: in Boston, or The Boston Globe in Houston. There has been one attempt to publish a truly national newspaper, USA: Today. But it still has only a circulation of 1.2 million and, in its popular form, can only offer news of general interest. This is not enough in a country where state, city, and local news and political developments most deeply affect readers and are therefore especially interesting to them.

### **Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику, составьте предложения:**

Mass media- средства массовой информации

Society- общество

To entertain- развлекать

To influence- влиять

Events- события

View- точка зрения

Spare time- свободное время

Current events- новости

Audience- аудитория

Detailed review- подробный обзор

Subscribers- подписчики

Advertising- реклама

To own- владеть

Satellite- спутник

**Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What is mass media?
2. How does mass media influence people?
3. What is the difference between radio and TV programmes?
4. Does the audience of TV and radio differ?
5. Do you think that advertising is useful?

**Задание 4. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных:**

Large, tall, long, easy, hot, big, cold, nice, bad, strong, short, wide, good, happy, high, low, busy, well, little, many, far.

Wonderful, necessary, quickly, interesting, comfortable, popular, active, famous, pleasant, beautiful, slowly, clearly.

**Задание 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. This book is not so interesting as that.
2. the Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black sea.
3. The more you read, the more you know.
4. My brother is not as tall as you are.
5. The earlier you get up, the more you can do.
6. Today the wind is as strong as it was yesterday.
7. Your room is as light as mine.

8. The longer the night is, the shorter the day.

**Задание 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную степень сравнения прилагательного (наречия).**

1. Winter is (cold) season of the year.
2. Moscow is (large) than St.Petersburg.
3. Which is (long) day of the year?
4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe.
5. Even (long) day has an end.
6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference .
7. Your English is (good) now.
8. Who knows him (well) than you?
9. We have (little) interest in this work than you.
10. Heath is (good) than wealth.

**Задание 7. Найдите пары:**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. absent      | A. closed    |
| 2. cheap       | B. cold      |
| 3. deep        | C. cold      |
| 4. difficult   | D. easy      |
| 5. high        | E. expensive |
| 6. hot         | F. far       |
| 7. interesting | G. huge      |
| 8. long        | H. last      |
| 9. near        | I. low       |
| 10. next       | J. narrow    |
| 11. open       | K. old       |
| 12. rich       | L. poor      |
| 13. small      | M. present   |
| 14. wide       | N. shallow   |
| 15. young      | O. short     |

**Домашнее задание: Составьте сообщение о газетах, журналах, книгах, которые вы читаете.**

## *Практическое занятие №49*

### *Тема: Виды рекламы*

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

Although the average citizen is usually annoyed by all the advertisements printed in newspapers and magazines and the commercials broadcast on TV, the impact of the whole advertising industry on a single person is immense and plays a very important role in our lives. Advertising absorbs vast sums of money but it is useful to the community. What are the functions of advertisements?

The first one to mention is to inform. A lot of the information people have about household devices, cars, building materials, electronic equipment, cosmetics, detergents and food is largely derived from the advertisements they read. Advertisements introduce them to new products or remind them of the existing ones.

The second function is to sell. The products are shown from the best point of view and the potential buyer, on having entered the store, unconsciously chooses the advertised products. One buys this washing powder or this chewing gum, because the colorful TV commercials convince him of the best qualities of the product. Even cigarettes or sweets or alcohol are associated with the good values of human life such as joy, freedom, love and happiness, and just those associations make a person choose the advertised products. The aim of a good advertisement is to create a consumer demand to buy the advertised product or service. Children are good example as they usually want the particular kind of chocolate or toy or chewing-gum. Being naive they cannot evaluate objectively what is truthful and what is exaggerated and select the really good products unless they buy the goods and check for themselves.

Thirdly, since the majority of advertisements are printed in our press we pay less for newspapers and magazines, also TV in most countries in cheap. The public advertising seen on street hoardings, railway stations and buildings makes people's life more joyful. Moreover, all those small ads in the press concerning "employment", "education" and "For sale and wanted" columns, help ordinary people to find a better job or a better employee, to sell or to buy their second-hand things and find services, or learn about educational facilities, social events such as, concerts, theatre plays, football matches, and to announce births, marriages and deaths.

Thus despite our dissatisfaction when being bombarded by all the advertisers' information we must admit that they do perform a useful service to society, and advertisements are an essential part of our everyday life.

#### **Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику**

1. Advertisement / ad
2. Advertising agency
3. Advertising campaign
4. Advertising expenses
5. Advertising rate
6. Audience
7. Audience composition
8. Average audience



- 9. Brand image
- 10. Market coverage

**Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой**

**Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

Kam: Okay, the purpose of our meeting today is to listen to some ideas for our new **Advertising campaign**. Gina, **Take it away**.

Gina: Thanks, Kam. I'm going to talk today about **Outdoor advertising**. I know that it's a new area for us and it hasn't been **On our radar** in the past, but I know it'll work well for our new campaign.

Kam: Can we **Talk specifics**?

Gina: Sure. There are several types of outdoor advertising. One is the **Billboard**, both the traditional kind and the **Digital** ones. Advertising on ones in **High-traffic** areas will give us a lot of **Exposure**. To get even more exposure all over town, we can use **Mobile** advertising.

Kam: You mean advertise on buses?

Gina: Yes, more and more, products are being advertised on buses and cars. These **Wraps** can also be put on the side of buildings and other **Structures**. There really are a lot of outdoor advertising options, from **Bench ads** to **Skywriting**.

Kam: That's all very interesting, but which of these methods do you recommend?

Gina: I think we should use all of them – **Blanket** the city with our new ads.

Kam: All of them?

Gina: Yes, all of them. You know what they say: "**Go big or go home**."

**Задание 5. Составьте собственный диалог, используя выделенные слова**

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме**

## **Практическое занятие №50-51**

### **Тема: Виды рекламы. Закрепление лексического материала**

#### **Здание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

Advertisement is considered as a special tool of marketing used to spark the interest of people in a certain product. Generally, it fulfills some functions. First of all, it should attract clients' interest to something. Then, it serves as a product's reminder to maintain interest. Besides, this is a good way to familiarize the buyers with the new offerings, companies and brands.

Many different types of advertisement have appeared with the mass media development. They can be varied depending on the purpose and be commercial, political, social, etc. Usually, advertisement could be found on TV, radio and in newspapers and be outdoor and indoor according to its location.

As other mass media, the advertisement has both pros and cons. Undoubtedly, it helps to increase sales and can give clients a run-down on the latest products and services. However, this marketing tool is uncontrolled and it is everywhere nowadays.

The role of advertisement is enormous in human life, and looks beyond just an economic role. Moreover, it helps us be aware of a world news, innovations, technological progress and development of other life parts.

#### **Здание 2. Изучите активную лексику**

Mass communication

Mass media / media

Media strategy

Misprint

Neon sign

Number of copies

Opinion maker

Outdoor sign

Poster (**GB**) / board (**US**)

Posting

#### **Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой**

#### **Задание 4. Переведите текст с русского на английский**

Все, что мы едим, носим или используем, часто диктуется нам коммерческой рекламой. Одной из мощнейших форм рекламы является телевидение. Оно предоставляет компаниям отличную возможность для продвижения и продажи своего товара. Это легкий и эффективный способ заявить людям со всего мира об определенном бренде и привлечь их интерес. По моему мнению, телевидение способно продавать различные товары так, как не может ни одно другое средство массовой информации.

Некоторые люди находят телерекламу довольно раздражающей. Рекламодатели используют концепцию повтора для того, чтобы продвигать свой товар, услуги, идеи и пробуждать желание покупки. Кроме того, люди обычно начинают нервничать, когда их любимый фильм или передача постоянно прерывается бесконечными рекламными роликами.

