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«Курский государственный университет»

Колледж коммерции, технологий и сервиса

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и
программирование



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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 коли
чественное 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 Petrouns — 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 «Хобби»

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
- уставать
- 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 we 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
Deep-frying		
Quick cooking in boiling fat	Retains some vitamins	Increases the fat content of foods
Dry-frying		
Fat-free frying	No fat added. Good retention of vitamins and minerals	Only suitable for foods containing some natural fat
Stir-frying		
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
Microwaving		
Cooking in a microwave oven	Minimal vitamin loss	Uneven cooking with "cold" and "hot" spots in food
Braising and stewing		
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
Grilling		
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
Boiling		
Cooking in large amounts of water	Improves texture of tough vegetables	Some vitamin loss to liquid
Poaching		
Simmering in a little liquid	No added fat	Some vitamin loss
Steaming		
Cooking over steam that is converted from a little water	Preserves most nutrients and flavour	Need to watch cooking time carefully to prevent overcooking
Roasting		
Cooking with intense, dry heat	Succulent meat; vegetables retain some vitamins	Vitamin loss. Fat added to meat with the basting
Pot-roasting		
Slow baking in a covered dish	No added fat	Some vitamin loss
Pressure cooking		
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 cup 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 is to coffee.

Задание 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Setting a table must begin with good preparation and organization. Check carefully for the perfect clearness 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?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Healthy lifestyle

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tenses. 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 product, 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 6. 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 7. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 8. 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 9. 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 №26
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 №27

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 №28

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 №29-30

Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия. 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 №31

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 №32-33

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 №34

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 №35

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 №36-37

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

Singular	Plural
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

Singular	Plural
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 №38

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 №39

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 монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №40

Тема: Обычаи традиции, поверья народов России и зарубежных стран.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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 Delsol 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 2. Изучите активную лексику к тексту:

Contribution- вклад

Playwright- драматург

Acting company- актерская группа

Experience- опыт

Stage- сцена

To stage a play- ставить пьесу

Scenery- декорации сцены

Part- роль

Gift- дар

To perform- исполнять роль, пьесу

In detail- подробно

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Nowadays people seem to read newspapers mostly. Many people are fond of reading detective stories or spy thrillers. I myself prefer books about politics, history, travel-books and biographies. It is my dream to become a student of the department of foreign languages and to be

able to read the books by my favourite English and American writers in the original.

As for the American writers, I like to read books by Mark Twain and O'Henry.

I enjoy reading books by such English writers as Charles Dickens, Robert Stevenson, Walter Scott. My favourite English writer is William Shakespeare, one of the most outstanding personalities in the world literature.

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon not far from London. His father, John Shakespeare, came to Stratford from a village and opened a shop there. He never became a rich man but at one time he was an important official in the city. William Shakespeare lived in Stratford until he was twenty-one. He got married and had three children. At the age of 21 William left Stratford for London to join a company of actors. He was a very good actor and an excellent playwright. William Shakespeare lived and worked in London for 25 years. By the end of the 16th century William Shakespeare and his friends had enough money to build their own theatre - the Globe.

In all Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, 2 long poems, a sonnet cycle of 155 small pieces.

William Shakespeare had a natural gift for comedy. In his comedies *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *As you Like It*, *The Twelfth Night* William Shakespeare describes the adventures of young men and women, their love, friendship, happiness.

Shakespeare's tragedies *King Lear*, *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet* depict noblemen who opposed evil in the world. Since they were written there has never been a time when at least some of Shakespeare's plays were not staged.

In England and other countries it is the highest honour for an actor to be invited to play in a comedy or a tragedy by Shakespeare. In the last 35 years all the plays by W. Shakespeare have been filmed. Since 1879 Shakespeare's Festival has been held every year at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. In what century was William Shakespeare born?
2. What education did Shakespeare get?
3. Where many of his plays were staged?
4. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
5. Name some of Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies?

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №41

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 №42

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

A) 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.

B) 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.

C) 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.

D) 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 №43
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 №44

Тема: Жизнь в городе, деревне. 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 определённым 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.

-able	-ible	-ful	-less	-ous	-ual	-ic
-ish	-en	-y	-ive	-ant	-ent	-ate

- **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 №45

Тема: Переговоры

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Communicating».

Communications

This word keeps cropping up. In all aspects of managing, and in all functions of the organization, the degree of success is directly related to the quality of communication. Communication is the «nervous system» of managing.

It is both formal and informal. Management Information Systems, meetings, instructions, notice-boards, memos and so on are examples of formal communication. They are usually planned and specific.

Informal communication can be planned to some degree. If it is important that certain people speak to each other regularly, it may be arranged that their offices are close to one another. In this way, the people concerned will meet in the corridor or in the offices chat.

The «grapevine» (the channel for gossip) is the sort of informal communication that managers should try to keep to a minimum as it is almost certainly inaccurate and can even be mischievous. It often arises through lack of proper communication. We are information-seeking animals. We need information to help us make decisions about our environment. If we have only partial information, we still constantly make decisions about what is going on around us, only we «make up» the information we are lacking.

Communication can be verbal, written, drawn or non-verbal. It can take many forms: letters, reports, memos, news-sheets, charts, graphs, blue prints, forms (invoices, orders); meetings, discussions, interviews, chat presentations; smiles, frowns, relaxed or tense posture, stressed or anxious behaviour.

