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«Курский государственный университет»

Колледж коммерции, технологий и сервиса

***Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах***



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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: 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 №2-3

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

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

I have recently met a new friend. Her name is Kate and she studies at the 7th form of our school.

I'd like to say a few words about her outer look. She's got a likeable appearance. Kate is rather tall for her age. Although, we are peers, she is much taller than me. She is neither fat nor thin. I'd say she is of a medium size and well-built. Compared with her, I'm a bit slimmer. Perhaps, it's because I've been attending dance classes from the early childhood. She's got fiery red hair and green eyes. Her hair is not long. It's of a shoulder length, but it suits her.

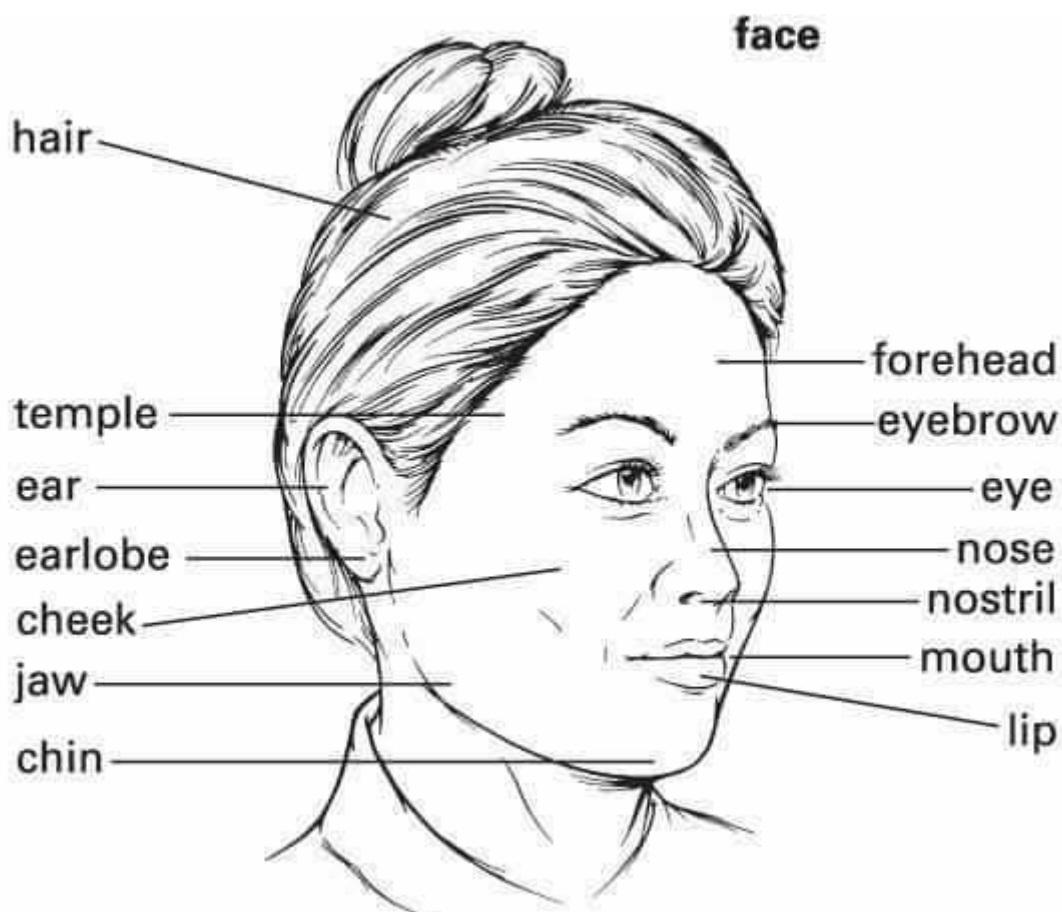
Her eyes are big and beautiful. My hair is longer than hers and it's of a darker shade. I often wear long braids. My eyes are not as big as hers and they are hazel. Her nose is slightly upturned but it doesn't spoil the overall impression.

Besides, she's a got a kind personality and she smiles a lot. All in all, she is rather attractive. People say the same about me, but I think that she is more beautiful than me, because at the last school beauty contest she won the first prize.

I would also like to mention that Kate always tries to look fashionable. She dresses modestly, but with elegance. I like socializing with people like her, because they are not arrogant. At school, most of the time we wear the uniform, which consists of a dark blue skirt, white shirt and a dark blue jacket. But when we go out for a walk or to the cinema, we both wear fancy clothes.

My parents like Kate. They say she is a good friend for me.

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



Задание 3. Переведите данные слова на английский язык

прекрасный
потрясающий
привлекательный
Милый
симпатичный
очаровательный
элегантный
Привлекательный
обычный
простоватый
некрасивый

Задание 4. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями

appearance (looks) внешний вид, внешность
look выглядеть
look like быть похожим на кого-либо
family resemblance семейное сходство
(not) look oneself (не) быть похожим на себя
look wretched иметь несчастный вид
look one's best прекрасно выглядеть

Задание 5. Переведите диалог с русского на английский язык

Алёна: Вера, привет!

Вера: Привет дорогая! Рада, что ты пришла к нам на вечеринку!

Алёна: Я не хотела идти, потому что никого здесь не знаю.

Вера: Не переживай! Сейчас я тебе про всех всё расскажу и познакомлю с моими друзьями. Видишь, того, рыжеволосого парня в костюме – это Ник, он работает фотографом, очень творческий человек. Мы работаем вместе. Та высокая девушка, с бокалом вина – Виктория. Это генеральный директор нашего агентства. Очень строгий и справедливый руководитель. Любит порядок. Мы с ней подруги с детства. Та влюбленная пара за столиком, у окна – мои друзья. Мы учились вместе с Аллой. Раньше она была шатенкой, а теперь блондинка. Видишь, к ним сейчас подошла молодая, стройная девушка в чёрном платье – это сестра моего мужа.

Алёна: А кто этот молодой человек?

Вера: Парень в джинсах и майке – Андрей. Хороший парень! Не женат! Андрей, привет!

Андрей: Привет! Рад видеть!

Вера: Это моя подруга Алёна. Познакомься! Она работает в рекламном агентстве.

Андрей: Очень приятно! Я то же работал в рекламном агентстве.

Вера: Отлично! Значит, вам есть о чём поговорить. Пойду встречу свою сестру. Не скучайте!

Задание 6. Переведите диалог на русский язык

Lena: Hi, Julia. How are you?

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

Lena: Very well, thanks. I'm just waiting for Emma. We agreed to meet here at 12 pm. It's already 12.30 and she is still not here.

Julia: I see. I can wait with you if you want.

Lena: That would be great! I'm already bored. At least I can talk to someone.

Julia: Is Emma your friend?

Lena: Yes, she is my new classmate and partner at Biology lessons.

Julia: I've never seen her. How does she look?

Lena: She is quite tall. I would say taller than me. She has big blue eyes and shoulder-length hair.

Julia: Is her hair dark or blonde?

Lena: She is blonde. She usually wear jeans and a T-shirt.

Julia: Ok, I'll look out for her with you. Look! There is a girl reminding Emma. Is that her?

Lena: No, Emma never wears ponytails. Her hair is not long enough for tails. Besides, she is rather attractive.

Julia: Perhaps, this one is her?

Lena: No, not her. She doesn't have freckles and she is rather slim. This girl is too plump to be her.

Julia: I see. There is one girl approaching us with a snub nose and full lips. Can it be her?

Lena: Perhaps. Let's wait and see. Yes, that's her. But why did she stop?

Julia: She is talking with one dark-haired guy. Do you know him?

Lena: I'm not sure. Can you describe him?

Julia: He is tall, handsome and with broad shoulders. He's got short, dark hair, straight nose and hollow cheeks..

Lena: Perhaps, it's Adam, her boyfriend. Is he plump or skinny?

Julia: He is neither plump nor skinny. I'd say he is well-built. And, now they are together walking towards us.

Lena: I see. It is Adam. Finally, they are here.

Julia: Oh, wait. They've met another guy on a way.

Lena: Who is he?

Лена: Кто он?

Julia: I don't know him. It's a short guy with curly hair. He is rather plump and he carries a large box of something.

Lena: It might be Denis. He is Adam's friend and classmate. Is his hair brown or blonde?

Julia: He's got dark brown hair, a round face with small eyes and chubby cheeks.

Lena: That must be Denis. He might be carrying a box of CDs that I asked for. Let's wait for them here.

Julia: Ok. Don't forget to introduce me to your new friends.

Задание 7. Составьте подобный диалог, используя активную лексику

Задание 8. На картинках даны отрывки текстов. Соотнесите отрывки (под буквами) с их источниками (под цифрами).

1. An extract from a novel.
2. An extract from a newspaper report.
3. An extract from the Guinness Book of Records.
4. An advertisement in a lonely hearts section of a newspaper.

a.

**Small, slim, blue-eyed
blonde, GSH, early 30's
WLTM hunky male 28-38
for fun and friendship. Call
me on 09765-567892.**

b.

The first man was small and wiry, with sharp, strong features. Behind him walked his opposite, a huge man, with wide shoulders; and he walked heavily, dragging his feet a little, the way a bear drags his paws.

c.

The police are looking for a man of average height and medium build in his mid-twenties. He was last seen wearing a dark green or grey anorak.

d.

The tallest man in medical history is Robert Pershing Wadlow who was born on 22nd February 1918 in Illinois, USA, and who died on 15th July 1940 in Michigan. He was last measured on 27th June 1940 and was found to be 272cm tall.

Задание 9. Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания:

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

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

Задание 10. Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.

1. He's a _____, _____ man with _____, _____ hair.
(short, tall, fair, good-looking)

2. She's a _____, _____ woman with _____ hair.
(tall, long, thin)

3. I've got _____, _____ hair and I'm tall and very _____.
(thin, straight, black)

4. She's very _____ with a _____ tan and _____ hair.
(blonde, lovely, good-looking, long)

5. I wouldn't describe my husband as _____, _____ and _____ ! Short, overweight, and going thin on top is more accurate!
(handsome, dark, tall)

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение о характере своего друга

Практическое занятие №4

Тема: Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.). Контрольная работа №1 (входной мониторинг)

Вариант 1.

1. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо. Предложения переведите:

- a) Do you want ... cup of coffee?
- b) I am ... student.
- c) She has got ... car.
- d) It`s ... pencil. ... pencil is red.

2. Напишите предложения во множественном числе, переведите:

- a) This is a girl.
- b) That is not a mouse.
- c) Is he an officer?
- d) That is not a goose.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужное время, предложение переведите:

- a) He (to drink) coffee every morning.
- b) I (to work) at the bank 2 years ago.
- c) My friend (to get up) early tomorrow.

4. Задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос, предложение переведите:

- a) The children usually eat ice-cream for dessert.
- b) He asked his friend for help.
- c) She will buy a new dress next month.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

- а) Книга на столе.- На столе книги.
- б) Яблоки на столе.- На столе яблоки.

Вариант 2.

1. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо. Предложения переведите:

- a) My cousin is ... nurse.
- b) There are ... children in ... yard.
- c) I see ... girl in ...street.
- d) It`s ... pencil. ... pencil is red.

2. Напишите предложения во множественном числе, переведите:

- a) Is that a sofa?

- b) This is not a bus.
- c) That is a bookshelf.
- d) Is this woman a teacher?

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужное время, предложение переведите:

- a) My mother (to go) shopping on Sundays.
- b) Yesterday I (to drink) some juice for breakfast.
- c) We (to visit) this place next time.

4. Задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос, предложение переведите:

- a) They like this new horror film.
- b) We heard the announcement an hour ago.
- c) She will come to me in an hour.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

- a) В комнате стоит диван .- Диван стоит в комнате.
- б) Бутерброды лежат на тарелке. – На тарелке лежат бутерброды.

Вариант 3.

1. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо. Предложения переведите:

- a) There is ... bottle of milk in ... fridge.
- b) Do you like ... cheese?
- c) My sister likes ... chocolate.
- d) I'll give her ... bar of chocolate.

2. Напишите предложения во множественном числе, переведите:

- a) Is the window closed?
- b) This is not a child.
- c) Is this a businessman?
- d) That is not a mouse.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужное время, предложение переведите:

- a) She seldom (to do) her homework.
- b) Yesterday they (to buy) many new books.
- c) We (to go) to the theatre tonight.

4. Задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос, предложение переведите:

- a) Henry invites many guests to his parties.
- b) My parents moved to a new flat last year.
- c) They will never do it again.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

- a) В магазине много товаров. – Товары в магазине.
- б) Ваза стоит на столе. – На столе стоит ваза.

Вариант 4.

1. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо. Предложения переведите:

- a) Are there any books on ... table?
- b) I usually have ... breakfast before I go to ... college.
- c) I see ... girl in ... street.
- d) I'll give her ... bar of chocolate.

2. Напишите предложения во множественном числе, переведите:

- a) It is a bad egg.
- b) Is this tooth good?
- c) That child is a pupil.
- d) He is a doctor.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужное время, предложение переведите:

- a) Mike usually (to have lunch) at midday.
- b) Yesterday we (to read) at home in the evening.
- c) My sister (to fly) to Paris next summer.

4. Задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос, предложение переведите:

- a) Mother cooks nice dinners.
- b) My parents moved to a new flat last year.
- c) They will watch a new comedy on TV.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

- a) Хлеб лежит на тарелке. – На тарелке лежит хлеб.
- б) Вазы стоят на столе. – На столе стоят вазы.

Вариант 5.

1. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо. Предложения переведите:

- a) Does she speak ... English well?
- b) I usually have ... breakfast before I go to ... college.
- c) Her sons are ... pupils.
- d) Buy ... loaf of ... white bread, please.

2. Напишите предложения во множественном числе, переведите:

- a) This fish is big.

- b) That is a box.
- c) That child is a pupil.
- d) It is an Englishman.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужное время, предложение переведите:

- a) They (to go) shopping every day.
- b) Last month my boss (to travel) on business.
- c) She (to cook) an apple pie tomorrow.

4. Задайте к каждому предложению общий вопрос, предложение переведите:

- a) She likes apples.
- b) My parents bought a new car last month.
- c) We shall stay here for two weeks.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

- a) Задание находится в книге. – В книге есть задание.
- б) Сыр лежит в холодильнике. – В холодильнике лежит сыр.

Практическое занятие №5

Тема: Межличностные отношения (дома, в колледже, на работе и др.)

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 №6

Тема: Межличностные отношения (дома, в колледже, на работе)

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику и переведите ее

1. strict (kind = indifferent, indulgent) parents misunderstanding
2. to cause family problems
3. aggressive behaviour
4. be free to decide = (be independent)
5. be taken seriously
6. allow to do
7. want me to do (= make me do)
8. to overcome difficulties / misunderstanding
9. be difficult to solve

Задание 2. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 3. Составьте мини-диалог, используя следующие предложения

1. It depends on whether your parents are strict or kind.
2. The common cause of misunderstanding is generation gap.
3. The lack of understanding can cause family problems.
4. This can lead to aggressive behaviour from the side of teenagers.
5. Young people want to be free to decide what to do.
6. Teenagers should be taken seriously.
7. My parents don't allow me to come home after 11 p.m.
8. My parents want me to do well at school.
9. There are youth organisations that can help to overcome misunderstanding.
10. Some problems are difficult to solve

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What are most common family problems?
2. Do you always understand your parents? Do they understand you?
3. How often do you quarrel with your parents? Why?
4. Can you say that your parents are your friends? Why?
5. What do you think of your parents?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Family plays the leading role in everyone's life. It consists of people you love. And you can be sure that they are the only people that will definitely love you the most. It does not matter who you are, what do you do, because you all are the closest people to each other. All of you should support each other to overcome the difficulties together.

Almost everyone will agree that your home is where your family is. A child is the central person of a family. If he or she has been grown up in a good family, he should be thankful for his happy childhood. But if everything was not very good he also must be thankful for such experience. People need to learn from someone's or their own mistakes. That is something like life «science», so you could be a thankful student.

Every family begins with a mother. To tell more, every genus originates from a mother. They are our savers and the people that will encourage us all our life. Your life starts from being one organism with your mother during 9 months. You are connected physically, but this is a connection that will not be broken just being cut by scissors. It is something more than just physical contact. That is why someone's mother can feel if something is wrong with her child, even if they are kilometers away from each other.

Usually, people associate family only with their parents and the closest relatives. But actually, it is not completely right. Everybody you love as a friend or as a person could be named a part of your family. Even your domestic pet may be a member of your family if you want to think so.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение, используя следующий план

1. What do you think the main role of the family is?
2. What are the most important family events and why?
3. What is changing in the roles of men and women in the family in the modern world?
4. Would you like to have 4 or 5 brothers or sisters? Why?
5. What should government do to help young families?

Практическое занятие №7

Тема: Межличностные отношения (дома, в колледже, на работе)

Задание 1. Изучите следующие фразы

- Where do you work?

— I work at ... (и называйте место своей работы).

— Who is your boss?

— My boss is ... (и называйте имя своего босса).

— Are you a supervisor?

— Yes, I am. /No, I am not.

- Do you have a sponsor?

— Yes, I do. /No, I do not.

— Who is your supervisor?

— My supervisor is ... (и называйте имя своего начальника).

— Name one of your co-workers.

— One of my co-workers is ... (и называйте имя своего сотрудника).

Задание 2. Переведите на английский язык

Я работаю на фабрике

Я работаю в офисе

Я — рабочий

Я — не начальник

Мой босс — Питер Смит

Он очень хороший человек

Мой руководитель хороший человек

Мои подчиненные хорошие работники

Мои коллеги соблюдают правила

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Work is an integral part of our life. Without work people get bored and insecure. Money is not the only reason why people work. Many professions need to be developed and justified over a period of time. For example, when teachers, doctors, artists, composers don't work for a long time they start losing their skills. When they do work, they develop their creative abilities and establish themselves in society.

To be honest for many people work means only a source of income. People work to fend for themselves and to support their families. They work long hours and endure tight schedules. It is

certainly bad. When someone doesn't like what he is doing, sooner or later he gets stressed or depressed.

I don't think that someone can be successful at work without taking pride in what he does. People who really enjoy their occupation seem to be always happy. They can work all day long spending hours to explore new ideas. To be out of work for a long time makes such people sad and lonesome. They lose not only mass attention and respect but also their self-esteem.

Basically, unemployment for these people is devastating.

Nowadays, it isn't easy to find a good job. Many companies look for highly-experienced and professional staff. Thus, young specialists, who have just graduated from universities, stay without work. They lack knowledge and experience, that's why their chances to find a proper job are low. However, they should not get upset. Instead they should try to volunteer or to participate in internship programs. This way they can gain necessary skills and experience.

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Lauren: Hi, Jacob. How are you?

Jacob: I'm fine Lauren, thank you. And how are you?

Lauren: I'm also well. Just at the moment I'm looking for a job. The company I used to work for is closing one branch, so several workers are left without work. I'm among them.

Jacob: What a shame! What are you going to do?

Lauren: Well, at first I'll look through the advertisements in the local newspaper and on the city website. When I find something suitable for me, I'll send my resume. If they are interested in me, they'll let me know.

Jacob: I see. What kind of work did you do before at you former company?

Lauren: I was a secretary and a translator of German.

Jacob: You mean you did two jobs at once?

Lauren: No, it was one job which involved multitasking.

Jacob: Sounds interesting. I think many other companies will be interested in having you work them.

Lauren: Let's hope that you are right, because I really need to find a new job as quickly as possible.

Jacob: Why? Are you short of money?

Lauren: Well, I didn't know my former companies' plans, so I didn't save any money. In a few days I will have to pay the rent for the apartment and that's when I will be left without any money.

Jacob: If you want I can lend you some. How much do you need?