Провести свой день без телевизора – это почти нереально для ребенка или подростка 21-го века. Количество часов, проведенных современным ребенком у экрана, огромно. Взрослые также в сильной степени зависимы от теленовостей, прогнозов погоды, спортивных или развлекательных программ. Рекламодатели подбирают определенное

время дня и особые передачи для привлечения внимания именно их целевой аудитории. Например, показ мультфильма будет прерываться рекламой игрушек, хлопьев или шоколада для детей. А мыльная опера будет отвлекать женщин рекламой косметики или моющих средств. К счастью, в нашей стране запрещена телереклама алкоголя и сигарет.

Дети и молодежь легко поддаются влиянию и иногда могут быть наивными, поэтому я считаю, что реклама на телевидении должна нести лишь позитивный и здоровый посыл. Секс, жестокость и расизм должны быть запрещены в коммерческой рекламе. Многие продовольственные компании рекламируют вредные батончики, чрезмерно сладкие хлопья или фаст-фуд. Это оказывает влияние на выбор детей и увеличивает процент детского ожирения.

Телевизионная реклама играет важную роль в нашей жизни. Она бессознательно влияет на наши взгляды и предпочтения. Мы часто выбираем ту или иную жевательную резинку, к примеру, после красочной телерекламы, убеждающей нас, как потенциальных покупателей, в ее лучших качествах. Более того, участие знаменитостей, икон индустрии моды или спорта в рекламе позволяет рекламодателям оказывать огромное влияние на потребителей и более эффективно продвигать свою продукцию.

### **Здание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

Linda: Grace, what do you think of modern advertisements?

Grace: Well, to be honest I don't like any advertising. There is too much of it in newspapers and magazines, on street billboards, on the Internet, etc.

Linda: I understand and fully support your point of view. However, I'm given homework to write a research paper on advertising issue. That's why I need to explore this topic thoroughly.

Grace: I see. No problem, I'll help you. What do you want to start with?

Linda: At first I want to describe all forms of advertising which now exist. For example, there is ambient advertising which can be seen on some streets.

Grace: What do you mean by that? I've never heard of this term before.

Linda: It's the type of targeted outdoor advertising, which is used in some districts.

Grace: Ah, I see. What other types do you want to mention?

Linda: Celebrity ads, of course. There are so many of them in fashion magazines.

Grace: Well, that one is pretty familiar to me. I often get caught by such advertising.

Linda: You mean buying make-up, perfume and other beauty products?

Grace: Exactly.

Linda: There are two more types that I'd like to present: food packaging ads and mobile billboard ads.

Grace: And again I've never heard anything of such advertisements.

Linda: Food packaging can often be seen on coffee cups which we buy and other food packages. Mobile billboards often travel around the city. We see them on various trucks, buses, cars and other large vehicles.

Grace: I see. That's a good way to place an advertisement, as people travel to and from work daily. While they travel by public transport they receive lots of information about new products.

Linda: That's right, and when they drink their morning coffee in cardboard cups too.

Grace: How about the commercials? Are you going to mention them too?

Linda: I don't know much about them. What can I say?

Grace: Well, it's simple. Such advertisements are either seen on TV or heard on radio.

Linda: Ok, I'll include that too. What else am I missing?

Grace: I think that should be enough for one presentation.

Linda: I know what to add. I've recently heard of this new notion in advertising called sky-writing.       ».

Grace: What does it mean?

Linda: This type of advertising is becoming more and more popular. It means inscriptions in the sky.

Grace: Wow! Sounds fantastic!

Linda: Yes, you're right. It looks fantastic indeed. In fact, sky-writing is used not only in advertising, but also by people who want to express their feelings or emotions.   ЭМОЦИИ.

Grace: You mean people use it for love confessions?

Linda: Yes, more and more people in love use it as a romantic tool.

Grace: Thanks to you I'm now an expert in advertising, Linda.

Linda: That's not bad. You can use it for your future studies.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме**

## Практическое занятие №52

### Тема: Виды рекламы. Изучение грамматического материала «Наречие»

Наречие (**adverb**) — это самостоятельная и независимая часть речи, указывающая на признак действия или на различные обстоятельства, при которых протекает действие.

Основными вопросами наречия являются следующие: «как?» – «**how?**», «каким образом?» – «**in what way?**», «где?» – «**where?**», «почему?» – «**why?**», «когда?» – «**when?**», «в какой степени?» – «**to what degree?**»

Все наречия в английском языке можно разделить по двум категориям: по форме и по значению. По форме наречия бывают:

- простые (**simple**): «now», «today» etc. (теперь, сегодня и т.д.);
- производные (**derived**). Они образуются из качественных прилагательных, к которым прибавляется суффикс «-ly»: «usual» – «usually» (обычный – обычно);
- сложные (**compound**): «sometimes» (иногда);
- составные (**composite**): «at least» (наконец).

По значению наречия делятся на группы.

Таблица группы наречий в английском языке

Группа	На какой вопрос отвечает	Наречия	Пример
<b>Adverbs of Manner</b> Наречия образа действия	<b>How?</b> Как?	<b>slowly</b> <b>readily</b> <b>fast</b> <b>quickly</b> <b>carefully</b>	He eats <b>slowly</b> . Он ест медленно. She helped me <b>readily</b> . Она помогла мне охотно. Batman drives his car <b>fast</b> . Бэтмэн быстро водит свою машину.
<b>Adverbs of Place</b> Наречия места	<b>Where?</b> Где?	<b>there</b> <b>at home</b> <b>everywhere</b> <b>outside</b>	Granny told me to sit <b>there</b> . Бабушка велела мне сесть там. I have looked for my cat <b>everywhere</b> . Я везде искал свою кошку. I left my car <b>outside</b> the yard. Я оставил свою машину снаружи.
<b>Adverbs of Time</b> Наречия времени	<b>When?</b> Когда?	<b>yesterday</b> <b>now</b> <b>today</b> <b>tomorrow</b>	He called me <b>yesterday</b> . Он позвонил мне вчера. She is reading newspaper <b>now</b> .

			Она сейчас читает газету. They will meet <b>tomorrow</b> morning. Они встретятся завтра утром.
<b>Adverbs of Frequency</b> Наречия частотности	<b>How often?</b> Как часто?	<b>seldom</b> <b>once</b> <b>always</b> <b>often</b> <b>never</b> <b>sometimes</b>	I visit him <b>daily</b> . Я навещаю его ежедневно. We <b>seldom</b> go to the theatre. Мы редко ходим в театр. I <b>often</b> visit my family in another city. Я часто навещаю свою семью в другом городе.
<b>Adverbs of Degree</b> Наречия степени	<b>How much?</b> Насколько? <b>To what degree?</b> До какой степени?	<b>rather</b> <b>a bit</b> <b>very</b> <b>quite</b>	I <b>entirely</b> agree with you. Я полностью с вами согласен. Lora is <b>very</b> beautiful. Лора очень красива. The film was <b>quite</b> interesting. Фильм был довольно интересный.

### Как и когда используются наречия

Наречия могут давать характеристику:

- **действия:** He is running quickly. – Он быстро бежит.
- **признака:** She is very witty. – Она очень остроумна.
- **другого наречия:** It's too late. – Слишком поздно.
- **всего предложения:** Honestly, we did a great job. – Честное слово, мы проделали отличную работу.

Кроме того, наречия в английском языке могут соединять отдельные предложения. К таким наречиям относятся слова: «**therefore**», «**then**», «**however**», «**nevertheless**», «**still**», «**yet**», «**besides**», «**moreover**», «**otherwise**», «**else**». Или даже целые предложения (придаточное и главное предложение в составе сложного: «**when**», «**where**», «**how**», «**why**»).

Например:

**It was very hard to start my own business. I continued nevertheless and never looked back.**

– Начать собственное дело было очень сложно. Тем не менее, я продолжил и никогда не оглядывался назад.

**I don't care why you are late again.** – Мне все равно, почему ты опять опоздал.

Наречия «when», «where», «why», «how» могут служить вопросительным словом:

**Where is that boy?** – Где этот мальчишка?

When did you come? – Когда ты пришел?

Наречия могут отражать личное отношение говорящего к теме разговора, в таком случае их называют «наречиями точки зрения» (**viewpoint adverb**).