When thinking about communication, we should remember that it is impossible to divorce meanings from feelings. Whatever is written or said has a meaning that the communication intended to transmit. But the choice of words, the tone and the timing, together with facial expressions and body posture, will generate feelings in the person receiving the message.

Задание 2. Найдите ответы в тексте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the degree of success in business directly related to?
2. What are examples of formal communication?
3. What is the «grapevine»?
4. What types of communication can you name?
5. What forms can communication take?

Задание 3. Вместо пропусков вставьте подходящее слово (transmit, nervous, information, animals).

1. Communication is the « ... system» of managing.
2. ... communications can be planned to some degree.
3. We are information seeking.

4. Whatever is written or said has a meaning that the communication intended to ...

Задание 4. Озглавьте каждый абзац текста

Задание 5. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме.

Практическое занятие №46

Тема: Переговоры

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Negotiations are complex because one is dealing with both facts and people. It is clear that negotiators above all must have a good understanding of a subject. They must be aware of the company`s general policy, initial bargaining position as well as fallback position.

However, awareness of these facts may not necessarily suffice to reach the agreement. The role of human factor must be taken into account. The approach and strategy in negotiations are influenced by cool, clear logical analyses. But the personal needs of the actors must therefore be considered. These needs might include the need for friendship, goodwill, credibility, recognition of status and authority, a desire to be appreciated and promoted as well as the need to get home earlier on Friday evening.

Researches, who have studied negotiations, recommend separate people from facts. Moreover, while negotiations indirect and impersonal forms should be used. Furthermore, a really tough negotiator should be hard on the facts but soft on the people.

Language also varies according to negotiating style adopted: it can be either a co-operative or a competitive mode. Cooperative style is based on win-win principles when both parties want to benefit from the deal. This style is often accepted within one company or between companies with longstanding relations when common goals are being pursued. Competitive negotiation style can be appropriate for one-off contracts when the aim is to get the best results possible without considering future relations and risks of the breakdown of negotiations. Moreover, the language can become hostile and threatening.

In reality negotiations are a complex mode of co-operative and competitive styles. Negotiating successfully implies dealing with four main components of negotiations: people, facts, co-operation and competition.

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Напишите ответ на письмо:

Dear friend,

Thank you very much for you letter. You ask me about my family and how. I spend my free time. I live with my parents and my younger brother Peter. My mother likes cooking. She cooks

very nice food-steaks, fried chicken, vegetables salads and cakes. On Sundays my grandparents often come to dinner to our place. My father likes sport and he plays football very well. Peter doesn't like sport. He never plays football with me. And how do you spend your free time?

Best wishes.

Your friend, John.

Задание 4. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями

Form- бланк, форма, анкета

Application form- анкета поступающего на работу, бланк для заявления

First name=forename- имя

Last name=family name=surname- фамилия

Date of birth- дата рождения

Sex (male/female)- пол (муж/жен).

Present address- текущей адрес

Employment- занятие, работа

To list- составлять список, перечислять

Blank space- пробел, пропуск

To fill out- заполнять (анкету)

Personal reference- личная рекомендация

Weekly salary (wages)- недельная заработная плата

Age- возраст

Occupation- род занятий, профессия

Experience- опыт работы, стаж работы

Place of birth- место рождения

Nationality- гражданство (страна)

Native language- родной язык

Permanent address- постоянное место жительства

Emergency contact- с кем связаться в неопределенном случае

5. Заполните анкету о приеме на работу:

Задание 12.5. Заполните анкету для работы в одной из зарубежных компаний.

Preliminary Application Form

Name (as shown in the passport)				
Native country				
Permanent address				
Date of Birth				
Place of Birth				
Religion				
Telephone (with code)				
E-mail				
School number, years of study				
Work experience				
Native Language				
Knowledge of English	skill	fluently	well	poor
	speak			
	read			
	write			
Signature				

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

A: And now I'd like to discuss with you the year results of our new contract with the "TechArt Group".

B: So the contract was signed 10 months ago and in the beginning the outcome was under a big question. We provided them with high quality raw materials for their production chain but one supply was with a big percentage of waste.

A: So how did you solve the problem?

B: We changed the delivery and suggested them a discount on the following dispatch. Now our total turnover is over 2 billion dollars. It is 5% higher than what we expected.

A: That is a good outcome. Are they going to sign a contract for the next year deliveries?

B: Yes, they certainly will. They are happy with our delivery terms and payments. And what is more, we are discussing their new project now.

A: It is great. Keep working this way.

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)

Практическое занятие №47

Тема: Переговоры. 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
Adverbs of Manner Наречия образа действия	How? Как?	slowly readily fast quickly carefully	He eats slowly . Он ест медленно. She helped me readily . Она помогла мне охотно. Batman drives his car fast . Бэтмэн быстро водит свою машину.
Adverbs of Place Наречия места	Where? Где?	there at home everywhere outside	Granny told me to sit there . Бабушка велела мне сесть там. I have looked for my cat everywhere . Я везде искал свою кошку. I left my car outside the yard. Я оставил свою машину снаружи.
Adverbs of Time Наречия времени	When? Когда?	yesterday now today tomorrow	He called me yesterday . Он позвонил мне вчера. She is reading newspaper now .