Lauren: No, thank you. I appreciate your concern. If I find a new job, I should be fine. What do you do at the moment anyway?

Jacob: I work as a travel agent at one company and I should say I like my job.

Lauren: What is it that you like in it?

Jacob: My colleagues are wonderful, my clients are great and understanding. It often happens that we don't have the exact tours the clients want to have. However, most of them agree to purchase what we can offer.

Lauren: What do you mean by saying you don't have the exact tours?

Jacob: For example, we have the right flights but we can't book the required hotel. We find another hotel with the same facilities and our clients usually don't mind. That's why I find them rather considerate and understanding.

Lauren: Sounds like a good place to work. Don't you have any vacancies at the office?

Jacob: We do, but we need a travel consultant, not just the secretary.

Lauren: Well, I'm quick to learn. Besides, I'm a responsible and reliable person as I know.

Jacob: Yes, I know. I fully trust you so far. I just need to talk to my boss about your inquiry. If you bring me your resume, I can show it to him and then he'll set the date for the interview.

Lauren: Great! I will do that. I can send you my resume by e-mail tonight. Don't forget to check your box.

Jacob: Ok, deal done. I'll be looking forward to your letter.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №8

Тема: Повседневная жизнь (условия жизни, учебный и выходной день)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

I am going to tell you about my working day. First of all let me introduce myself, I'm Leonid. I'm a pupil of 6th form. I study at school number 4 in Apatity.

Morning... I get up at seven o'clock. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. I'm glad to see my family at the kitchen. My parents love me and always support me. My house is my castle. We sit at the table and have our breakfast together. My family is the best. I love it. Every bird likes its own nest. My family likes different proverbs, and we use them in our every day live. Sometimes we have some little problems in my family, but nobody knows about it. Don't wash your dirty linen in public.

As usual we eat porridge and fruits. Most of all I prefer apples. Mum always says "An apple a day keeps the doctor away". After my breakfast I go to school. It is big and nice. I'm good at many subjects. I think "Knowledge is power". Usually I have 5-6 lessons. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes. Of course we have breaks between the lessons. But you know - business before pleasure. My favorite subject is Literature. I am fond of reading. Reading makes a full man. Also I am keen on sports. After my lessons I go to school gym. Richard Steele said "Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body".

Evening... As a good student I do my home work. At exactly 8 o'clock we have supper. And the same time my father comes back home. Punctuality is the politeness of kings. At the family table we eat and speak about our last day. I like such hours. East or West, home is best.

At 10 o'clock I go to bed. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

I hope you like my story, maybe it's not interesting, but it is real day of my life.

Задание 2. Соотнесите

To clean teeth

To go to bed

To watch TV

In the evening

I wash myself

To take a shower

To read books

To go to technical school

I dress myself

To have dinner at home

Смотреть телевизор

Ходить в техникум

Чистить зубы

Обедать дома

Ложиться спать

Вечером

Я одеваюсь

Читать книги

Принимать душ

Задание 3. Переведите на русский язык

- a. I always get up at 7 o'clock.
- b. He cleans his teeth twice a day.
- c. Anna washes herself and then has her breakfast.
- d. I go to technical school every day from Monday till Friday.
- e. I usually have dinner at home at about 3 o'clock.
- f. In the evening we usually watch TV or play computer games.
- g. I always go to bed at 11 o'clock in the evening.

Задание 4. Составьте предложения о себе

Get up at o'clock;

Wash myself, clean my teeth

Have breakfast

Go to technical school and havelessons

Have dinner at home

In the evening, watch TV

Go to bed ato'clock

Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание к тексту

Greg is an American boy. He lives in Arlington, Texas. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is eleven years old and he has got an older brother, Alex, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about half past six. He gets up, goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, brushes his teeth and get dressed. Then he has breakfast and at a quarter to seven he leaves home and catches the bus to school.

Classes begin at half past seven. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at half past twelve. After school, at a quarter past five, he goes home. There he does his school homework and when he finishes it he helps his Mum laying the table. At half past seven the family dines together.

Greg is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.

He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about ten o'clock the most he brushes his teeth again, puts on his Spider Man pajamas and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep. Greg is a very happy boy!

True or False.

1. Greg is an American boy.
2. Greg lives in a modern flat.
3. Greg is eleven years old.
4. Greg has got two brothers.
5. Greg wakes up at eight o'clock.
6. Greg walks to school.
7. Greg classes begin at half past eight.
8. Greg and his family have dinner at half past seven.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №9

Тема: Повседневная жизнь (условия жизни, учебный и выходной день)

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику и переведите

lucky
early riser
to enjoy
to hurry
tasty
pie
gloomy
relative
take a nap
exhibition
nasty
to gain

Задание 2. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off — Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV.

Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books.

After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre

I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun. In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week.

I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. How many day offs do you have?
2. When do you get up on Sunday?
3. What do you usually do during weekends?
4. What do you do if the weather is sunny?
5. Do you spend a lot of time with your friends?
6. Do you watch TV a lot?
7. What time do you go to bed?
8. Do you like weekends?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

A: Hi, Emma.

B: Hi, Larry. How did you spend your week-end?

A: I visited my grandparents. They live in the village.

B: What did you do there?

A: On Saturday I played chess with my grandpa. He is very good player.

B: What about Sunday?

A: On Sunday I helped my granny. And how did you spend your week-end?

B: Not bad. I walked with my elder brother in the park. We saw a squirrel!

A: Really?

B: Yes. I tried to feed it. But it was afraid of us.

A: I like animals. They are so interesting.

B: Why don't we go to the park next week-end?

A: Good idea!

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №10

Тема: Повседневная жизнь (условия жизни, учебный и выходной день)

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Students are the future of every country. They are young citizens of our society, full of infinite energy and progressive ideas, fantastic plans and noble ambitions, hopes and dreams. Student life is the brightest period of our life. It is a mixture of studies and great fun. I know that my parents (ex-students) miss those old good days of their student life.

A student has certain duties to perform. It goes without saying that the primary student duty is studying hard and acquiring proper knowledge for the future career. He must attend all the classes at college, do all the work at the right time, be punctual and disciplined. It can help the student achieve his goals and become diligent and perseverant. If he doesn't neglect his studies he will receive rich dividends in his future work.

Examination time at the end of each semester is quite tough for students. They spend endless days and nights on studying and cramming. Although some of them use cheating, copying someone's essays or course works. And you are lucky if you are not caught by the teacher because he can punish you by a poor mark or even by excluding from the college.

Most of the student's time is devoted to reading and learning. It's unbelievable but some students manage to deal with part-time jobs because they need a lot of money to study at college or university. Tuition fees and books are very costly nowadays, and if you rent an apartment it's even more expensive. So students have busy schedules including studies, work and going out to socialize.

A good student never wastes his spare time uselessly. He should also go in for sports to stay in good health and mood. They say: "A sound mind lives in a sound body." Students love participating in both academic and extra-curricular activities at college: different festivals, intellectual quizzes and summer camps. This social life broadens the mind, develops your talents and communication skills. And this is a wonderful time when you find real friends among your classmates at college.

Finally I'd like to say that it is absolutely great to be a student!

2. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения:

Weekdays- рабочие дни

Alarm clock- будильник

To comb hair- причесывать волосы

To turn on (off) - включать (выключать)

To get dressed- одеваться

Successfully- успешно

Special- особенно

To share- делить(ся)

Have to be back- должны вернуться

Report- доклад

Practical classes- практические занятия

Canteen- столовая

It takes me ... minutes to get to the college by bus- у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до колледжа на автобусе

To miss classes- пропускать занятия

To pass exams- сдать экзамены

To do well- делать успехи, хорошо учиться

To get ready- подготовиться

As a rule- как правило

To get tired- уставать
To fall asleep- засыпать

3. 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

4. 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!

5. Напишите короткий рассказ о своем типичном рабочем дне, 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: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №11

Тема: Повседневная жизнь (условия жизни, учебный и выходной день). 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 №12

Тема: Мое обучение

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

We did quite a lot of subjects at school.

They were: Physics, Mathematics, Biology, Russian Literature, Chemistry, English, History of this country and many other subjects.

It was rather difficult to go to school when a school-leaver, we had so much to do.

I know that all the subjects are important and they all must be paid much attention to, but still I didn't like exact sciences.

I spent much time on doing them at home.

However hard I tried, all those formulas and definitions were mixed up in my head and I couldn't make it out after all.

So I had nothing to do but sit for two or three hours swotting Physics, Chemistry and Maths.

My favourite subjects were Literature, History, English.

Most of all I liked English.

I read English books, tried to translate some stories from newspapers from English into Russian and vice versa.

I had some English handbooks and they were of great help to me when I studied English Grammar and did some exercises.

At our English lessons we read quite a lot of dull texts from our textbooks.

But in my view, written texts and textbooks are not important.

The best way to improve your language skills and habits is to work at a language laboratory.

But there was no good language laboratory at our school.

And I spent plenty of time at home listening to the tapes, imitating the sounds and intonations of the native speakers of English.

I was working hard at my pronunciation because my teacher said that it was my weak point.

Sometimes I spoke English with my friends after classes and they said I was making good progress in the language.

I decided to take my entrance exams to the Institute because I want to know English.

Nowadays, it's impossible to do without foreign languages because of expanding economic, cultural ties of this country with other countries of the world.

Besides, one can't be a learned and well-educated person if he doesn't know at least one foreign language.

As for me, I'd like to read English and American Literature, to understand it without resorting to anybody's help.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык

1. primary school
2. secondary (high) school
3. higher school
4. comprehensive school
5. a school, specializing in
6. gymnasium
7. lyceum
8. technical school
9. college

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски, подходящими по смыслу словами

1. They _____ me a lot at school. (taught, studied, learned)
2. I'm _____ my final exam next month. (passing, taking, making)
3. "Have you _____ your homework?" Pat's mother asked her. (made, done, wrote)
4. Children have to carry heavy _____. (sacks, schoolbags, handbags)
5. They have a very good school _____. (restaurant, bar, canteen)

6. _____ is my favourite subject. (Historic, History, Story)
7. I'm not _____ Geography and Physics. (well with, good with, good at)
8. These pupils are waiting for their teacher in the _____. (classroom, lesson, class)
9. Sit _____ your desk and go on with your work. (at, on, near)
10. No one likes to _____ an exam. (lose, fail, fall)

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Helen: Hi, Ann! How are you? Haven't seen you for ages.