**Foolishly, I agreed to help him.** – По глупости своей я согласился ему помочь.

Clearly, he is mistaken. – Очевидно, что он ошибается.

Actually, I share your opinion. – В общем-то, я разделяю твою точку зрения.

### Образование наречий в английском языке

В английском языке большинство наречий в английском образуется с помощью добавления окончания «-ly». Например: «lone» – «**lonely**» (одинокий – одиноко), «slow» – «**slowly**» (медленный – медленно)

Обратите внимание на некоторые нюансы:

Если слово заканчивается на «-y», то мы меняем «-y» на «-i» и также добавляем окончание «-ly». В итоге у нас получается окончание «-ily». Например: «easy» – «**easily**» (легкий – легко), «happy» – «**happily**» (счастливый – счастливо).

Если слово заканчивается на «-le», то «-le» просто заменяется на «-ly».

Например: «simple» – «**simply**» (простой – просто), «able» – «**ably**» (умелый – умело).

**Слова-исключения из правил.** Обычно это наречия, которые отвечают на вопросы: «когда?», «где?», «сколько?». Например: «late» – «поздно», «dittle» – «немного», «well» – «хорошо», «far» – «далеко», «fast» – «быстро».

Будьте внимательны, и, если вы сомневаетесь в каком-то слове, то можете всегда проверить себя, открыв словарик.

### Место наречия в английском предложении

Место наречий в предложениях зависит от слов, которые окружают это наречие, и непосредственно от его классификации:

- Наречия образа действия (**adverbs of manner**) располагаются перед основным глаголом, после вспомогательного глагола или в конце предложения.

**He opened the door quietly.** / **He quietly opened the door.** – Он тихо открыл дверь.

She is greatly respected by other colleagues. – Ее очень уважают коллеги.

- Наречия степени (**adverbs of degree**) будут стоять перед прилагательным, наречием или основным глаголом, но после вспомогательного глагола. К таким наречиям относятся: «**absolutely**», «**completely**», «**totally**», «**very**», «**quite**», «**rather**», etc.

**She is extremely beautiful.** – Она безумно красива.

We almost finished this project. – Мы почти закончили этот проект.

- Наречия частоты (**adverbs of frequency**) принято ставить перед основным глаголом, но после вспомогательных, включая «**to be**». Это такие наречия, как «**always**», «**often**», «**usually**», «**rarely**», «**seldom**».

**I am always pleased to see you.** – Я всегда рада тебя видеть.

He has always been cruel to her. – Он всегда был жесток с ней.

- Если мы говорим о наречиях места и времени (**adverbs of place and time**), то их обычное место расположения — конец или начало предложения. Если в предложении встречаются одновременно наречия места и времени, наречие места идет первым. Некоторые односложные слова (soon, now, then) мы ставим перед основным глаголом, либо после вспомогательных (включая «**to be**»).

**I will call you tomorrow.** – Я позвоню тебе завтра.

There is a supermarket nearby. – Рядом есть супермаркет.

I will soon let you know whether I want to move or not. – Я сообщу тебе в ближайшее время, хочу я переезжать или нет.

- Наречие, определяющее все предложение целиком, принято ставить в начало или конец предложения.

**Unfortunately, I failed to cope with this work.** – К сожалению, я не справился с этой работой.

I will be at work at 8 a.m. probably. – Вероятно, я буду на работе к восьми утра.

А что делать, если в предложении два и больше наречий? Мы расставляем их согласно такой схеме: **наречие образа действия – наречие места – наречие времени**.

**She has been reading a book intensely in her bed all day long.** – Весь день она внимательно читала в своей постели.

- А если в предложении присутствует один из **глаголов движения** (**go, come, leave, etc.**)? В таком случае порядок будет таким: **наречие места – наречие образа действия – наречие времени**.

**I was going there quickly yesterday.** – Я шла быстро туда вчера.

### Flat adverbs

«**Flat adverbs**», они же «**bare adverbs**» или **наречия без грамматического показателя** — это наречия, форма которых совпадает с соответствующими прилагательными. Некоторые из них: «**far**», «**fast**», «**fine**», «**hard**», «**high**», «**long**», «**low**», «**near**», «**quick**», «**slow**», «**straight**» и пр.

Давайте рассмотрим самые распространенные примеры:

- **Far** (далеко). Это наречие **не имеет** формы «**-ly**».

**You will go far in your career.** – Ты далеко пойдешь в карьере.

- **Fast** (быстро). Еще одно наречие без привычного эквивалента с «**-ly**»: **drive fast** (быстро вести машину).
- **Flat** (ровно, решительно). Обе формы похожи, но обособлены:



**I was turned down flat.** – Мне категорически отказали.

I was flatly refused. – Мне категорично отказали.

- **Hard** (сильно, твердо). Это наречие и его форма «-ly» совершенно разные по значению:

**He hit him hard.** – Он сильно его ударил.

He hardly hit him. – Он его едва ударил.

- **Kind** (мягко, по-доброму). «Kind» и «kindly» немного отличаются по смыслу:

**Be kind.** – Будьте добры/любезны.

**Think kindly of them.** – Думай о них благожелательно.

- **Quick** (быстро). Это наречие взаимозаменяемо с его формой «-ly»: «come quick» и «come quickly» означают одно и то же (приходи скоро).
- **Smart** (быстро, ловко). Имеет форму с «-ly». Значения форм слегка отличаются.

**Kids like to play smart now and choose transformers.** – Сегодня дети любят играть с умом и выбирают трансформеров.

He loves dressing smartly. – Он любит одеваться элегантно.

- **Slow** (медленно). «Slow» и «slowly» взаимозаменяемы: «drive slow» и «drive slowly» значат одно и то же.

### Степени сравнения наречий в английском языке

В зависимости от того, что мы сравниваем, можно выделить **2 степени сравнения**:

1. **Сравнительная** — сравниваем предметы по общему признаку. Например: Он прыгает выше, чем его сестра.

2. **Превосходная** — сравниваем предметы с целью выявления предмета с самым ярко выраженным признаком. Например: Он прыгает выше всех.

Чтобы образовать **сравнительную** и **превосходную** степень сравнения у наречий с суффиксом «-ly», необходимо **прибавить слова «more» (less) или «most» (least)**, которые переводятся как больше/меньше и наиболее/наименее, к положительной степени данного слова. Например: **openly – more / less openly – most / least openly** (открыто – более / менее открыто – наиболее / наименее открыто).

Односложные наречия, вроде «**fast**», «**soon**» и т.д. образуют степени сравнения, как и соответствующие им прилагательные, то есть при помощи суффиксов «-er» / «-est»: **soon – sooner – soonest** (скоро).

У отдельного числа наречий вообще **нет степени** сравнения. К ним относятся «**before**», «**here**», «**very**» и другие.

А также есть группа образование наречий в английском языке, которые являются исключением, так как образуют степени сравнения не по правилам. Их нужно заучить:

- **far – farther – farthest** (далеко);
- **far – further – furthest** (далеко);
- **badly – worse – worst** (плохо);

- **little – less – least** (мало);
- **much – more – most** (много);
- **well – better – best** (хорошо).

**Задание 1.** Создайте наречия от следующих прилагательных.

Nice, honest, easy, awful, fast, comic, high, good, agreeable, serious.

**Задание 2.** Напишите степени сравнений от следующих наречий, если это возможно.

Little, fast, simply, interestingly, now.

**Задание 3.** Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа.

1. It is wide/widely known that healthy eating habits prolong our life.
2. I think high/highly of my German teacher.
3. I can dive deep/deeply.
4. I can hard/hardly breathe.
5. This steak smells good /well.

**Задание 4.** Напишите степени сравнения.

6. Jim speaks English (fluently) \_\_\_\_\_ now than last year.
7. Sandy greeted me (politely) \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
8. Milla smiled (happily) \_\_\_\_\_ than before.
9. Alise dances (gracefully) \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
10. Could you write (clearly) \_\_\_\_\_?
11. The Nile is (немного длиннее) than the Amazon.
12. Moscow is the (определенно самый большой) city in the world.