			Она сейчас читает газету. They will meet tomorrow morning. Они встретятся завтра утром.
Adverbs of Frequency Наречия частотности	How often? Как часто?	seldom once always often never sometimes	I visit him daily . Я навещаю его ежедневно. We seldom go to the theatre. Мы редко ходим в театр. I often visit my family in another city. Я часто навещаю свою семью в другом городе.
Adverbs of Degree Наречия степени	How much? Насколько? To what degree? До какой степени?	rather a bit very quite	I entirely agree with you. Я полностью с вами согласен. Lora is very beautiful. Лора очень красива. The film was quite 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 №48-49

Тема: Этикет делового и неформального общения. Дресс-код. Телефонные переговоры.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

We all know that the word "etiquette" means public norms of polite behavior and good-order rules among people, at work, at the table, at a party, at business meetings. In each country, the rules of conduct are different, but for some reason it is the British that are a model of polite tone and manners of behavior.

The whole world has long been laughing and joking at the English pedantry and the ability to remain unperturbable in any situation. But upbringing, alertness and correctness, only emphasize their impeccable culture. They never interrupt during a conversation and do not ask tactless questions. Do not enter into conflicts and try to bypass sharp corners. You will never hear rude words and high pitch, the English are too ambitious to behave this way. Their coldness and stiffness disarm.

At acquaintance and meetings it is inadmissible to hug and kiss on the cheek, but only shake hands. In England, it is not accepted to ask about the amount of income, age (especially women), marital status.

If it concerns business meetings, a visit to a doctor, solemn events, the delay on your part will be disrespectful. Excessive emotionality is not welcomed among the English, but they are generous with compliments on any occasion. This people is modest, and they are very proud, with a sense of dignity. The English never ask for help, do not complain and do not expect sympathy.

In England, the love of the family and of the Motherland is sacred. Here, family relations, problems in the family are not put on display, they do not discuss personal life and relatives. And despite the secrecy and closeness within the family, the English are very hospitable people.

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику по теме

Прощание.Farewell (этикет)	
Happy to make your acquaintance.	Счастлив(а) нашему знакомству.
Greetings to... /My best regards to...	Передайте привет...
My best wishes.	Наилучшие пожелания.
Good bye. Bye. Bye-bye.	До свидания
Ta-ta.	Бывай.
Farewell.	Прощай!
So long.	Пока.
See you soon.	До скорой встречи!
Keep in touch.	Не пропадай.
Good luck!	Счастливого пути!
Keep well!	Будь здоров!
I'll miss you.	Буду скучать.
My best regards to everybody.	Всем привет!
Благодарность. Gratitude	Благодарю.
Thanks. Thank you.	Спасибо.
Thank you very much.	Огромное спасибо.

It's so kind of you.	Так мило с вашей стороны.
Ответы. Replies (этикет)	
You are welcome.	Пожалуйста.
Don't mention it.	
Not at all.	Не стоит.
Извинение. Apology (этикет)	
Excuse me.	Извините.
Sorry. Pardon. Forgive me. —	Простите.
No offense.	Не хотелось обидеть.
Never mind.	Ничего.
No harm done.	Ничего страшного.
It doesn't matter.	Неважно.
It's inexcusable.	Это ничем нельзя извинить.
Прием гостей. Receiving guests (этикет)	
Who is knocking?	Кто стучится?
Who is there?	Кто там?
Come in, please.	Заходите, пожалуйста.
Welcome to our home.	Добро пожаловать к нам.
This way, please.	Проходите, пожалуйста.
You first.	Прошу.
After you.	После вас.
Make yourself at home.	Чувствуйте себя, как дома.
Take a seat.	Присаживайтесь.
Help yourself to...	Угощайтесь.
Shall I fix you a drink? /What about a drink?	Может выпьем?
Allow me to see you out.	Позвольте проводить вас.
Ответы. Replies (этикет)	
Thank you.	Спасибо.
No, thank you.	Нет, спасибо.
Enough. / That'll do.	Достаточно.
Поздравления. Congratulations (этикет)	
(My) congratulations.	Поздравляю.
Happy birthday to you! Many happy returns!	Поздравляю с днем рождения!
Happy New Year!	С Новым годом!
Merry Christmas!	Счастливого Рождества!
Good luck!	Желаю удачи!
Happy weekend!	Желаю хорошо провести выходные!
Bon voyage! (фр).	Счастливого пути!
A speedy recovery!	Скорейшего выздоровления!
Ответы. Replies (этикет)	
Thank you. The same to you.	Спасибо. И вам того же желаю.
Беспокойство. Anxiety (этикет)	
I'm worried.	Я обеспокоен.
I'm upset.	Я расстроен.
I'm in a fix.	Я в затруднительном положении.
I'm run down.	Я совершенно измотан.
I feel uneasy.	Мне не по себе.
I'm in for it.	Мне не выпутаться.
It's quite a job.	Эта работа не из легких.
Комплименты. Compliments (этикет)	
You look your best.	Вы прекрасно выглядите.
It does your credit.	Это делает вам честь.
It's commendable	Это заслуживает похвалы.