Ann: Hi, Helen! I'm fine, thank you. And you?

Helen: I'm also well. So, where were you all this time?

Ann: I've been busy moving to another district. My parents have recently bought a new house, so we now live there.

Helen: How about the school? Are you going to change it too?

Ann: Yes, I've already applied to the new school, which specializes in foreign languages.

Helen: Really? That's marvellous. Are you going to study there during the new academic year?

Ann: If I successfully pass two exams, then yes.

Helen: Which exams do you need to pass?

Ann: One is in Foreign literature and another is in German language.

Helen: So, you're going to study German there, is that right?

Ann: Not only. I will have two foreign languages on the curriculum or three if I choose so.

Helen: In my opinion it's great. Foreign languages are significant in all spheres of education. If you know several languages, you can be a highly-demanded interpreter.

Ann: You're right, but that's not all. If I know German or Chinese well, I can end up as an important member of some large corporation. Large companies do business with Germany, China and many other countries.

Helen: That's true. It is especially good to specialize in different branches.

Ann: What do you mean?

Helen: I mean, today it's easy to find an interesting job and to build a successful career when you have two different specialties. For example, foreign languages and law, foreign languages and banking, etc.

Ann: As I understand foreign languages are necessary in any case.

Helen: Of course. Combined with any other profession, they give you broad opportunities.

Ann: My parents always say that good education is vital. That's why they decided to transfer me to a better school.

Helen: I'm glad that you moved then. I wish you good luck with the entrance exams and your further studies.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №13

Тема: Мое обучение

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Our modern world is full of technological advances and education is very important today. Human progress mainly depends on well-educated people. They say that those who have information, rule the world.

When we are 7 years old we are sent to schools to get useful knowledge about our world, although that isn't the main purpose of education. The most important thing, to my mind, is learning how to learn in order to use this ability in our future life. At school children also enjoy lots of cultural activities which reveal their personal talents. However some people think that the current system of education isn't able to teach pupils how to become good thinkers and schools are only about passing exams.

Education is very important for me and it goes without saying that I'm planning to get a higher education after finishing school. I'm sure it will enable me to achieve better prospects in career growth. Nowadays you can't find an interesting job with a decent salary without a certain level of education because every company looks for well-qualified specialists. While studying at a university you get essential knowledge for your future profession. Moreover, university life is always exciting and eventful.

I believe it is impossible to overestimate the importance of education. It is one of the most valuable possessions and the most powerful weapons we can get in our life. It develops many sides of human personality and helps us to understand ourselves deeper. Education trains the mind to think, that's why educated people have the ability to change our world and contribute to the well-being of our society

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски, подходящими по смыслу словами

1. Who is the _____ of your school? (director, headmaster, chief)
2. Clare was very popular with her _____. (schoolfellows, schoolchildren, schoolmates)
3. Mathematics is a _____ subject at school. (forced, compulsory, required)
4. A _____ is all the different courses that are taught in a school or college. (curriculum, scheme, timetable)
5. A _____ is a state school in which children of all abilities study together. (public school, elementary, comprehensive)
6. I'm _____ English and French classes. (following, attending, visiting)
7. A nursery school is for _____. (babies, infants, nurses)
8. Every one of their children _____ well at school. (did, succeeded, managed)
9. A _____ is a school in Britain for children aged between 11 and 18 who have a high academic ability. (grammar school, state school, special school)
10. It's hard to _____ into the university. (enter, get, go)
11. The function of school is to _____ children. (bring up, educate, encourage)
12. We're building a car at our school _____ (workshop, laboratory, workplace)

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику

do well — учиться хорошо

do badly — учиться плохо

solve problems in mathematics, physics — решать задачи по математике, физике

prove theorems — доказывать теоремы

do equations — решать уравнения

do experiments in the lab — делать опыты в лаборатории

swot smth – зубрить

make smth out – понимать, разбираться в чем-то

cheat – списывать, пользоваться шпаргалками

prompt – подсказывать

work by fits and starts — заниматься урывками
studies — занятия
exams — экзамены
extra lessons — дополнительные занятия
private lessons — частные уроки
take lessons — брать уроки
give lessons — давать уроки
take an exam in Maths — сдавать экзамен по математике
fail an exam — провалить экзамен
pass an exam — сдать экзамен
weak point — слабое место
poor memory — плохая память
can't remember dates (words, formulas) — не запоминать даты, слова, формулы
fail to retell texts — не получается пересказывать тексты

Задание 4. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 5. Переведите с русского на английский язык

Ни для кого не секрет, что в наши дни образование имеет важное значение. Оно не только расширяет кругозор, но и делает нас мудрее.

Во-первых, оно даёт людям возможность продвинуться в карьере. Это можно объяснить стремительным развитием технологии, а также коренными преобразованиями в обществе. Что совершенно естественно, образованный человек может мыслить в более широком масштабе, анализировать разнообразные общественные явления. По моему мнению, это ценится во всех сферах человеческой деятельности. Поэтому разносторонние работники всегда пользовались спросом.

Во-вторых, образование обогащает наш опыт и предостерегает от обмана. Как известно, сообразительный человек преодолевает трудности и неблагоприятные обстоятельства гораздо быстрее.

В то же самое время, встречаются хорошо обеспеченные и образованные люди, которые жестоки и грубы. Они никогда не сочувствуют тем, кто находится в беде, не способны прийти на помощь, так как их сердца бесчувственны.

С моей точки зрения, понятие "образованность" должно включать как уровень образования, так и нравственность человека, так как эти черты неразрывно связаны между собой.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №14

Тема: Мое обучение

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The problem of learning languages is very important today. Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and most efficient means of information exchange of the people of our planet. Today English is the language of the world. Over 350 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British and US colonies. It is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass entertainment. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organization. It is the language of the literature, education, modern music, international tourism. Russia is integrating into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today. Learning a foreign language is not as easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But to know English is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. It is well known that reading books in the original, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of the native speakers. One must work hard to learn any foreign language.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык

language
foreign language
learn a language
learn English
study grammar (rules)
learn words
learn by heart
English lesson
English teacher
difficult language to learn
easy language to learn
speak English (German, French)
translate from English into Russian
understand English well
read texts in English
read fast
write English words without mistakes
recite English poems
retell English texts
knowledge

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What language is international nowadays?
2. Why do people from many countries learn English?
3. Why do you learn English?
4. Is your English good?

5. Is your Russian good?
6. Do you think that knowledge of Russian can help you to learn English?
7. What language is more beautiful: Russian or English?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Diana: Hi, Julia. How are you?

Julia: Hi, Diana. I'm fine, thank you. And you?

Diana: I'm also well, thanks. How is your foreign languages' learning going?

Julia: Great. I really like the classes. Our teachers tell us lots of interesting things every day.

Diana: What languages do you study?

Julia: I study English and French. English is for my career development and French is for pleasure.

Diana: I remember that you had certain difficulties with English grammar and French pronunciation. How is your progress?

Julia: Well, my teacher of English explains grammar rather well. Each time I don't understand something, I ask her to explain it again. She finds many different ways to explain each topic. So, now I don't have any problems with grammar.

Diana: How about French?

Julia: The teacher of French is also rather experienced. I understand everything he explains. However, the problem with my pronunciation still exists. He says I will do much better if I visit France and chat with native speakers.

Diana: That's a good idea. Why don't you try it?

Julia: I will. In spring my teacher is planning to arrange an educational tour to Paris. He is looking for students who want to join. The more students we attract, the funnier and more interesting the tour will be.

Diana: Are you going to attend the lessons of French there?

Julia: Yes, we are. We are going to live in our penfriends' houses. The good thing is that we get to have lots of speaking practice while we stay in French families. Apart from that, we will go to the French school everyday. I hope such training will help me to improve my poor pronunciation.

Diana: Sounds interesting. I'd like to join you. I need to ask my parents' permission though.

Julia: Do you know any French?

Diana: Just a little bit. I used to attend supplementary classes of French last year. Then, I gave up as I didn't have much free time. My sports training takes lots of time and effort, as you know.

Julia: I see. Well, it's a good chance for you to learn some basics.

Diana: Yes, that's why I find this educational tour rather interesting. What else are you going to do during your stay in France?

Julia: We are going to see the sights of Paris, but the main goal is to improve our language skills. It includes reading, speaking, listening, writing and most importantly comprehension skills.

Diana: What do you mean by comprehension skills?

Julia: My teacher says that these skills are the most important ones. They involve everything at once. As soon as you start understanding what you read or hear, you can try to respond according to the situation. It's the first step to learning foreign languages.

Julia: That's the main clue. As soon as you understand separate words and put them together into phrases, other language skills start to develop without any difficulties.

Diana: Thanks for telling me this. I have always wanted to learn at least one or two foreign languages.

Julia: You can join me at my foreign languages' classes anytime.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №15

Тема: Мое обучение. Изучение грамматического материала «Артикль»

Задание 1. Внимательно изучите правило на использование артиклей.

Неопределенный артикль а (an)

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

Неопределенный артикль не употребляется:

1. С неисчисляемыми и «абстрактными» существительными:

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

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

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

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

This car is better than that car.

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

Read the text on page eight.