**Задание 5.** Переведите на английский.

13. Чем больше ты куришь, тем скорее ты умрешь.
14. Чем больше ты упражняешься, тем здоровее ты будешь.
15. Чем больше ты знаешь, тем лучше.

**Домашнее задание: Выучите правило**

## *Практическое занятие №53*

### *Тема: Виды искусства*

#### **Задание 1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словам:**

место для просмотра.

где осуществляется постановка спектаклей.

театральная группа.

один из самых сложных видов искусства.

грим.

освещение.

кукольные театры.

театры оперы и балета.

музыка в стиле кантри.

фольклорная музыка.

выражение чувств.

#### **Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите тексты**

##### **Cinema**

The movies are truly an art of our time. It is the greatest aesthetic and educational force in the world today.

The invention of the photography in 1828 played a very important role in the development of the cinema. 1895 became the year when the cinema was born. After the brothers Lumier had invented the cinematography, the cinema widely spread all over the world. The first movie theatres appeared in 1904. And in 1907 the literature works started to be widely used for the movie scripts. Now different movie versions of novels and stories of famous writers are still very popular.

The movies are a powerful force in contemporary life. Cinema is also used for educational purposes. Video classes are useful when studying geography, foreign languages and many other subjects. They are also the means of getting acquainted with the world. With the help of documentary and science films one can get much information about the world around. The news on TV helps to know what happens in the world each day. It also helps to attract the attention of people to different important problems, such as hunger, earthquakes, water pollution and so on.

The cinema is also the means of entertainment. After a working day one can relax watching some good movie. Nowadays people can't just imagine their life without the art of cinema.

##### **Theatre**

The 20th century brought great changes into the theatre. Cinema, radio, television, video altered the course of the major performing arts and created the new ones. But still there are hundreds of puppet theatres, conservatoires and philharmonics, musical comedy theatres, drama theatres and opera houses where the audiences are excited at the prospect of seeing a play and the actors are

most encouraged by the warm reception. But before going to a theatre you should book a ticket at a box-office.

The most expensive seats are in the stalls, boxes and dress-circle. The seats in the balcony, pit and the upper circle are less expensive, they are cheap. Then at the entrance to the theatre the attendant tears your theatre ticket in half. He gives you your half back so that you can find your seat by its number. Another attendant shows you to your seat and sells a programme that will tell you which parts the actors are playing and how many acts there are in the play. Then you take your seat and may enjoy the play.

I have always envied the dwellers of large cities. They have so many opportunities to enjoy themselves. Theatres, cinemas, variety shows, circus, conservatoire, concert halls, etc. are at their disposal. In provincial towns like mine we have only amateur dramatics. That's why I always take the smallest chance to go to a theatre when in a city.

## **Music**

There are so many kinds of music in our life. For example, rap and pop music, rock and alternative music, industrial and disco music, drum & bass and techno music, and, of course, classic music. Different people like different music. The scientists say that they can define your character if they know what music you like. For example, they suppose that people who listen rock music are very clever and reasonable. British scientists confirm that the most of young people listen to the aggressive music as metal and rock. Scientists say that these people are good students, because of their character and assiduousness. I agree with this statement, because I think that music shows your soul and nature.

As for me, my favorite group is "Linkin Park". They sing in different styles, such as: alternative, new metal, heavy metal and rock. I like this group because of good texts and unusual musical decisions. This group was formed in 1996. They released 9 albums. I like all their songs without distinction. My favorite song is "In The End". There are six men in this group: Chester Bennington, Mike Shinoda, Rob Burdon, David Farrell, Brad Delp and Joe Hahn. The most prominent person of the group is Chester Bennington. He is very talented. Also I like him because he overcame his drug addiction and made his musical career. Nowadays he is taken the 27th place in the hit parade list of "100 of all times top heavy metal vocalists". He writes poems and composes music.

I always adored people who compose music and write poems. I think that such people are very talented. Also I believe that they can draw pictures and show their feelings by their music or poems. They can make you cry or laugh. Moreover they make you think about global problems or you may lie soft and just dream while you are listening to the music.

I guess that we can't live without music. My motto is: "Silence is killing!" As for me, I always listen to the music, when I'm happy or when I'm unhappy. It helps me in my everyday life. I listen to the music everywhere: at home, in the bus, in the street.

Nowadays we have relaxing music, which we use in medicine. More helpful than all kinds of music is classic music by such famous composers as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Vivaldi.

Music is everywhere! It's on television, over radio, in all movies! Can you imagine any movie without music?! Of course not. What if you watch television without sound, what if you see ballet without music, what if you hear voices without melody at the opera? Our life will be boring without music.

### **Задание 4. Дополните предложения.**

1. The word «theatre» comes from...

2. In the UK there are...

2. In the USA the best-known theatre centre is...

3. In Russia the two major theatre centres are...

**Задание 5. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому тексту.**

**Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологические сообщения по темам: Cinema, Theatre, Music.**

## *Практическое занятие №54*

### *Тема: Виды искусства. Закрепление лексического материала*

**Задание 1. Изучите текст. Выделите основную мысль и напишите summary (краткое изложение)**

Centuries of British development have been reflected in the characteristic features of national art, such as the stability of traditions, the aspiration for practicality and the portrayal of everyday life, characters of the ordinary English. Imagery of works and sophistication of masters' decorative fantasy peculiarly echoes with a detailed rendering of the surroundings.

The central place in English painting of the 16-17th centuries belongs to the portrait: creative traditions of H. Holbein, who was visiting the United Kingdom, were developed in the works of English miniature masters A. Oliver, H. Hilliard and C. Cooper. In their works the artists combined the usual subtlety of miniature art and thoughtful individual characteristics of the image. Impressive aristocratic portrait which had been introduced by foreign artists, found somewhat greater simplicity, objectivity and rigor in works of British followers George Riley and William Dobson.

Having taken in 1641 a position of a court painter, W. Dobson created many portraits of the royal retinue, knights and dukes. His paintings have become valuable because of their technical brilliance, integrity and disclosure of models' image and character.

The 18th century was marked by the heyday of British art. This era begins with the works of democratically motivated William Hogarth: his lively portraits and a cycle of satirical prints and paintings. Talented portraitists T. Gainsborough, J. Reynolds, H. Raeburn and A. Ramsey skillfully correlated external solemnity of the works with the inner naturalness and depth of image, its exact social and individual reflection, self-assured and free style of painting.

J. Reynolds headed the Royal Academy of Arts founded in 1768 and delivered lectures. The painter regarded that the ultimate goal of art is a reflection of the moral principles.

A national school of landscape (J. Chrome, T. Gainsborough, R. Wilson, watercolorists T. Girtin and R. Cozens) had been formed in this period in the UK. The direction of genre painting, brilliant representatives of which are such artists as J. Moreland and J. Wright, had been developing.

T. Gainsborough in his works sought to express love for nature, yearning for the past years of childhood and village life. Gainsborough drew inspiration for creating his paintings from music, which explains his broad stroke, the rhythm in the proportion of forms and colors and texture shining.

Essential role in the English culture of the 18-19th centuries was played by the works of everyday and political cartoons genre. Notable examples of this trend are the works by T. Rowlandson and J. Gillrey.

Typical for the British fine arts of the 1st half of the 19th century are the works of romanticists-fantasts: confident landscape artist William Turner and graphic artist William Blake. Works by John Constable, the founder of the realistic scenery filled with life freshness, a talented landscape and historical artist R. P. Bonington and great masters of the watercolor landscape D. Cox and J.C. Cotman have become well-known.

In his paintings John Constable glorified his homes. Painting was a way to express feelings for the artist. Constable's works are characterized by courage and independence. The artist did not follow the norms of academic art, but tried to capture his own supervision of nature.

Artists W. Morris, W. Crane and E. Burne-Jones saw the purpose of their works in adding the elements of aesthetics into life, exaltation of the handmade crafts to counterbalance faceless machine production

British genre painting of the 2nd half of the 19th century bears the imprint of the literary excitement and sentimentality, which is reflected in the works by W. H. Herkomer and W. Frith. Etchings by S. Hayden, pictures of the Scottish masters: genre artist W. McTaggart and still life artist W. McGregor are filled with a sense of the present time.