Nothing like it!	Ничего не может быть лучше.
Good idea!	Хорошая мысль!
Fine!	Хорошо!
Good girl!	Молодец!
Good for you!	Браво!
That's the way!	Это как раз то, что нужно!
That's the spirit!	Вот молодец!
That'll do.	Хорошо.
Keep it up.	Продолжайте в том же духе.
Score.	Один-ноль в вашу пользу!
Well put!	Хорошо сказано!
Ответы. Replies.	
You're flattering me.	Вы мне льстите.
It's very nice of you to say so.	С вашей стороны очень мило, что вы так говорите.
Подбадривание. Encouragement (этикет)	
Cheer up!	Не унывайте!
Don't worry!	Не беспокойтесь.
Come, come. There, there. Well, well.	Ну, ну, успокойтесь
Мнение. Opinion (этикет)	
Pull yourself together.	Возьмите себя в руки.
Take it easy.	Не принимайте это близко к сердцу.
Let's hope for the best.	Будем надеяться на лучшее.
Things happen.	Всякое бывает.
Next time lucky.	В следующий раз вам повезет больше.
Hear to reason!	Будь благоразумным!
Don't lose heart.	Не падай духом!
Never fear!	Не бойтесь!
For Heaven's sake, don't!	Ради Бога, не надо!
Things will come right.	Все обойдется.
It's a pity!	Как жаль!
I do condole with you.	Я выражаю вам свое соболезнование.
I really sympathize with you.	Я действительно вам сочувствую.
Take it easy.	Не принимайте близко к сердцу.
Pull yourself together.	Возьмите себя в руки.
Let's hope for the best.	Будем надеяться на лучшее.
Things happen.	Всякое бывает.
I feel for you.	Я вам сочувствую.
Accept my condolences.	Примите мои соболезнования.
Forget it.	Не думайте об этом.
Утешение. Consolation(этикет)	
Hush!	Перестань!
Cheer up!	Не унывай!
Hold on!	Крепись!

Задание 4. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой (задание 3)

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

I.: We sent you our enquiry for Model FK – 15 last month. We are interested in it because we are going to use it in our computer class.

Br.: Have you got all necessary materials?

I: I've gone through your catalogues and price – lists. I suppose (believe) we can buy from you 6 Models FK-15 (& 6 Models FK-20). But there is one point, your prices are too high, I'm afraid.

Br.: I see. But our goods are in great demand and we usually sell them at these prices. Besides, we have sold FK-Models at these prices lately. I'm afraid we can't reduce them. But we can offer you the goods c.i.f. Moscow.

I: Well, I'll have to contact our director and let him know your answer. I hope he'll find that your terms are acceptable to us.

Br.: When do you require the equipment?

I: We'd like to have them in June.

Br.: That's all right. Can I see you on Tuesday?

I: Of course. Is 11.00 convenient to you?

Br.: Any time you say.

I: Good-bye.

Br.: Good-bye.

Задание 6. составьте мини-диалог, употребляя слова и выражения из заданий 3 и 5

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)

Практическое занятие №50-51

Тема: Этикет делового и неофициального общения. Дресс-код. Телефонные переговоры

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Table Manners

Table manners vary from country to country. But knowing how to behave during meals is very important in any community. We have certain rules that tell us what to do, how to eat and what utensils to use.

There are some things that you should and shouldn't do wherever you are.

Never speak with your mouth full, because it is inappropriate to show people what you have in your mouth. So chew with your mouth closed, do not make noises when you eat and don't make a mess on your plate.

Get rid of your bad habit of putting your elbows on the table. It is not polite to make bad comments about food, the cook can be seriously offended. When you want something that is standing far from you, ask the other guests to pass it.

Take as much food as you want, but eat as much as you take. It is better to ask for another portion than to leave your plate full.

Eating and drinking too fast is also unacceptable even if you are very hungry. Don't leave your spoon in the cup when drinking tea or coffee. Put vegetables and pasta onto the fork with the help of your knife. If your food is too hot, just be patient and wait a little, don't blow on it.

In most European countries you should use a fork and a knife. But there are some exceptions. For example don't be afraid to use your hand if you are eating chicken or taking a slice of bread.

In Asian countries it is normal to use your fingers or chopsticks.

If you are invited for dinner, be on time and don't forget to thank the host.

These are the basic rules of etiquette. If you want to look good during meals you should know and follow them.

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Переведите диалог

Good afternoon. «Tower Investment Bank». May I help you?

- Hi. I would like to talk to Mr. Clinton from the accounting department, please.

- May I ask you who is calling?

- My name is Bruno Ponti. I'm calling from an advertising agency.

- Thank you, Mr. Ponti. Just a moment, please. Let me check if Mr. Clinton is in his office.

- Sure.

- Thank you for waiting. I'm sorry but Mr. Clinton isn't available at the moment. Would you like to leave a message or shall I ask him to call you back? Does he have your number?

- I believe he does. But I can give it to you, just in case.
- All right. Go ahead, please.
- My number is 046 78345.
- OK. And would you mind repeating your name?
- Sure. Bruno Ponti. I can spell it: B-R-U-N-O P-O-N-T-I.
- Thank you, Mr. Ponti. I'll ask Mr. Clinton to call you back as soon as possible today.
- Thanks a lot. Bye.

Задание 4. Составьте диалог со следующими фразами

Who am I speaking to?	С кем я говорю?
Sorry, who am I speaking to?	Извините, с кем я разговариваю?
Is that you Jennifer?	Это Вы Дженнифер?
Is that Louise? / Is that Louise speaking? Yes, speaking. / Yes, it's me.	Это Луиза? / Это Луиза у телефона? Да, я. / Да, это я.
Sorry, I didn't recognize your voice.	Извините, я не узнал Ваш голос.
I've just been speaking to someone from your department about x, but I didn't catch their name / I forgot to ask their name.	Я только что разговаривал с кем-то из вашего отдела о x, но я не расслышал его имя / Я забыл спросить его имя.
I was speaking to a man / woman yesterday afternoon.	Я разговаривал с мужчиной / женщиной вчера днем.
I was speaking to someone called James in the x department, but I don't have his last name or phone number, do you have any idea who it might be?	Я разговаривал с кем-то, кого зовут Джеймс в отделе x, но я не знаю его фамилию или номера телефона, Вы не знаете, кто это может быть?
What did you say your name was?	Что вы сказали, как вас зовут?
Your name was?	Вас зовут?