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

Определенный артикль the

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

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

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

Употребление артикля с географическими названиями

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 3. Выберите правильный ответ

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

Задание 4. Вставьте правильно артикли

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

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

Задание 5. Вставьте правильный артикль

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

Задание 6. Вставьте артикль там, где это нужно

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

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

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

Практическое занятие №16

Тема: Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику к тексту

All over the world-

To be fond of-

Healthy-

To be fit-

Personal initiative-

Skiing-

Skating-

Body- building-

Facilities-

Swimming pool-

Skating rink-

Attention-

Compulsory-

Sailing-

Rowing-

Wrestling-

Fencing-

Weightlifting-

Out-of-doors-

Indoors-

Sport societies-

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

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

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №17

Тема: Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Healthy lifestyle

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tense. People live under the press 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 2. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык

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

Задание 3. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений

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

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме

Практическое занятие №18

Тема: Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни

Задание 1. Переведите с русского на английский язык следующие предложения

Спорт играет большую роль в нашей жизни. Много людей занимаются спортом в нашей стране. Они хотят быть здоровыми. Спорт - хорошее средство для борьбы со стрессом. По моему мнению, спорт важен для здорового проведения свободного времени, Спорт делает людей сильными и готовит много радости.

Некоторые люди принимают участие в соревнованиях, другие предпочитают смотреть их по телевизору. Известно, что часовая прогулка полезнее постоянного участия в физических занятиях. Чтобы быть здоровым, люди присоединяются к занятиям по йоге и аэробике, делают гимнастические упражнения. Другие играют в футбол, бадминтон, волейбол, теннис.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

- Are you keen on sport?
- What sport do you go in for?
- How long have you been in this sport?
- Where do you train?
- Who is your coach?
- Do you take part in competitions?
- What sports do you like best of all?
- Are you a sport fan?
- What is your favourite team?
- What game is the most popular in our country?

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику

- healthy way of life = healthy living — здоровый образ жизни
- unhealthy way of life = unhealthy living — нездоровый образ жизни
- bad/ unhealthy habit — вредная привычка
- take care of your health — заботиться о своем здоровье
- get into a habit of — завести привычку
- get rid of a bad habit — избавиться от вредной привычки
- make it a rule — поставить за правило
- prefer organic food — предпочитать натуральную еду
- food with additives/ junk food/ fast food — еда с добавками, фастфуд
- food rich in calories = fatty food — калорийная пища
- influence our health — влиять на здоровье
- improve health — улучшить здоровье
- ruin health — навредить здоровью
- do harm — причинять вред
- skip breakfast — пропускать завтрак
- be overweight — иметь избыточный вес
- lose weight — похудеть
- put on weight — поправиться
- keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet — быть на диете
- have little physical activity — мало двигаться
- take regular exercises — регулярно заниматься упражнениями
- live a regular life — вести правильный образ жизни
- a late riser — тот, кто поздно встает
- an early riser — тот, кто рано встает
- be as fit as a fiddle — быть в добром здравии и прекрасном настроении

Задание 4. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Man: Honey, the basketball game is about to start. And could you bring some chips and a bowl of ice cream? And . . . uh . . . a slice of pizza from the fridge.

Woman: Anything else?

Man: Nope, that's all for now. Hey, hon, you know, they're organizing a company basketball team, and I'm thinking about joining. What do you think?

Woman: Humph

Man: "Humph" What do you mean "Humph." I was the star player in high school.

Woman: Yeah, twenty-five years ago. Look, I just don't want you having a heart attack running up and down the court.

Man: So, what are you suggesting? Should I just abandon the idea? I'm not that out of shape.

Woman: Well . . . you ought to at least have a physical before you begin. I mean, it HAS been at least five years since you played at all.

Man: Well, okay, but . . .

Woman: And you need to watch your diet and cut back on the fatty foods, like ice cream. And you should try eating more fresh fruits and vegetables.

Man: Yeah, you're probably right.

Woman: And you should take up a little weight training to strengthen your muscles or perhaps try cycling to build up your cardiovascular system. Oh, and you need to go to bed early instead of watching TV half the night.

Man: Hey, you're starting to sound like my personal fitness instructor!

Woman: No, I just love you, and I want you to be around for a long, long time.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение по изученной теме

Практическое занятие №19

Тема: Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни. 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.

О (читается, как английская буква o [эи]) – используется в обозначении годов, времени, в адресах, иногда в телефонных номерах.

- *It happened in fourteen o seven.* – Это произошло в 1407 году.
- *Our train leaves at thirteen o five.* – Наш поезд отправляется в 13:05.

Nil – используется в счете спортивных матчей.

- *Our team won with the score three-nil.* – Наша команда выиграла со счетом 3-0.
- *And the game is ending in a draw with a score nil-nil. Such a tough game it was!* – И игра заканчивается ничьей со счетом ноль-ноль. Какая была напряженная игра!

Иногда в британском варианте английского языка встречается слово naught или nought в значении «ноль», «нуль», «ничто». Сейчас его использование в качестве цифры считается устаревшим и само слово чаще всего используется в фразеологизмах.

- *All Kate's plans came to naught.* – Все планы Кейт свелись к нулю.
- *That guy is naught but a worthless fool.* – Тот парень просто никчемный дурак.

Летоисчисление

Годы в английском языке обозначаются количественными числительными.

Четырехзначные годы при чтении делятся пополам и эти половинки читаются как два отдельных числа. Однако, миллениумы (тысячелетия, например, 2000 г.) читаются тысячами. Годы, состоящие из трех чисел, могут также делиться и читаться как однозначное и двузначное числа, или же они могут читаться как обычное трехзначное число. Годы нынешнего столетия могут читаться как обычные четырехзначные числа.

BC – Before Christ – до Рождества Христова, до нашей эры.

AD – Anno Domini – после Рождества Христова, наша эра.

- 2000 BC – *two thousand BC*
- 1825 – *eighteen twenty-five*
- 1660 BC – *sixteen sixty BC*
- 1901 – *nineteen o one*
- 33 AD – *thirty-three AD*
- 2000 – *two thousand*
- 1003 – *ten o three*
- 2016 – *twenty sixteen, two thousand sixteen*

Дроби

Простые дроби (fractions) в английском языке часто пишутся словами и через дефис, если в числителе или знаменателе не используется свой дефис. Для числителя (numerator) используются количественные числительные, а для знаменателя (denominator) – порядковые.

- $1/2$ – *one-half, a half (0.5)*
- $1/100$ – *one-hundredth (0.01)*
- $1/5$ – *one-fifth*
- $1/1000$ – *one-thousandth*
- $2/7$ – *two-seventh*
- $44/73$ – *forty-four seventy-third*
- $27/100$ – *twenty-seven hundredth*
- *6 целых 15/19* – *six and fifteen-nineteenth*

Десятичные дроби (decimals) в английском языке читаются с помощью слова point (точка), после которой все цифры читаются отдельно. Это правило не относится к счету денег.

- 0.2 – *zero point two (point two)*
- 1.05 – *one point zero five*
- 0.25 – *zero point two five (point two five)*
- 3.005 – *three point zero zero five*
- 120.85 – *one hundred twenty point eight five*
- 13.445 – *thirteen point four four five*

Проценты

Проценты (percentages) в английском языке обозначаются словом percent (процент). После числительных слово percent никогда не принимает окончание множественного числа -s, так как с французского языка это слово дословно переводится как «из сотни», «на сотню».

- 1% – *one percent*
- 10% – *ten percent*
- 255% – *two hundred fifty-five percent*
- 30.55% – *thirty point five five percent*

Деньги

Для счета денег в английском языке сначала произносится число, а потом название валюты. Если число состоит из десятичной дроби, то произносится целая часть, название валюты, после которой десятичная часть (копейки) произносится как обычное число. В конце может добавляться название монеты, если оно существует.

- \$2 – *two dollars*
- €14,99 – *fourteen euros ninety nine (cents, euro cents)*
- £204 – *two hundred and four pounds*
- ₴167 – *one hundred and sixty seven hryvnias*
- ₰25.15 – *twenty five roubles and fifteen kopecks*
- ¥10 000 – *ten thousand yen*

Арифметические действия

При арифметических действиях глагол to be или to equal (равняться) в большинстве случаев употребляется в форме единственного числа.

- $2 + 1 = 3$ – *two plus one is three.*
- $5 - 4 = 1$ – *five minus four equals one.*
- $20 \times 2 = 40$ – *twenty multiplied by two is forty.*
- $30 : 6 = 5$ – *thirty divided by six equals five.*

В случае сложения глагол может стоять также в форме множественного числа. Также может использоваться глагол to make.

- $3 + 21 = 24$ – *three and twenty-one are twenty-four.*
- $5 + 100 = 105$ – *five plus hundred equal one hundred five.*
- $7 + 3 = 10$ – *seven and three make ten.*

Задание 1. Spell the NUMBERS.

__ N __

T W __

T H R __ __

F __ __ R

F __ V __

S __ X

S __ V __ N

__ __ G H T

N __ N __

T __ N

Задание 2. Заполните таблицу.

One	eleven
Two	
Three	
	fourteen
Five	
	Sixteen
Seven	
Eight	
	Nineteen

Задание 3. Write the final result.

Example: Ten + nine: nineteen

a) Twenty one + four:

b) Sixty + nineteen:

c) Ninety two + four:

d) Forty+ sixteen:

e) Eighty + seven:

f) Fifty + twenty:

g) Fifty + thirteen:

h) Thirty + sixteen:

i) Thirty three + four:

j) Eleven + nine:

k) Seventy + eight:

l) Seventy + fifteen:

Задание 4. Write the numbers.

1. The number of Dwarves Snow White lived with — _____
2. The Celsius freezing point — _____
3. Days in April — _____
4. The number of letters in the English alphabet — _____
5. An unlucky number — _____
6. Teeth in the normal human mouth — _____
7. The number of years in a millennium — _____
8. The number of months in a year — _____

9. Days in December – _____
10. Degrees in a right angle — _____
11. Books in a trilogy — _____
12. Minutes in an hour — _____
13. Legs has an octopus — _____
14. The number of cents in a half-dollar — _____
15. Players in a soccer team — _____
16. Number of hours in a day — _____
17. Celsius boiling point — _____

Задание 5. Образуйте сочетания данных в скобках количественных числительных в словесной форме и данных в скобках существительных во множественном числе:

Пример: (2) (a man) – two men,

(3) (a woman),

(12) (a child),

(15) (an ox),

(18) (a sheep),

(32) (a tooth),

(57) (a bison),

(95) (a forget-me-not).