J. M. Whistler supplemented the legacy of British painting with the acute observation and gorgeous color harmony of the impressionism, which was developed by W. Steer and W. Sickert, the creators of the "New English Art Club", which was founded in 1886-1886.

Artist of the "Club" sought to recreate everyday life, the images of the ordinary people in their works; they were looking for ways of picturing true contemporary reality. W. Steer was famous for wonderful landscapes, which clearly convey the state of nature: the weather, humidity, daytime. W. Sickert skillfully portrayed seemingly lackluster themes, in which deep feelings and dramatic emotional state of a person were hidden.

Realistic direction is inherent for the British fine arts of the first half of the 20th century. Like in other countries, communities of progressively oriented artists who sought to reflect objective reality in their works came up in England. The thread of resistance to fascism runs through the works of the interwar and war period

After the war, the British masters worked on realistic works about life of the ordinary people. The seamy sides of life are reflected in a number of works by J. Bratby, J. Smith, E. Middledich.

## **Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

- What about going to the theatre this weekend, Jane?
- I don't mind, Mark. Do you know what is on at our Opera House?
- It's "The Queen of Spades" by Tchaikovsky. And I am lucky enough to have two tickets for this Sunday. I'd like to invite you, Jane.
- Oh, how can I refuse your invitation? It's my favourite opera! Who is playing the leading role?
- Well. The cast is excellent. The billboard says Alice West and Peter Allen are starring.
- I love the operas where Alice stars. Her singing is very expressive and powerful.
- Our seats are in the stalls, Row 5, in the middle. So we'll be quite close to the stage. Although I prefer dress-circle seats because you can get a good view of the stage.
- The seats are splendid, Mark. And we won't need any opera-glasses. Is it a matinee performance?
- No, it's an evening performance. It starts at 6.30 p.m
- Well, did you like the opera, Jane?

- Oh, it was a superb performance! And Alice was a great success with the public. She was at her best as always.

- Yes. The house was packed. There wasn't a single seat vacant today. I was absolutely thrilled with a beautiful voice of the Countess. She really captivated the audience. However, frankly speaking, the soprano voice of Lisa was sometimes a little out of tune.

- Really? I didn't notice that. I just enjoyed every minute of the opera: from the moment the curtain rose till the end of the last act!

- I am glad you enjoyed the performance.

- And I'm very thankful to you for such a wonderful evening, Mark.

**Задание 3. Напишите по-английски.**

моя книга.

ее ручка.

наша комната.

его собака.

ваш портфель.

их комната.

твоя машина.

**Задание 4. Замените выделенные слова местоимениями.**

1. Peter helped the pupils to translate the text.

2. Mother asks Mary to wash the plates.

3. My friend writes a letter to his sister.

4. Jane took 3books from the library (there).

5. His cousins live in Moscow.

6. Our grandfather and grandmother will come tomorrow.

7. Mary works in a shop.

**Задание 5. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.**

1. ... am sitting on the sofa.

2. ... are watching TV.

3. Are ... from England?

4. ... is going home.

5. ... are playing football.

6. ... is a wonderful day.



7. ... are speaking English.
8. Is ... your sister?
9. ... are swimming in the pool
10. ... they in the cinema?

**Задание 6. Выберите правильные притягательные местоимения.**

1. Is this (your/yours) book?
2. It's (their/theirs) door, not (our/ours).
3. They're new pupils and I don't know (their/theirs) names.
4. (My/Mine) flat is bigger than.
5. That's not (my/mine) books. (My/Mine) is new.

**Задание 7. Выберите правильные местоимения в объектом падеже.**

1. The teacher always gives the pupils homework.  
a) me b) them c) you
2. I read the book to my little sister.  
a) her b) us c) him
3. The boys are riding their bikes.  
a) it b) them c) her
4. My father is writing a letter to John.  
a) him b) her c) me
5. I don't know the answer.  
a) the b) her c) it
6. Open the window, please.  
a) it b) them c) US

Домашнее задание: Выучите диалог по ролям (задание 2)

## Практическое занятие №55-56

### Тема: Виды искусства. Изучение грамматического материала «Имя числительное»

Числительные – это самостоятельная часть речи, которая указывает на количество предметов или их порядок. Английские числительные также называются количественными прилагательными. и в предложении могут выступать в качестве определения или же именной частью сложного сказуемого. Числительные английского языка подразделяются на количественные и порядковые числительные. Количественные числительные

Количественные числительные (cardinal numbers) указывают на количество объектов. Отвечают на вопрос «сколько?».

1 – one	11 – eleven	21 – twenty-one
2 – two	12 – twelve	22 – twenty-two
3 – three	13 – thirteen	23 – twenty-three
4 – four	14 – fourteen	24 – twenty-four
5 – five	15 – fifteen	25 – twenty-five
6 – six	16 – sixteen	26 – twenty-six
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	27 – twenty-seven
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	28 – twenty-eight
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	29 – twenty-nine
10 – ten	20 – twenty	30 – thirty
40 – forty	200 – two hundred	
50 – fifty	1000 – one thousand	
60 – sixty	1200 – one thousand two hundred / twelve hundred	
70 – seventy	100 000 – one hundred thousand	
80 – eighty	1 000 000 – one million	
90 – ninety	1 000 000 000 – one billion (миллиард)	
100 – one hundred		

При счете используя сотни, тысячи, миллионы и т.д. к числительным не прибавляется окончание -s, указывающее на множественное число. Окончание -s используется, когда числительные выступают в качестве существительных (кто? что?), то есть в сочетаниях dozens of (дюжины, много), hundreds of (сотни), thousands of (тысячи) в значении «очень много».

- *I bought twelve eggs. I hope it will be enough.* – Я купила двенадцать яиц. Надеюсь, этого будет достаточно.
- *There were dozens of students from our university at this party.* – На этой вечеринке были десятки студентов с нашего универа.
- *Two hundred dollars for this shirt is too expensive.* – Двести долларов за эту рубашку – это слишком дорого.
- *Hundreds of people protested against new economic reforms.* – Сотни людей протестовали против новых экономических реформ.

Количественные числительные используются в номерах страниц, глав, томов, аудиторий, домов, автобусов и т.д. В этом случае данные существительные используются без артикля, а числительные ставятся после существительных, к которым относятся.

- *We stopped reading at page fifty-five (55).* – Мы остановились читать на пятьдесят пятой странице.
- *The next lecture will be in room four five four (454).* – Следующая лекция будет в четыреста пятьдесят четвертой комнате.

Порядковые числительные

Порядковые числительные (ordinal numerals) указывают на порядок объектов, их порядковый номер. Они отвечают на вопрос «который по счету?». Большинство порядковых числительных образуется с помощью окончания -th.

1 – first	11 – eleventh	21 – twenty-first
2 – second	12 – twelfth	22 – twenty-second
3 – third	13 – thirteenth	23 – twenty-third
4 – fourth	14 – fourteenth	24 – twenty-fourth
5 – fifth	15 – fifteenth	25 – twenty-fifth
6 – sixth	16 – sixteenth	26 – twenty-sixth
7 – seventh	17 – seventeenth	27 – twenty-seventh
8 – eighth	18 – eighteenth	28 – twenty-eighth
9 – ninth	19 – nineteenth	29 – twenty-ninth
10 – tenth	20 – twentieth	
30 – thirtieth	100 – hundredth	
40 – fortieth	200 – two hundredth	
50 – fiftieth	1000 – thousandth	
60 – sixtieth	1200 – one thousand two hundredth	
70 – seventieth	100 000 – hundred thousandth	
80 – eightieth	1 000 000 – millionth	
90 – ninetieth	1 000 000 000 – billionth (миллиардный)	

Существительные, перед которыми стоят порядковые числительные, используются с определенным артиклем the. Они отвечают на вопрос «который по счету?».