Задание 5. Выполните двойной перевод

Этикет

Courtesy is a set of good manners which we use in everyday life. Good manners and rules of behavior at home, work, transport or other places, are very important in modern society.

Even in ancient times people had to observe certain rules of conduct, which made their lives easier. A person is seen and evaluated through his behavior and communication with other people. If someone has a rich and beautiful inner world he or she demonstrates high level of social etiquette. Sometimes when we simply say "Hello!" meeting people and "Good Bye!" leaving, it shows our good manners.

Помимо этого, в официальных ситуациях и при разговоре с незнакомыми или пожилыми людьми необходимо использовать вежливые слова. Для мужчин хорошей манерой является пропускать женщин вперед. Большинство людей придерживают двери для следующего посетителя в магазинах, ресторанах и других общественных местах.

Молодежь должна уступать место пожилым людям и инвалидам в общественном транспорте. Беременные женщины и маленькие дети также имеют приоритет в таких ситуациях.

Table manners are another important issue. While at formal dinners, people usually eat with fork and knife. Soon after sitting down at the table it is correct to put a napkin on your lap. Well-mannered people usually know the rules of table setting. When there is a variety of silverware in front of you, it's a good idea to start with the knife, fork or spoon that is farthest from your plate.

Not everyone knows the rules of courtesy. There are also many people who have bad manners. For example, they talk or laugh loudly in public places, which is not acceptable. They litter in the streets or cause inconvenience to other people. They stare at people they don't know and never say "Sorry!" or "Thank you!"

Не все знают правила этикета. Существует также много людей, у которых плохие манеры. Например, они громко говорят или смеются в общественных местах, что является неприемлемым. Они мусорят на улицах или причиняют неудобства другим людям. Они глазят на людей, которых совсем не знают и никогда не говорят «Простите!» или «Спасибо!».

Такого поведения следует избегать, если мы хотим быть частью цивилизованного общества

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)

Практическое занятие №52

Тема: Информационные системы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Just a century ago we didn't even know about computers and the Internet. But today we take them for granted and can't imagine our life without these inventions. I think that the Internet (or WorldWideWeb) is the greatest invention ever and it has made a significant impact on our lives.

Nowadays the Internet is affordable almost for anyone and it connects people all around the world. You can stay in touch with your friends, relatives and colleagues. Our modern life will stop without the net because it helps to make on-line business transactions, manage our bank accounts, pay our gas or electricity bills and send important e-mails, for example.

The Internet is the largest source of information. There are millions of Internet sites storing plenty of useful data about everything: science, history, psychology, sports, fashion, music, cooking and many other subjects. We can also download our favourite movies or songs, listen to radio channels or play games. Learning or practising foreign languages is possible with the Internet too.

The Internet saves our time and money. We can do on-line shopping choosing the desirable thing at the best price. And then we just click "Order the delivery". By the way, we can also sell various things in the net. We often don't need to go to the library: surfing the net can easily help us to find and open the book we need. Buying stamps and envelopes isn't required if you're going to send an e-mail. It takes just a few seconds to send an instant message by e-mail.

The Internet helps shy people or those with low-esteem to find each other on dating sites. On-line chatting through social networking websites is more comfortable for Internet users with the lack of social skills.

I am sure that the Internet has changed our life for the better. There is only one disadvantage about it: some people become rather addicted to it and spend all days long surfing the net, on-line dating or playing games. Over-using the net can be dangerous because new technology victims start neglecting their families, friends, work and real hobbies.

Задание 2. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите лексику и переведите на русский язык

Internet

to surf the Internet/Net

website

to visit a website

online

to work online

e-mail

to send e-mails

hyperli

to create hyperlinks

password

to enter a password

login

remote login

search engine

convenient search engine

chat room

to gossip in a chat room

file

Задание 4. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №53

Тема: Информационные системы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

We can't imagine our lives without the internet, computers and other gadgets, which unite all the users of World Wide Web. The internet is a very important source of information for people. Nowadays, you can find there any necessary information not only for education, or work but also for entertainment. Nowadays people communicate with each other, using the internet, social networks are very popular and people can't imagine their lives without online communication.

But we must say, that using the internet has both advantages and disadvantages. The internet influences us very much, especially young people. There exist dozens of diseases that are the result of playing computer games, and spending too much time in networks. We do sport and walk less and less and spend time, sitting at a computer. Also, using a computer, there exist a possibility to become a victim of online fraudsters, which can try to steal your money.

Internet became so popular nowadays because people can use it not only at home, in the personal computer, but also they can go online, using their mobile web. So we can get any information we want, no matter, whether we are at home or not. And in addition, the price of such mobile web is not so expensive.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику

ENGLISH	ПЕРЕВОД
Ability	способность, возможность
Accurate	точный
to affect	воздействовать
amount of data	объем данных
approximately	приблизительно
to attain	достигать
available	доступный
broadband connection	выделенное подключение
to browse	просматривать
browser	браузер, окно просмотра
to carry out	выполнять

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Andy: Tell me Ross, how often do you use the Internet?