Задание 6. Choose the correct form.

1. My daughter is still a teenager. She is only fifteen/fifty.
2. He knew it was a painting worth \$10 million/millions.
3. Three hundred/Three hundreds people gathered at the stadium.
4. In the section 2/section 2 we also suggest other topics that need to be researched.
5. The first battle of the American Revolution was fought in year/the year 1775.
6. Hundred/A hundred years ago the principal means of communication was by post and telegraph.
7. How many children are there in the school? About three hundred/three hundreds.
8. The report has got over five hundred/five hundreds pages.
9. It happened in the year two thousand and two/two thousand and second.
10. All International flights are from Terminal One /the Terminal One.

Задание 7. Заполните пропуски данными в скобках количественными числительными в словесной форме.

1. The division of the circle into _____ (360) parts occurred in ancient India, as evidenced in the Rigveda
2. _____ (22 200) donors from Manchester have been honoured at an awards ceremony for donating.
3. The newly elected board of directors consists of _____ (42) new members.
4. Chelsea won _____ (2:0) against Marseille at Stamford Bridge.

5. Russia is the largest country in the world by surface area, covering more than _____ (1/8) of the Earth's inhabited land area, with over _____ (144 000 000) people at the end of March _____ 2016.

Задание 8. Hundred or hundreds? Choose the correct item.

1. There were hundreds of people/hundred of people at the pool today.
2. That dress costs hundreds of pounds/hundreds of pound.
3. We've driven a hundred miles/a hundred mile in the last two hours.
4. I agree with you one hundred percent/one hundreds percent.
5. Hundreds/hundred of people watched the football match at the i stadium.
6. Eight hundred/eight hundreds is not enough. Her paintings cost thousands/thousand.
7. Benjamin received cards from scores/score of local people.
8. People are leaving the Nationalist Party by the score/by a score.
9. Nearly a thousand/thousands football fans were arrested.
10. There are literally thousands/thousand of people without homes.

Задание 9. Заполните пропуски данными в скобках существительными hundred, thousand, million, billion в единственном числе (с артиклем или без артикля) или во множественном числе.

1. Over the past two years, over _____ (million) immigrants found work, many illegally.
2. _____ (thousand) of bees have been stolen from a British university.
3. Two _____ (hundred) years after the Constitution was signed, free-enterprise economics had produced doubtful results.
4. State prosecutors investigate more than _____ (thousand) cases of stolen babies in Spain.
5. According to the estimate, the world population has exceeded the number of seven _____ (billion) people
6. Officials issued public warnings after _____ (hundred) of sharks were spotted in the waters.
7. Roman Abramovich threw a party costing five _____ (million) pounds.
8. _____ (million) of people in West Africa must be protected from a serious food crisis.
9. It has been found that walking ten _____ (thousand) steps a day will help you drop undesired pounds.

Задание 10. Write the sentences.

Children in a running competition.

John – number 1, Peter – number 5, Joe – number 6, Lena – number 2, Spike – number 4, Jane – number 3

ПРИМЕР: John was the First.

1. Lena was the _____.
2. Peter was the _____.
3. Joe was the _____.
4. Jane was the _____.
5. Spike was the _____.

Задание 11. Write the correct ordinal number.

1. Saturday is the _____ day of the week.
2. The _____ month of the year is June. .
3. The _____ month of the year is March.
4. In a competition the gold medal is for the _____ place and the silver medal is for the _____ place.

Задание 12. Заполните таблицу.

1	one	1 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 №20
Тема: Город, деревня, инфраструктура

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 branches 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 №21-22

Тема: Город, деревня, инфраструктура

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

E) 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.

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

G) 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 №23

Тема: Город, деревня, инфраструктура. 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)
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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 №24

Тема: 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 №25-26

Тема: Досуг

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

Практическое занятие №27

Тема: Досуг. Изучение грамматического материала «Придаточные предложения времени и условия»

Таблица. Придаточные предложения времени и условия в английском

Время в придаточном времени или условия	Чем объясняем выбор времени?	Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
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Время в придаточном времени или условия	Чем объясняем выбор времени?	Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
<u>Present simple</u>	Простое действие в будущем	We will call you	when we finish (<u>вместо will finish</u>) the project.
<u>Present Continuous</u>	Длительное действие в будущем	I will call you	while you are staying (<u>вместо will be staying</u>) in the hotel.
<u>Present Perfect</u>	Действие в придаточном предшествует действию в главном	We will call you	after we have finished (<u>вместо will have finished</u>) the project.
<u>Present Perfect continuous</u>	Длительное действие в придаточном предшествует действию в главном	We will call you	if we have been planning (<u>вместо will have been planning</u>) the project for more than two days.

Нетрудно заметить, что в придаточных предложениях времени и условия нужно просто убрать **will**, чтобы поставить правильное время. Можно еще понаблюдать другую закономерность: времена группы **Perfect** в придаточном предложении ставятся при наличии союза «после» (**after**) и синонимичных ему.

Несмотря на столь простые выводы, мы все-таки должны вас предостеречь: не всегда предложения с союзами **when** и **if** являются придаточными времени и условия и отвечают на вопросы «когда?» и «при каком условии?» соответственно. Возьмем, к примеру, следующее сложное предложение:

I don't know when his parents will return from the vacation.

В отрезке «**when his parents will return from the vacation**» есть **will**, хотя это придаточное предложение с союзом **when**. В чем тогда подвох? Загвоздка в том, что именно это придаточное предложение отвечает на вопрос «что?» (Я не знаю что? – когда его родители вернутся из отпуска.) Поэтому оно не выражает ни времени, ни условия. Таким образом, можно вывести вот какое правило:

Мы определяем, ставить **will** или нет, не по союзам (**when, if, during, while, after etc.**) а по вопросу к придаточному предложению. **Will** не ставится перед придаточными, отвечающими на вопросы «когда?» и «при каком условии?».

Задание №1. Раскройте скобки используя Present Indefinite или Future Indefinite Tense.

1. If Peter _____ (come) to my place, we _____ (go) to play in the yard.
2. If Peter _____ (not come) to my place, I _____ (watch) TV.
3. If Frank's parents _____ (have) their holidays in summer, they _____ (go) to the seaside.
4. If they _____ (have) their holidays in winter, they _____ (stay) at home.
5. If the fog _____ (thicken), Harold _____ (put up) the tent for the night.
6. When I _____ (finish) my work, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
7. We _____ (buy) this book as soon as our mother _____ (give) us some money.
8. When we _____ (come) to your place you _____ (show) us your present.
9. I _____ (return) you your ring when you _____ (ask) me.
10. I _____ (wait) for my friend until he _____ (come) from the shop.
11. My father _____ (start) writing before the sun _____ (rise).
12. As soon as you _____ (finish) your study I _____ (present) you with a new flat

Задание №2. Ответь на вопросы.

What will you do

1. if it rains on Sunday?
2. if your friends don't play with you?
3. if your TV doesn't work this evening?
4. if you lose your school record-book?
5. when the lessons are over?
6. when your holiday comes?
7. when your friend comes to see you tonight?
8. when you finish your homework?

Задание №3. Дополни предложения.

1. Your Dad will get angry if you
2. My Mum will be happy if I
3. My sister will shout at me if I ...
4. The teacher will not be happy if we ...
5. You will do well at school if you ...

Задание №4. Соедини два предложения так, чтобы получилось как в примере, используй if/when.

Jack will come. We shall play chess. — When Jack comes, we shall play chess.

1. All the pupils will come to school tomorrow. We shall write a test then.
2. I'll meet Ann after school. I'll give her my album.
3. You'll not do your homework. The teacher will be angry.
4. Mike won't come today. We'll play football without him.
5. I'll finish school with good marks. My father will take me to the seaside. .
6. My school record may not be very good. Mom will be very upset.

Задание №5. Запиши предложения, используя if.

Example: Molly leave now / catch the bus .

— If Molly leaves now, she'll catch the bus.

1. stay in bed / feel better
2. work hard / get a job
3. go shopping / spend much money
4. ride a bike / get there quickly —
5. eat carrots/see well in the dark .
6. come now/go out together

Задание №6. Выберите подходящую форму глагола в каждом предложении.

1. If we ... (will leave/leave/leaves) at 7 o'clock, we ... (will arrive/arrive/arrives) on time.
2. If Bob ... (will get/get/gets) a good job, he ... (will buy/buy/buys) a new car.
3. If you ... (won't drink/don't drink/doesn't drink) wine, you ... (won't feel/don't feel/doesn't feel) sleepy.
4. The child ... (will start/start/starts) crying if the toy ... (will break/break/breaks).
5. We ... (will go/go/goes) to the beach if the weather ... (will be/is/be) sunny tomorrow.
6. I ... (will be/am/be) late for the concert if I ... (won't find/don't find/doesn't find) a taxi.
7. If he ... (will become/become/becomes) Prime Minister, he ... (will raise/raise/raises) taxes.
8. If you ... (will be/are/is) more careful, you ... (won't make/makes/make) so many mistakes.

Задание №7. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в необходимую форму.

1. If you ... (not help) me, I ... (not pass) the exam tomorrow.
2. We ... (buy) this car if you ... (give) us a discount.
3. If my dad ... (find) his tools, he ... (be able) to repair my bike.
4. If David ... (not give up) smoking, Liza ... (not marry) him.
5. Mary ... (meet) her friends from Italy if she ... (come) to the party.
6. If you ... (lend) me the money, I ... (pay) you back next month.
7. They ... (not let) you into the cinema if you ... (lose) your tickets.
8. If my sister ... (travel) to Japan, she ... (buy) a kimono for me.

Задание №8. Перепишите предложения, начиная с данных слов и не изменяя смысл.

Н-р: In the snowy weather they don't go to school. (В снежную погоду они не ходят в школу.) - If the weather ... (If the weather is snowy, they won't go to school. – Если погода будет снежной, они не пойдут в школу.)