- *It is the first time I see such beautiful flowers.* – В первый раз я вижу такие красивые цветы!
- *The tenth candy was too much for me.* – Десятая конфета была для меня лишней.
- *Matt was the hundredth customer that day so he got a present.* – В тот день Мэтт был сотым покупателем, поэтому он получил подарок.

### Особенности числительных

#### Ноль

Цифра ноль в английском языке в зависимости от контекста может читаться по-разному: zero, o, nil.

Ноль произносится как «zero», когда ноль используется в дробях, процентах, телефонных номерах и в определенных выражениях.

- *Please, write down my phone number: three-two-four zero-zero-one six-eight-six.* – Пожалуйста, запишите мой телефон: 3-2-4 0-0-1 6-8-6.
- *There is 0% chance that we will win.* – У нас нулевые шансы того, что мы выиграем.

O (читается, как английская буква o [эи]) – используется в обозначении годов, времени, в адресах, иногда в телефонных номерах.

- *It happened in fourteen o seven.* – Это произошло в 1407 году.
- *Our train leaves at thirteen o five.* – Наш поезд отправляется в 13:05.

Nil – используется в счете спортивных матчей.

- *Our team won with the score three-nil.* – Наша команда выиграла со счетом 3-0.
- *And the game is ending in a draw with a score nil-nil. Such a tough game it was!* – И игра заканчивается ничьей со счетом ноль-ноль. Какая была напряженная игра!

Иногда в британском варианте английского языка встречается слово naught или nought в значении «ноль», «нуль», «ничто». Сейчас его использование в качестве цифры считается устаревшим и само слово чаще всего используется в фразеологизмах.

- *All Kate's plans came to naught.* – Все планы Кейт свелись к нулю.
- *That guy is naught but a worthless fool.* – Тот парень просто никчемный дурак.

## Летоисчисление

Годы в английском языке обозначаются количественными числительными.

Четырехзначные годы при чтении делятся пополам и эти половинки читаются как два отдельных числа. Однако, миллениумы (тысячелетия, например, 2000 г.) читаются тысячами. Годы, состоящие из трех чисел, могут также делиться и читаться как однозначное и двузначное числа, или же они могут читаться как обычное трехзначное число. Годы нынешнего столетия могут читаться как обычные четырехзначные числа.

BC – Before Christ – до Рождества Христова, до нашей эры.

AD – Anno Domini – после Рождества Христова, наша эра.

- 2000 BC – *two thousand BC*
- 1825 – *eighteen twenty-five*
- 1660 BC – *sixteen sixty BC*
- 1901 – *nineteen o one*
- 33 AD – *thirty-three AD*
- 2000 – *two thousand*
- 1003 – *ten o three*
- 2016 – *twenty sixteen, two thousand sixteen*

## Дроби

Простые дроби (fractions) в английском языке часто пишутся словами и через дефис, если в числителе или знаменателе не используется свой дефис. Для числителя (numerator) используются количественные числительные, а для знаменателя (denominator) – порядковые.

- $1/2$  – *one-half, a half (0.5)*
- $1/100$  – *one-hundredth (0.01)*
- $1/5$  – *one-fifth*
- $1/1000$  – *one-thousandth*
- $2/7$  – *two-seventh*
- $44/73$  – *forty-four seventy-third*
- $27/100$  – *twenty-seven hundredth*
- *6 целых 15/19* – *six and fifteen-nineteenth*

Десятичные дроби (decimals) в английском языке читаются с помощью слова point (точка), после которой все цифры читаются отдельно. Это правило не относится к счету денег.

- 0.2 – *zero point two (point two)*
- 1.05 – *one point zero five*
- 0.25 – *zero point two five (point two five)*
- 3.005 – *three point zero zero five*
- 120.85 – *one hundred twenty point eight five*
- 13.445 – *thirteen point four four five*

## Проценты

Проценты (percentages) в английском языке обозначаются словом percent (процент). После числительных слово percent никогда не принимает окончание множественного числа -s, так как с французского языка это слово дословно переводится как «из сотни», «на сотню».

- 1% – *one percent*
- 10% – *ten percent*
- 255% – *two hundred fifty-five percent*
- 30.55% – *thirty point five five percent*

## Деньги

Для счета денег в английском языке сначала произносится число, а потом название валюты. Если число состоит из десятичной дроби, то произносится целая часть, название валюты, после которой десятичная часть (копейки) произносится как обычное число. В конце может добавляться название монеты, если оно существует.

- \$2 – *two dollars*
- €14,99 – *fourteen euros ninety nine (cents, euro cents)*
- £204 – *two hundred and four pounds*
- ₴167 – *one hundred and sixty seven hryvnias*
- ₰25.15 – *twenty five roubles and fifteen kopecks*
- ¥10 000 – *ten thousand yen*

Арифметические действия

При арифметических действиях глагол to be или to equal (равняться) в большинстве случаев употребляется в форме единственного числа.

- $2 + 1 = 3$  – *two plus one is three.*
- $5 - 4 = 1$  – *five minus four equals one.*
- $20 \times 2 = 40$  – *twenty multiplied by two is forty.*
- $30 : 6 = 5$  – *thirty divided by six equals five.*

В случае сложения глагол может стоять также в форме множественного числа. Также может использоваться глагол to make.

- $3 + 21 = 24$  – *three and twenty-one are twenty-four.*
- $5 + 100 = 105$  – *five plus hundred equal one hundred five.*
- $7 + 3 = 10$  – *seven and three make ten.*

### Задание 1. Spell the NUMBERS.

\_\_ N \_\_

T W \_\_

T H R \_\_ \_\_

F \_\_ \_\_ R

F \_\_ V \_\_

S \_\_ X

S \_\_ V \_\_ N

\_\_ \_\_ G H T

N \_\_ N \_\_

T \_\_ N

**Задание 2. Заполните таблицу.**

One	eleven
Two	
Three	
	fourteen
Five	
	Sixteen
Seven	
Eight	
	Nineteen

**Задание 3. Write the final result.**

Example: Ten + nine: nineteen

a) Twenty one + four:

b) Sixty + nineteen:

c) Ninety two + four:

d) Forty+ sixteen:

e) Eighty + seven:

f) Fifty + twenty:

g) Fifty + thirteen:

h) Thirty + sixteen:

i) Thirty three + four:

j) Eleven + nine:

k) Seventy + eight:

l) Seventy + fifteen:

**Задание 4. Write the numbers.**

1. The number of Dwarves Snow White lived with — \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Celsius freezing point — \_\_\_\_\_
3. Days in April — \_\_\_\_\_
4. The number of letters in the English alphabet — \_\_\_\_\_
5. An unlucky number — \_\_\_\_\_
6. Teeth in the normal human mouth — \_\_\_\_\_
7. The number of years in a millennium — \_\_\_\_\_
8. The number of months in a year — \_\_\_\_\_

9. Days in December – \_\_\_\_\_
10. Degrees in a right angle — \_\_\_\_\_
11. Books in a trilogy — \_\_\_\_\_
12. Minutes in an hour — \_\_\_\_\_
13. Legs has an octopus — \_\_\_\_\_
14. The number of cents in a half-dollar — \_\_\_\_\_
15. Players in a soccer team — \_\_\_\_\_
16. Number of hours in a day — \_\_\_\_\_
17. Celsius boiling point — \_\_\_\_\_

**Задание 5. Образуйте сочетания данных в скобках количественных числительных в словесной форме и данных в скобках существительных во множественном числе:**

Пример: (2) (a man) – two men,

(3) (a woman),

(12) (a child),

(15) (an ox),

(18) (a sheep),

(32) (a tooth),

(57) (a bison),

(95) (a forget-me-not).

**Задание 6. Choose the correct form.**

1. My daughter is still a teenager. She is only fifteen/fifty.
2. He knew it was a painting worth \$10 million/millions.
3. Three hundred/Three hundreds people gathered at the stadium.
4. In the section 2/section 2 we also suggest other topics that need to be researched.
5. The first battle of the American Revolution was fought in year/the year 1775.
6. Hundred/A hundred years ago the principal means of communication was by post and telegraph.
7. How many children are there in the school? About three hundred/three hundreds.
8. The report has got over five hundred/five hundreds pages.
9. It happened in the year two thousand and two/two thousand and second.
10. All International flights are from Terminal One /the Terminal One.