Ross: Rather often, I'd say. I use it every day, because I need to check my e-mail, to read the news, to chat with friends. Why are you asking anyway?

Andy: I'm trying to make a survey with answers about the Internet and its frequency of use. I've already asked seven people and now I need to compare the facts. Do you mind being one of my respondents?

Ross: No, not at all. What other questions are on your list?

Andy: What's the first thing you do when you go online?
Ross: Well, first of all I check my e-mail, then I surf the Internet for necessary information.
Andy: What type of information do you usually search for?
Ross: I search for anything that's concerned my studies. I need lots of new information for doing my homework.
Andy: Do you simply copy what you find?
Ross: No, our teachers won't accept any foolish copying. I try to adapt the information to my tasks. I also try to write everything in my own words.
Andy: I see. How about music? Do you use the Internet to listen to music?
Ross: Yes, of course. I always listen to online radio. Moreover, I sometimes surf the Internet for song lyrics.
Andy: Do you read books or magazines online?
Ross: I don't read magazines that much, but e-books are definitely useful.
Andy: How many times a day do you use the Internet? This is one of the most important questions on my survey list.
Ross: I've never paid attention to it, but I think more than five times.
Andy: Thank you. This information is very useful for me.
Ross: Do you have any other questions?
Andy: Yes, few more questions. Can you tell me what your favourite website is?
Ross: I like many websites. Some are connected with music, others with films and books. However, my favourite website is Wikipedia, because it gives answers to most of the questions. It also helps me greatly with my studies.
Andy: Do you use social networks or chats? If yes, then what for?
Ross: Of course. I have lots of friends in social networks. I like chatting with them, exchanging music, postcards and simply interesting or funny information. I don't use various chat. In my opinion, social networks are more handy for that. Sometimes I use skype, when I want to talk to friends or relatives, who currently live in other countries.
Andy: Two more questions. Do you use online dictionaries?
Ross: Yes, I sometimes do. Online dictionaries save lots of time and effort.
Andy: Could you live a day without the Internet?
Ross: My answer is no. I think that nowadays nearly everyone is addicted to this computer tool. All people have computers or laptops in their houses and they definitely use the Internet every day. I am not an exception.
Andy: I see. Thanks for helping me. Now I have enough information for my survey.
Ross: You're welcome!

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №54

Тема: Информационные системы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Computers have become an important part of our everyday life. We use computers every day, though not everyone realizes it. Even smartphones that are hidden in our bags and pockets are actually small computers. Most people think that a computer is a big thing with a display, a keyboard and a mouse. Old computers of the 1990-th really looked like this. Computers contain a bunch of useful programs such as Word, Excel, an Internet browser with e-mail boxes and social networks. You can install video games and play all day long.

Modern computers are not very big, laptops are actually small and light. But they are as fast as desktop computers or even faster. I like laptops because they are portable and you don't need to replace and upgrade hardware.

But if you look closer, you will see that there are computers in modern cars, in every supermarket or a café at the cash desk. They are used in airplanes and all kinds of vessels. Computers control infrastructure of big cities. Computers are widely used in factories and in all modern equipment. Computers help to make our life easier and safer. Of course it doesn't mean that computers control our life, though some people truly believe that it will happen with mankind sooner or later. If all the world's computers suddenly stopped, there would be a great collapse and a terrible catastrophe.

Задание 2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику

though
realize
even
be hidden
pocket
display
keyboard
a bunch of
social network
install
all day long
laptop
light
desktop computer
portable
replace
upgrade
hardware
cash desk
vessel
equipment
truly
mankind
collapse
catastrophe

Задание 4. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Rita: Vlad, can you help me?

Vlad: Yes, sure. What's the matter, Rita?

Rita: I'm having trouble while trying to create a new document on this computer.

Vlad: I see. There are two options, either you need some updates for your software, or there are some viruses on your computer.

Rita: Viruses! It's impossible. I have reliable anti-virus software. Should be updates.

Vlad: Let me see. Yes, indeed, you need to update the programme. Other than that, make sure you don't open unknown documents. It is a frequent way of cyber espionage. I have once received a document within an e-mail saying that it's from my close friend. I also had anti-virus, but when I opened this document, it caused sensible damage to my personal documents. Some of them were lost.

Rita: How horrible! Did you manage to restore them?

Vlad: Only with the help of a professional programmer.

Rita: It's amazing how computers have entered people's lives. We store all important information on them, while that can be really dangerous.

Vlad: That's true. Every house today has at least one or two computers. Some people use laptops, some use iPads and smartphones. Nearly every modern gadget allows us to connect to the Internet and to share our personal information. We should be careful with online fraud.

Rita: What do you mean by online fraud?

Vlad: I mean, when you enter your bank account, you should be hyper-careful as there are lots of cases of account takeover.

Rita: I see. What complicated inventions are these computers! I wonder who invented them.

Vlad: Well, all I know is that they were invented long before we were even born. The first Z3 computer was invented in 1941 by German engineer Conrad Zuse. I don't know the exact reason, but perhaps it was invented for some calculations or for storing the information. This computer was soon destroyed by bombing during the war.

Rita: That's interesting. However, I think that personal computers were introduced much later.

Vlad: You're right. The idea of personal computers didn't exist until 1960s. Moreover, home computers were developed for household use in early 1980s. I know that IBM company introduced one of their successful releases in 1981.