1. Make me strong coffee, and I'll go and buy some milk. – If you
2. Unless you leave us alone, we'll call the police. – If you
3. Your baby can fall down, and we won't be able to catch him at once. – If your baby
4. I can help you carry the bags if they are too heavy. – If the bags
5. Take the map, otherwise we will get lost in the city. – If you

Домашнее задание. Выучите правило

Практическое занятие №28

Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Mass media (that is, the press, the radio and television) play an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at

the world and make them change their views. Mass media mould public opinion. Millions of people in their spare time watch TV and read newspapers.

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

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

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

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

2. Изучите активную лексику. Переведите на русский язык

Mass media

Society

To entertain

To influence

Events

View

Spare time

Current events

Audience

Detailed review

Subscribers

Advertising

To own

Satellite

3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

4. Ответьте на вопросы

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

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

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме

Практическое занятие №29

Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

The total number of daily newspapers in the United States is shrinking — from 1,748 in 1970 to 1,642 in 1988. In 1923, there were 503 communities with more than one daily newspaper. By 1988, only 49 cities had more than one paper. There are several reasons for this trend. The movement of people from cities to suburbs led to the demise of some city dailies and the creation of weekly suburban newspapers that emphasized local community happenings and drew revenues from local advertisers. And members of busy households in which both husband and wife worked outside the home found they had less time to read and often stopped buying an afternoon newspaper. But the most important reason was probably the growing popularity of television. While newspapers are read in 62 million of the nation's 91 million households, 98 per cent of all American homes are equipped with at least one television. And a Roper Organization poll found that 65 per cent of Americans use television as their primary source of news. Since newspapers cannot report the news as quickly as radio and television, many papers have changed their emphasis, concentrating on features, personality profiles and in-depth news analysis rather than fast-breaking headline stories.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику, составьте предложения:

Mass media- средства массовой информации

Society- общество

To entertain- развлекать

To influence- влиять

Events- события

View- точка зрения

Spare time- свободное время

Current events- новости

Audience- аудитория

Detailed review- подробный обзор

Subscribers- подписчики

Advertising- реклама

To own- владеть

Satellite- спутник

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

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

Задание 4: Прочитайте и переведите диалог:

— Hello, Alyona!

— Hello, Olya!

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

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

— Why do you think so?

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

— Is it connected with world news?

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

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

— And what do you like to read?

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

— I think I will watch it too.

— I am sure you will never regret.

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

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

Практическое занятие №30

Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику, составьте предложения:

Mass media- средства массовой информации

Society- общество

To entertain- развлекать

To influence- влиять

Events- события

View- точка зрения

Spare time- свободное время

Current events- новости

Audience- аудитория

Detailed review- подробный обзор

Subscribers- подписчики

Advertising- реклама

To own- владеть

Satellite- спутник

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

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

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

Large, tall, long, easy, hot, big, cold, nice, bad, strong, short, wide, good, happy, high, low, busy, well, little, many, far.

Wonderful, necessary, quickly, interesting, comfortable, popular, active, famous, pleasant, beautiful, slowly, clearly.

Задание 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This book is not so interesting as that.
2. the Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black sea.
3. The more you read, the more you know.
4. My brother is not as tall as you are.
5. The earlier you get up, the more you can do.
6. Today the wind is as strong as it was yesterday.
7. Your room is as light as mine.
8. The longer the night is, the shorter the day.

Задание 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную степень сравнения прилагательного (наречия).

1. Winter is (cold) season of the year.
2. Moscow is (large) than St.Petersburg.
3. Which is (long) day of the year?
4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe.
5. Even (long) day has an end.
6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference .
7. Your English is (good) now.
8. Who knows him (well) than you?
9. We have (little) interest in this work than you.
10. Heath is (good) than wealth.

Задание 7. Найдите пары:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. absent | A. closed |
| 2. cheap | B. cold |
| 3. deep | C. cold |
| 4. difficult | D. easy |
| 5. high | E. expensive |
| 6. hot | F. far |
| 7. interesting | G. huge |
| 8. long | H. last |
| 9. near | I. low |
| 10. next | J. narrow |
| 11. open | K. old |
| 12. rich | L. poor |
| 13. small | M. present |
| 14. wide | N. shallow |
| 15. young | O. short |

Домашнее задание: Составьте сообщение о газетах, журналах, книгах, которые вы читаете.

Практическое занятие №31
Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации. Изучение грамматического материала «Перфектные времена»

Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время)

Форма глагола в Present Perfect Tense (настоящем совершенном времени) состоит из вспомогательного глагола *has/have* и причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) и обозначает действие, которое, начавшись в прошлом, продолжается в настоящем (или каким-либо образом на него влияет). Сравните с Past Simple:

- Tom *studied* medicine for 3 years. (Past Simple) — Том *изучал* медицину в течение 3 лет. *Здесь подразумевается, что Том изучал когда-то медицину, но в данный момент этим не занимается.*
- Tom *has studied* medicine for 3 years. (Present Perfect) — Том *изучает* медицину в течение 3 лет. *В этом примере говорится, что Том изучал и до сих пор изучает медицину.*
- Jane *graduated* from the university. Now she may start working. (Past Simple) — Джейн *закончила* университет. Теперь она может начать работать.
- If Jane *has graduated* from the university, she may start working. (Present Perfect) — Если Джейн *закончила* университет, она может начать работать.

Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола: *to be, to make, to eat, to sleep* и т.д.) также имеет перфектную форму, которая образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола *have*. Используйте совершенный инфинитив, чтобы обозначить действие, начавшееся и закончившееся раньше действия основного сказуемого. Например:

- They are proud *to have graduated* from this university. — Они гордятся тем, что *закончили* этот университет.
- I expected him *to have found* the key. — Я ожидал, что он *найдет* ключ.

Таким образом, действие совершенного инфинитива заканчивается до начала действия основного глагола, даже если последнее совершается в прошлом.

Past Perfect Tense (прошедшее совершенное время)

Время Past Perfect подобно простому прошедшему времени (Past Simple), указывает на действие в прошлом. Однако, в отличие от него, действие в Past Perfect уже завершено к моменту начала другого действия в прошлом. Сравните примеры:

- Jane *bought* an ice-cream and then *ate* it. (Past Simple) — Джейн *купила* мороженое, после чего *съела* его.
- Jane *ate* an ice-cream that she *had bought*. (Past Perfect) — Джейн *съела* мороженое, которое *купила* (до того).
- Michael *cleaned* the room when mother *came* home. (Past Simple) — Когда мать *пришла* домой, Майкл *убрал* в комнате. *Майкл начал уборку комнаты только после прихода матери.*

- Michael *had cleaned* the room when mother came home. (Past Perfect) — Когда мать пришла домой, Майкл *уже убрал* в комнате.
Майкл закончил уборку комнаты до прихода матери.

В сложных предложениях, где речь идет об условии и результате, время Past Perfect употребляется в части, где ставится условие. Например:

- If he *had repaired* his car they would have gone to vacations. — Если бы он отремонтировал свою машину, они бы уехали в отпуск.
- Jane would have returned to Liverpool if she *hadn't got* that job in London. — Джейн бы вернулась в Ливерпуль, если бы не получила эту работу в Лондоне.

Future Perfect Tense (будущее совершенное время)

Будущее совершенное (завершенное) время служит в английском языке для описания действий, которые завершатся в определенное время в будущем. Сравните с простым будущим временем, Future Simple:

Tom *will repair* his car on Monday. (Future Simple) — Том будет ремонтировать свою машину в понедельник.

She hopes that Tom *will have repaired* his car by Monday evening. (Future Perfect) — Она надеется, что Том отремонтирует свою машину к вечеру понедельника.

Задание 1. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You _____ (read) this book?
8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV.
9. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill _____ (walk) home when she _____ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father _____ (not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English.
13. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you _____ (sleep), mother _____ (arrive).

Задание 2. Исправьте ошибки.

1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
5. Karl has been driving since five years.
6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.

Задание 3. Упражнение раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Simple.

1. Aren't you about to finish with the dishes? You _____ (wash) the dishes for thirty minutes or more. How long can it take you to wash the dishes?
2. We _____ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent.
3. A: What is that sound? B: A car alarm _____ (ring) somewhere down the street. It _____ (drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It _____ (ring) for more than twenty minutes.
4. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I _____ (be) a child, but I _____ (forget) it all.
5. What's that dent in the side of the car? You _____ (have) an accident?
6. I'm sorry, John's not here; he _____ (go) to the dentist. He _____ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time.
7. This cassette recorder is broken. You _____ (play) about with it?
8. Your Italian is very good. You _____ (study) it long?
9. Do you mind if I clear the table? You _____ (have) enough to eat?
10. Ann never _____ (go) camping. She _____ (not sleep) in a tent.
11. Frank, where have you been? We _____ (wait) for you since 1 p.m.
12. I'm not surprised he _____ (fail) that exam. He _____ (not / work) hard recently.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Oh no! The children _____ (cook). Look at the state of this kitchen!
2. How many times Wendy _____ (be) late for work this week?
3. I'm going to give that cat some food. It _____ (sit) on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving.
4. I _____ (do) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve a treat for lunch.
5. You _____ (not / buy) your mother a present? That's really mean of you.
6. She _____ (work) in Australia for 2 years. Then she moved.
7. Now where are my keys? This is the third time I _____ (lose) them today
8. You _____ (ever/play) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort that you'd like.
9. Oh do be quiet. You _____ (grumble) all day!
10. Your tennis _____ (really / improve)! You _____ (practice) in secret?

Домашнее задание. Выучите правило

Практическое занятие №32

Тема: Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

People do usually say that nature is our mother. It gives a person everything that is necessary for life, even though we don't always appreciate its gifts. What could be better than the warm sun, majestic mountains, and blooming trees in the spring? The world of nature is very rich and varied. There are hundreds of thousands of species, many of which we've never seen in our life.

We all used to live in a world that seems to be built by ourselves. We live in big houses equipped with high-tech consumer devices; we are able to travel long distances using cars, trains, and planes. We are able to know what is happening thousands of miles away, over the Internet or television. But all of this is secondary. We use the knowledge of the laws of nature and its power to create all these technologies anyway.