**Задание 7. Заполните пропуски данными в скобках количественными числительными в словесной форме.**

1. The division of the circle into \_\_\_\_\_ (360) parts occurred in ancient India, as evidenced in the Rigveda
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (22 200) donors from Manchester have been honoured at an awards ceremony for donating.
3. The newly elected board of directors consists of \_\_\_\_\_ (42) new members.
4. Chelsea won \_\_\_\_\_ (2:0) against Marseille at Stamford Bridge.

5. Russia is the largest country in the world by surface area, covering more than \_\_\_\_\_ (1/8) of the Earth's inhabited land area, with over \_\_\_\_\_ (144 000 000) people at the end of March \_\_\_\_\_ 2016.

**Задание 8. Hundred or hundreds? Choose the correct item.**

1. There were hundreds of people/hundred of people at the pool today.
2. That dress costs hundreds of pounds/hundreds of pound.
3. We've driven a hundred miles/a hundred mile in the last two hours.
4. I agree with you one hundred percent/one hundreds percent.
5. Hundreds/hundred of people watched the football match at the i stadium.
6. Eight hundred/eight hundreds is not enough. Her paintings cost thousands/thousand.
7. Benjamin received cards from scores/score of local people.
8. People are leaving the Nationalist Party by the score/by a score.
9. Nearly a thousand/thousands football fans were arrested.
10. There are literally thousands/thousand of people without homes.

**Задание 9. Заполните пропуски данными в скобках существительными hundred, thousand, million, billion в единственном числе (с артиклем или без артикля) или во множественном числе.**

1. Over the past two years, over \_\_\_\_\_ (million) immigrants found work, many illegally.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (thousand) of bees have been stolen from a British university.
3. Two \_\_\_\_\_ (hundred) years after the Constitution was signed, free-enterprise economics had produced doubtful results.
4. State prosecutors investigate more than \_\_\_\_\_ (thousand) cases of stolen babies in Spain.
5. According to the estimate, the world population has exceeded the number of seven \_\_\_\_\_ (billion) people
6. Officials issued public warnings after \_\_\_\_\_ (hundred) of sharks were spotted in the waters.
7. Roman Abramovich threw a party costing five \_\_\_\_\_ (million) pounds.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (million) of people in West Africa must be protected from a serious food crisis.
9. It has been found that walking ten \_\_\_\_\_ (thousand) steps a day will help you drop undesired pounds.

**Задание 10. Write the sentences.**

Children in a running competition.

John – number 1, Peter – number 5, Joe – number 6, Lena – number 2, Spike – number 4, Jane – number 3

ПРИМЕР: John was the First.

1. Lena was the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Peter was the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Joe was the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jane was the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Spike was the \_\_\_\_\_.



**Задание 11. Write the correct ordinal number.**

1. Saturday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year is June. .
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year is March.
4. In a competition the gold medal is for the \_\_\_\_\_ place and the silver medal is for the \_\_\_\_\_ place.

**Задание 12. Заполните таблицу.**

1	one	1 <sup>st</sup>	first
2		2 <sup>nd</sup>	second
3	three	3 <sup>rd</sup>	third
4		4 <sup>th</sup>	fourth
5	five	5 <sup>th</sup>	fifth
6		6 <sup>th</sup>	sixth
7		7 <sup>th</sup>	seventh
8	eight	8 <sup>th</sup>	eighth
9		9 <sup>th</sup>	ninth
10		10 <sup>th</sup>	tenth
11		11 <sup>th</sup>	
12		12 <sup>th</sup>	
13		13 <sup>th</sup>	
14	fourteen	14 <sup>th</sup>	
15		15 <sup>th</sup>	
16	sixteen	16 <sup>th</sup>	sixteenth
17		17 <sup>th</sup>	
18		18 <sup>th</sup>	
19		19 <sup>th</sup>	
20		20 <sup>th</sup>	
21		21 <sup>st</sup>	twenty first
22	twenty two	22 <sup>nd</sup>	
23		23 <sup>rd</sup>	
24		24 <sup>th</sup>	twenty fourth
25	twenty five	25 <sup>th</sup>	
26		26 <sup>th</sup>	
27		27 <sup>th</sup>	
28		28 <sup>th</sup>	
29		29 <sup>th</sup>	
30	thirty	30 <sup>th</sup>	
31		31 <sup>st</sup>	

**Задание 13. Identify the ordinal position of the following letters: (The first one is done for you)**

1. H is the eighth letter.
2. T is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
3. Q is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
4. N is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
5. P is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
6. K is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.

7. M is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
8. R is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
9. S is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
10. O is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
11. L is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
12. J is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
13. G is the \_\_\_\_\_ letter.

**Задание 14. Choose the correct form.**

1. It happened in the middle of the twentyth/twentieth century.
2. I usually go to school by bus six/bus sixth.
3. He is now ranked hundred/hundredth in the world of tennis.
4. 1999 was the second hundred/the two hundredth anniversary of; Pushkin's birth.
5. The car changed the life of people in the 20th/the 20s century.
6. At least two third/two thirds of the novel is about the life of people in the 19th century.
7. He was the third/the thirdth to arrive.
8. 8 The USA ranks third/three in population.
9. I am the one hundred and first/one hundredth and first in this huge line.
10. Vincent Van Gogh's paintings are among the most famous of the 19 century / the 19th century.

## *Практическое занятие №57*

### *Тема: Языки и литература*

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

“Do you speak English?” – we can often hear this question when we travel abroad. Although there are more than 3 thousand languages in the world, English is the most widely spoken language today. It’s not as easy as Esperanto and probably not as beautiful as French but still it’s an international language which has become official in almost 40 countries. Modern English is widely used in international business, politics, sports, medicine, tourism and science. It is everywhere nowadays: in different signs, clothing labels, shops and computers. Besides it is becoming more and more essential if you want to enter a university or apply for a good and well-paid job. We can also study the most popular language as a nice hobby because there are so many beautiful songs, interesting films and useful Internet sites in English.

It’s rather hard but quite possible to speak English fluently and correctly. But you should work hard at the new language and study its grammar, spelling and vocabulary. You need to listen to educational records frequently, watch films in the original with subtitles and attend language courses. And if you can afford it you should travel to English-speaking countries because it’s a great experience to talk to native speakers there.

The language of Shakespeare seems to be a universal means of communication for a long time. So mastering English today is a must for every educated person and it is sure to give you much confidence and knowledge. Studying the language can be very exciting and enjoyable. I fully agree with a proverb: “A new language is a new world.”

#### **Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык**

1. knowledge of a foreign language
2. a sign of good education
3. I have been studying a foreign language for
4. to give you a lot of opportunities
5. to get a well-paid job
6. make it a habit to study
7. ability to speak
8. to broaden your mind
9. help you while travelling
10. not very good at grammar

#### **Задание 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык**

1. Knowledge of foreign languages is very necessary nowadays.
2. First of all, it is a sign of good education.
3. I have been studying English for 10 years.
4. Knowing English gives you a lot of opportunities, for example...
5. I understand that without English I won’t be able to get a well-paid job.
6. The most important thing is to make it a habit to study regularly.
7. The ability to speak a foreign language can help you in communication.
8. Knowing a foreign language is sure to broaden your mind as ...
9. Knowing foreign languages will help you while travelling and the more so because people will be much friendlier if you address them in their own language.
10. To be honest, I am not very good at grammar.

#### **Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. Why learning foreign languages is important?
2. How does knowledge of languages help businessmen, scientists, people of art?
3. Why do you learn English?
4. Is English an easy language to learn?
5. Would you like to learn one more language? Why?