Rita: As far as I remember, the first desktop and gaming computers appeared in our country in 1990s, while portable computers, such as laptops, appeared much later.

Vlad: That's true. Today we have netbooks, tablet PCs, pocket PCs and hundreds of other smart gadgets in the stores.

Rita: Well, I should say that many things have changed since we started using computers.

Vlad: Do you mean positive or negative changes?

Rita: Both. Speaking of positive changes I'd like to mention easy access to any type of information, rapid communication among distant relatives and friends, useful software, which helps people with their jobs.

Vlad: What are the negative points?

Rita: Security gap, of course.

Vlad: Exactly. That's the main problem.

Rita: I always try to purchase the best anti-virus software to make sure my personal computer is highly protected.

Vlad: Me too. Nevertheless, we need to be alert about various tricks. Sometimes, we intent to share our photos or personal information with friends through social networking. At the same time, some hackers can steal our information and speculate with it.

Rita: I see. So, I better be careful with that. I have several social network accounts where I share my photos with friends.

Vlad: Just don't accept friendship from strangers and check your safety settings.

Rita: Thanks, Vlad. You gave me food for thought today.

Задание 6. Составьте собственный диалог, используя фразы и выражения из предыдущего диалога

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №55

Тема: Информационные системы. 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*
- $6 \text{ целых } 15/19$ – *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 st	first
2		2 nd	second
3	three	3 rd	third
4		4 th	fourth
5	five	5 th	fifth
6		6 th	sixth
7		7 th	seventh
8	eight	8 th	eighth
9		9 th	ninth
10		10 th	tenth
11		11 th	
12		12 th	
13		13 th	
14	fourteen	14 th	
15		15 th	
16	sixteen	16 th	sixteenth
17		17 th	
18		18 th	
19		19 th	
20		20 th	
21		21 st	twenty first
22	twenty two	22 nd	
23		23 rd	
24		24 th	twenty fourth
25	twenty five	25 th	
26		26 th	
27		27 th	
28		28 th	
29		29 th	
30	thirty	30 th	
31		31 st	

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 №56

Тема: Программирование

Задание 1. Переведите диалог.

Employer: Good morning! How are you?

Candidate: Fine, thank you very much.

Employer: We made this appointment to speak about your personality traits and your professional skills. Please, tell us about yourself.

Candidate: I'm a very friendly person. Love to people helps me at solving different problems. I am responsible and diligent. I'm really good at working with personal computers and I'm very interested in programming (software engineering). When I was a university undergraduate I was twice awarded the second prize in the database programming competition.

Employer: Can you explain us, why should our company hire you?

Candidate: I can work very well with other people, because I'm a real team player. My qualification and professional skills help me to get any job done.

Employer: You mean you have never had a confrontation with your colleagues at your last place of work?

Candidate: No I haven't. I always resolved difficult problems without confrontation. I'm a very hard worker.

Employer: Tell us about you main negative and positive traits.

Candidate: I am outgoing optimist. I like people and I enjoy being around them. What about my negative traits... Well, I like to discuss the newest gadgets with my friend Paul very much, because they are a very important part of my life. Often we are fully unmindful of time and depress our relatives.

Employer: Maybe this side of your character exercises significant influence on your private life but it cannot be bad for your professional abilities.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст и составьте свой рассказ о будущей профессии (10-15 предложений).

I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Many people continue careers of their parents or grand parents but it is not the case with me. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. But I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor.

My favourite subjects in school are mathematics, physics, and, of course, computer science. I am not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry. My hobby is computer games and computer programming.

I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something.

I think that the profession of programmer can give many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers.

Today, in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time.

So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.

Задание 3. Составьте предложения со следующими словами
Vocabulary

1. programmer — программист
2. computer science — программирование
3. simplify — облегчать
4. solve — решать

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски необходимыми предлогами.

1. There is a book ... the shelf.
2. There are some flowers ... the vase.
3. There is a ball ... the table.
4. There were some chairs ... the blackboard.
5. The armchair is ... the TV set.
6. There is a fridge ... the stove and the sink.
7. The letters are often written ... him ... a pencil.
8. The holidays will begin ... a week.
9. Sometimes lectures are not attended ... him.
10. I am walking ... the street.
11. I go ... the college every day.
12. We are coming ... the room.
13. The people are waking ... the smog.
14. The girl is walking ... the road.
15. ... that moment he saw her.
16. The text was being translated ... the lesson.
17. He was born ... the 5-th of March.
18. There are many flowers ... the windowsill.
19. There is a shop ... the college.

Задание 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. As long as you are working here, we'll have a rest.
2. I'll have a talk with you after I've done my work.
3. They'll come before the dinner starts.
4. What were you doing when I came in?
5. The porter dropped the box as he was bringing it in.
6. That they have known about the plan seems evident.
7. To be or not to be that is the question.
8. As soon as I find your things, I'll let you know.
9. As soon as I finished work, I went home.
10. They went for a walk after they had finished the work.

Задание 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я чувствую, что я простудился.
2. мои друзья обещают, что помогут мне.
3. Он сказал, что собирается уехать из нашего города.
4. Преподаватель сказал, что все студенты сдали экзамен.
5. Вы должны быть внимательны, чтобы не сделать ошибок.
6. Джон объяснил, почему он опоздал.
7. Он предупредил, что опоздает к обеду.

Задание 7. 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. He keeps his toy in a box.
5. Is this a good student?
6. The student puts his book on the desk.