#### **Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение, используя данный план**

1. How do people learn their mother tongue?
2. What foreign languages were most popular in Russia in the past and why?
3. Why is it important for modern people to speak at least one foreign language?
4. Where can you use a foreign language in a real life situation?
5. Why is it important to save national languages?

## Практическое занятие №58

### Тема: Языки и литература. Закрепление лексического материала

#### Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Literature of the 20th century refers to world literature produced during the 20th century. The range of years is, for the purpose of this article, literature written from (roughly) 1900 through the 1990s.

In terms of the Euro-American tradition, the main periods are captured in the bipartite division, Modernist literature and Postmodern literature, flowering from roughly 1900 to 1940 and 1960 to 1990 respectively, divided, as a rule of thumb, by World War II. The somewhat malleable term of contemporary literature is usually applied with a post-1960 cutoff point.

Although these terms (modern, contemporary and postmodern) are most applicable to Western literary history, the rise of globalization has allowed European literary ideas to spread into non-Western cultures fairly rapidly, so that Asian and African literatures can be included into these divisions with only minor qualifications. And in some ways, such as in Postcolonial literature, writers from non-Western cultures were on the forefront of literary development.

Technological advances during the 20th century allowed cheaper production of books, resulting in a significant rise in production of popular literature and trivial literature, comparable to the development in music. The division of "popular literature" and "high literature" in the 20th century is by no means absolute, and various genres such as detectives or science fiction fluctuate between the two. For the most part of the century mostly ignored by mainstream literary criticism, these genres develop their own establishments and critical awards, such as the Nebula Award (since 1965), the British Fantasy Award (since 1971) or the Mythopoeic Awards (since 1971).

Towards the end of the 20th century, electronic literature develops as a genre due to the development of hypertext and later the world wide web.

The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually throughout the century (with the exception of 1914, 1918, 1935 and 1940–1943), the first laureate (1901) being Sully Prudhomme. The New York Times Best Seller list has been published since 1942.

The best-selling works of the 20th century are estimated to be Quotations from Chairman Mao (1966, 900 million copies), Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone (1997, 120 million copies), And Then There Were None (1939, 115 million copies) and The Lord of the Rings (1954/55, 100 million copies). The Lord of the Rings was also voted "book of the century" in various surveys. Perry Rhodan (1961 to present) boasts as being the best-selling book series, with an estimated total of 1 billion copies sold.

#### Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику

book	[bʊk]	книга
author	['ɔ:θə]	автор
page	[peɪdʒ]	страница
language	['læŋgwɪdʒ]	язык
article	['ɑ:tɪkl]	статья (напр. в газете)
character	['kærɪktə]	характер (персонаж)
reader	['ri:də]	читатель
text	[tekst]	текст

title	[ 'taɪtl]	название
critic	[ 'krɪtɪk]	критик
context	[ 'kɒntekst]	контекст
writing	[ 'raɪtɪŋ]	написание, почерк, письмо (процесс письма)
literature	[ 'lɪtərɪtʃə]	литература
reading	[ 'riːdɪŋ]	чтение
novel	[ 'nɒvəl]	роман
tale	[teɪl]	сказка, история
story	[ 'stɔːri]	история, рассказ
mystery	[ 'mɪstəri]	тайна, мистика
publication	[ ,pʌblɪ 'keɪʃən]	публикация
poem	[ 'pəʊɪm]	стихотворение
essay	[ 'eseɪ]	эссе, сочинение
drama	[ 'drɑːmə]	драма, постановка в театре или на ТВ
fiction	[ 'fɪkʃən]	вымысел
journal	[ 'dʒɜːnl]	дневник (журнал)
episode	[ 'epɪsəʊd]	эпизод
adventure	[əd 'ventʃə]	приключение
tragedy	[ 'trædʒɪdi]	трагедия
poet	[ 'pəʊɪt]	поэт
poetry	[ 'pəʊɪtri]	поэзия
plot	[plɒt]	сюжет
writer	[ 'raɪtə]	писатель

### Задание 3. Сосоставьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

### Задание 4. Преведите текст с русского на английский

Книга во все времена играет главную роль в развитии человечества. С появлением первых книг начали появляться библиотеки. Библиотеки хранят в себе знания и историю веков. Их изначальная функция - передавать накопившиеся знания, опыт и культурные ценности будущему поколению. Библиотеки являются основным местом, где люди могут получить нужную им информацию. Но к сожалению, с появлением интернета роль библиотек значительно снизилась, потому что всемирная глобальная сеть способна предоставляет необходимую информацию в считанные минуты, что позволяет сэкономить массу времени.

Библиотеки бывают разные, в них хранятся не только книжные издания, но и газеты, журналы. Библиотеки имеют свои архивы. Различают научные библиотеки, государственные, школьные. Существует множество специализированных библиотек, предоставляющих техническую и справочную литературу.

Работники библиотек разными способами стараются привлечь читателей: устраивают литературные вечера, организуют кружки по интересам, курсы иностранных языков. Библиотека - это уникальное место с особой атмосферой, наполненное знаниями всего мира. Тишина, тиканье часов, шелест бумаги - все это завораживает и успокаивает. Раньше многие люди посещали библиотеки чтобы провести свой досуг за чтением интересной книги. Сейчас, студенты, школьники, научные работники всегда могут найти в них очень редкие издания.

Совсем недавно появились электронные библиотеки, но к сожалению в электронном виде не всегда можно найти нужную книгу. Не смотря на появление компьютеризации и цифровых технологий, все ещё есть достаточно желающих посещать библиотеки, посидеть в тихом зале и укутать себя запахом старых книг. Разве это не прекрасно?

### **Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

Helen: Hi, Mike. How are you?

Mike: Hi, Helen. I'm fine thank you. And you?

Helen: I'm also well. How is school?

Mike: Everything is fine. I have excellent marks almost in all subjects. The only problem is literature. As you know I'm not a fan of reading.

Helen: Yes, I know. Speaking of me, I love literature and I read quite a lot.

Mike: That's exactly why I asked you to come over. We have to write a short summary of a favourite book. Well, I don't have any. I was wondering if you could help me with this task. In return I can help you with Maths.

Helen: Sounds good. I'll gladly help you.

Mike: So, what's your favourite book and what are we going to write about?

Helen: I'd choose to write about J. D. Salinger's novel «The Catcher in the Rye». It's one of my favourite books.

Mike: What's it about?

Helen: It's a psychological novel about one teenage boy's life. In fact, the plot is rather exciting.

Mike: Sounds like an interesting book. I think I should read it one day. What else can we mention in the summary?

Helen: We should write about the difficulties that occur in the main hero's life.

Mike: Which difficulties?

Helen: The author describes Holden Caulfield's life at the time when he's suffering a nervous breakdown. He is sixteen years old and he is currently undergoing treatment at a medical institution. He feels lonely and desperate. We should mention all these facts in the summary.

Mike: What else?

Helen: Well, we should mention that the events of the novel take place in New York right before Christmas. The boy is expelled from school, but he doesn't want to tell his parents, as it's not the first time he's been expelled. He can't return to the dormitory as he had a conflict with his roommate. All he can do is to stay at a cheap hotel.

Mike: Continue, please, I'm making notes. Майк: Продолжай, пожалуйста, я записываю.

Helen: He looks for support and at least some understanding everywhere, but he doesn't find any, which makes him even more depressed. On the way he faces lots of mishaps and even when he gets home he doesn't find any understanding.

Mike: What happens at the end?

Helen: Well, after all the unfortunate events that happened to him Holden suffers a mental breakdown and is sent to receive treatment at a psychiatric center.

Mike: How sad! I don't understand why the book is called «The Catcher in the Rye».

Helen: There is an answer to your question. This expression appears when his younger sister asks him what he really wants to do in life. He says that he wants to be a catcher in the rye to prevent children who are playing nearby in a field of rye from going over the cliff.

Mike: That's a great answer I should say. He must be a good person with a kind heart after all.

Helen: That's true. However the novel is sad and full of negative moments.

Mike: Well, this seems to be a great story. I'm sure Mrs. Linn will appreciate our summary.

Helen: I hope so.

**Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалог по изученной теме.**



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