Домашнее задание: Выучите диалог (задание 1) по ролям

Практическое занятие №57-58

Тема: Программирование

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

Who do you work for?

– I'm a copywriter in an advertising agency.

– Do you advertise?

– I write texts for websites, come up with slogans, write scripts for commercials, texts for outdoor advertising, come up with ideas for advertising campaigns.

– And I could see the result of your work?

– Did you see the billboard on Oktyabrskaya street with the advertisement of the fitness center?

– Of course. Good publicity. If you are good at writing, you might not want to spend talent on a momentary advertisement, but write, for example, a book with which you will become known to a wide audience.

– Advertising – this is serious creativity. This is a stage of development. My school, where I learn to communicate with the audience. Perhaps in the future, there will be something more serious.

Задание 2. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой.

- power supply unit – блок питания;
- removable media – съемные носители информации;
- a query – запрос;
- a template – шаблон;
- waterfall model – каскадная модель разработки.
- to backup – выполнять резервное копирование;
- to compress – сжимать;
- to debug – отлаживать;
- to create/to delete – создавать/удалять;
- to disconnect – отключать, разъединять;
- to enable – включать, активировать;
- to plug in – подключать;
- to reboot – перезагружать;
- to verify – проверять.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите реплики на английский язык.

- Good day to you, Mary!
- Как твои дела, Ник!
- I am fine. Mary, tell me a little bit about your occupation. What do you do for living?
- Ты знаешь, я мед. сестра в клинике для душевно больных. Я приношу им таблетки и ухаживаю за ними. А кем работаешь ты, Ник?

- I am a professor at university. I teach mathematic and history. My job is extremely difficult because I have to give lectures to 150 students it is actually very hard to keep their attention.
- Я понимаю, Мне кажется, ты отлично справляешься
- Yes I do. Mary, tell me one more thing. What did you want to be when you were a child?
- О Боже, это было так давно. Видишь ли, я хотела стать актрисой в Голливуде, довольно таки известной. А ты?
- I wanted to be a professor university.
- Вау, ну хоть кто-то из нас воплотил в жизнь свою мечту...

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

It's always interesting to begin something new. And if the beginning is good, the end may also be good. If we think of such a problem as "choosing a profession", we must know everything about this or that profession.

For example, I want to become a doctor. It means that at the age of ten or eleven I have to read books about doctors. This may be done by going to the library and by reading widely; also by talking to adults who know much about this profession. I also need to think about how well I can do what I would like to do.

Perhaps the best way to prepare for any job is to get a good education — to do well at school, and to learn all I can outside of school.

Jobs change and new ones are constantly appearing. In some years, there will be many more new jobs nobody knows anything about today. By reading and talking to people we'll learn what great opportunities there will be for us. If a school leaver wants to get a higher education, the best way to it is through practical work. You will have time to think over your decision and you will have a good knowledge of life.

Задание 5. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Задание 6. Составьте мини-диалог, употребив активную лексику.

Vocabulary:

adult – взрослый человек

to get money – для того, чтобы заработать деньги

well-paid – хорошо оплачиваемый

important – важный

fair – справедливый

save – спасать

salary – зарплата

injustice – несправедливость

underpaid - малооплачиваемый

a teacher - учитель

an engineer – инженер

a hairdresser – парикмахер

a doctor – доктор

a nurse – медсестра

a mechanic – механик

a plumber – сантехник

a shop assistant – продавец

a police officer – полицейский

a cleaner – уборщик

workplace – рабочее место

As far as I'm concerned – Что касается меня

balance – баланс

according to – в соответствии с

interests - интересы

skills – навыки, умения

talents – таланты

Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст

50 лет назад люди даже не слышали о компьютерах, а сегодня мы не можем представить себе жизнь без них.

Компьютерные технологии - наиболее динамично развивающаяся отрасль в мире.

Первый компьютер был размером в микроавтобус и весил тонну. Сегодня его работу можно сделать чипом размером с булавочную головку. И революция продолжается.

Очень скоро мы будем иметь компьютеры, которые мы будем носить на наших запястьях или даже в наших очках и серьгах.

Следующее поколение компьютеров будет в состоянии говорить и даже думать за себя.

Они будут содержать электронные "нейронные сети". Конечно, они будут по-прежнему намного проще, чем человеческий мозг, но это будет большой шаг вперед. Такие компьютеры помогут диагностировать болезни, искать полезные ископаемые, выявлять преступников и контролировать путешествия в пространстве.

Некоторые люди говорят, что компьютеры являются опасными, но я не согласен с ними.

Они экономят много времени. Они редко ошибаются. Это намного быстрее и проще путешествовать по Интернету, чем идти в библиотеку. Он-лайн торговля позволяет найти именно то, что вы хотите по самой лучшей цене, сэкономить время и деньги. Электронная почта- великое изобретение, тоже. Она быстрее, чем отправка письма и дешевле, чем отправка телеграммы.

В общем, я твердо верю, что компьютеры являются полезным инструментом. Они изменили нашу жизнь к лучшему. Так почему бы нам не заставить их работать нам во благо?

Задание 8. Изучите активную лексику

to backup – выполнять резервное копирование;

to compress – сжимать;

to debug – отлаживать;

to create/to delete – создавать/удалять;

to disconnect – отключать, разъединять;

to enable – включать, активировать;

to plug in – подключать;

to reboot – перезагружать;

to verify – проверять.

Задание 9. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

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