Certainly, you cannot live fully if you do not have the opportunity to bask in the summer sun, enjoy the fresh morning air, breathe the scent of roses, see billions of stars high in the night sky. Some may disagree, but all of us need these simple pleasures from time to time. People like to spend their weekend and holidays outdoors so that communication with nature helps them to relax and gather strength to solve important problems in our "human" world.

It is very frustrating that people are fascinated by the development of new technologies that often damage the nature. Our activity causes the pollution of the environment, climate changes, extinction of animals and plants. Years ago it was not very noticeable, but now the people in the big cities just cannot breathe.

Remember that by harming nature we make ourselves worse too. So we cannot be indifferent and have to keep wealth and beauty of our nature.

Задание 2. Составьте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Составьте предложения, используя активную лексику

Season- время года

Each- каждый

To last- длиться

In the open- в открытую

Fruit- фрукты

Vegetables- овощи

Ripe- спелый

Still- все еще

Warm- теплый

Cold- холодный

To fall- падать

To cover- покрывать

Frozen- замерзший

To set- садиться

To rise- вставать

To decorate- украшать

New Year tree- елка

To return- возвращаться

Nest- гнездо

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. Do people try to spend more time in the open air in summer?
3. Why do we like spring so much?
4. Is summer the best season for tourism?
5. Where did you go last summer?
6. What is the weather like in winter?
7. Do you like winter? Why?
8. Do you go in for skating or skiing in winter?
9. What do you usually do when the weather is bad in autumn and winter?
10. What is good and what is bad in each season?
11. Why do most people prefer summer to any other season of the year?
12. What is your favourite season?
13. What are the hottest and the coldest seasons in our country?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

-What wonderful weather we are having today, Sandra! There is hardly a cloud in the sky.

- Yes, it's lovely today. The weather is so changeable in our area, isn't it?
- I fully agree with you. It was windy, miserable and nasty yesterday. Is the climate typical for this place?
- Well. It doesn't usually get hot in spring. We wear raincoats and often stay inside because of heavy rains. Sometimes it's even cold and frosty.
- I can't believe it!
- And what is the weather like in your country, Anna?
- It's always sunny and hot in spring in Brazil. The sun shines brightly and we go to the beach to swim and dive at weekends.
- And what's the normal temperature in spring there?
- Generally it's about plus 30 degrees Centigrade.

Задание 6. Составьте мини-диалог, используя слова и выражения из задания 5

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №33

Тема: Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

A. Look at those clouds. How black they are! **There's a thunderstorm coming on.** Aren't you afraid?

B. Oh no! I like it. Oh, look, **what a flash of lightning!**

A. **Yes, and there's a clap of thunder.** The first thunder this year.

B. Shall I turn off the TV?

A. What? The thunder is so loud, I can't hear you.

B. I say, shall I turn off the TV? Mom says it's better to turn it off during a thunderstorm.

A. Yes, do. And I'll shut the window. **A gust of wind** may break the pane.

B. Oh, **what a shower!**

A. **It's good. It will lay the dust** and revive the flowers in the garden.

Задание 2. Составьте собственный диалог со следующими фразами и выражениями

There's a thunderstorm coming on. – Приближается гроза.

What a flash of lightning! – Какая вспышка молнии!

There's a clap of thunder. – Вот и раскат грома.

A gust of wind – порыв ветра

What a shower! – Какой ливень!

It will lay the dust... - Он прибьет пыль...

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите English joke

A man came into a little **village inn** and sat down at a table near the window. It was **war time**, and food was hard to get.

«We've got only soup today, sir,» said the waiter to the man.
«OK, bring me a plate of soup,» said he.

The waiter nodded and left the room. Soon he came back with a plate of soup. He put it on the table before the man and looked through the window, «It looks like rain, sir,» said the waiter.

The waiter was thinking of the weather, but the man was thinking of the soup, which he had just tasted. «Well,» he said, «and it tastes like rain, too.»

Задание 4. Поставьте фразы в правильном порядке

A. Bad luck!

B. Just a little. The shower came on all of a sudden, but I was already near home.

A. It didn't look like rain at all this morning, did it? But you never can tell...

B. Yes. As they say, it's sure to rain if you don't take an umbrella.

A. You got caught in the rain, didn't you?

B. I usually carry an umbrella all the time in season. But I forgot to take it this morning

A. That's right.

Задание 5. Дополните диалог репликами, подходящими по смыслу

- Hey, guys, we're lucky today. The weather is fine. It's ideal for our picnic.

-

- Is it always like that in this place, Polly?

-

- You don't say so! Stormy? Do you mean thunderstorms with lightnings?

- Oh yes. And clouds and heavy showers as well. But most of the time the weather in spring is wonderful and quite warm, with a lot of sunshine. Summers are always sunny and hot here.

-

- In autumn it's windy, chilly, wet and grey as a rule. The temperature can drop to zero at nights. As for winters... well... They are always different. It could be rather mild this year but extremely cold – the next year.

- Do you have much snow? It is my dream to celebrate Christmas when there is white snow outside. It feels like a fairy-tale.

- Then you should come here for your Christmas vacation. We have much snow and sometimes even terrible snowstorms. Kids have much fun making snowmen and playing snowballs. But I prefer to stay indoors in winter, I barely go out.

-

Домашнее задание: Составьте диалог по теме и выучите его

Тема: Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология). Изучение грамматического материала «Имя прилагательное»

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Если перед у стоит гласная, то у остается без изменений

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

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

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

Существует группа прилагательных, образующих степени сравнения не по правилам.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 1. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

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

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

Задание 2. Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Н-р: wet – wetter – the wettest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

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

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

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

Образование английских прилагательных с помощью префиксов

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

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

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

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

Образование английских прилагательных с помощью суффиксов

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

-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	windy
athlete	athleti <u>c</u>

fool	fool <u>ish</u>
power	power <u>less</u>
mystery	mysterious

Прилагательные, образованные от глаголов:

Существительное	Глагол
help	help <u>ful</u>
obey	obed <u>ient</u>
widen	widened <u></u>
amuse	amusing <u></u>
attract	attract <u>ive</u>
excel	excell <u>ent</u>
flex	flexib <u>le</u>
please	pleas <u>ant</u>

Прилагательные, произошедшие от других прилагательных:

comic	comical <u></u>
classic	classical <u></u>
correct	correct <u>ive</u>
red	redd <u>ish</u>
green	green <u>ish</u>
sick	sickl <u>y</u>

Задание 4. Добавьте один из суффиксов (-er, -g, -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 №35

Тема: Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

To study isn't an easy thing, of course, but nowadays it's quite necessary to be highly skilled and educated specialist.

The citizens of Russia have a right to receive the education which is guaranteed in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Education is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses, as well as the system of state scholarships and grants.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling are a primary education for ages 6–9, followed by a senior school for ages 10–15. If pupils of a secondary school wish to go on in higher education, they must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary education consists of 11 years of studying. Every school has a core curriculum of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, foreign languages and others. After completing this stage, pupils are awarded the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education.

After finishing the 9th form, pupils continue studying at a vocational school which offers programs of academic subjects and a study program of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium pupils can go on in higher education. All applicants must take an Entrance examination. Higher education institutions, institutes or universities, offer a 5-year program of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a graduate course. If a student finishes a graduate course and writes a thesis, he/she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.

The system of secondary and higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism and to give more academic freedoms to faculties and students.

Задание 2. Составьте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику к тексту:

- nursery school- подготовительная школа
- kindergarden- детский сад
- junior school- младшая школа
- to attend- посещать
- comprehensive school- грамматическая школа
- abilities- способности
- secondary education- среднее образование
- grammar school- грамматическая школа
- secondary school- средняя школа
- public school- привилегированное честное учебное заведение
- eleven-plus examination- экзамен, принимаемый у детей в возрасте 11 лет
- minority- меньшинство
- secondary modern school- средняя современная школа
- personality- личность
- fee- плата за обучение
- to afford- позволить себе

Задание 4. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и словосочетаниями. Прочитайте и переведите их на русский язык:

- faculty- факультет
- department- кафедра
- arts- гуманитарные науки
- science- естественные науки
- to admit- принимать
- to provide- предоставлять
- hostel- студенческое общежитие
- college- колледж
- practice- практика
- scholar- ученый

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the difference between faculties and departments of a university?
2. Who is at the head of each faculty?
3. Do all universities admit both men and women?
4. What are the types of colleges in England?

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №36-37

Тема: Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование
Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Education is an important part of our life, because it usually determines the life journey. More and more young people aspire to get education abroad today and this rush is gaining popularity at an amazing rate. Parents eagerly send their children to Europe or USA to get an overseas diploma and good professional skills. The majority of young people want to graduate from a university or even a college in English-speaking countries.

There are a lot of advantages of studying in foreign university. First of all, you study to communicate with people of different races, nationalities and with different religious views. Studying abroad increases harmony and love between students irrespective of their color and creed because usually students live in hostels. This factor bring them close to each other. You study not only a subject but also a culture that you never knew before. Moreover, studying abroad is the best way to learn a new language. Undoubtedly, you should pay attention and do some studying, but everything comes faster when you hear a foreign language (English, for example) everywhere- on the streets, in the stores, on the TV. You can't resist it and start to learn it without thinking.

Besides, a European diploma is highly appreciated in Russia. People supposed that if you have graduated from any university in Europe or the USA, you're a great highly-skilled professional. You could get some opportunities to study the new technologies and most recent science achievements. In addition, you've gained the valuable and updated knowledge. All these things could help to get a good job and earn good money.

However, this type of education could be difficult to receive, because of language barrier as the educational programs in Europe or USA are usually provided in English. Studying abroad could be much more expensive than it is in our country, where is possible to get a chance of free education. So, lack of money could be a huge obstacle.

To sum up, receiving education abroad offers some opportunities for a better career, it also has challenges that we must try to cope with to make our dream come true.

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику

algebra — алгебра[ˈældʒibrə]

biology — биология[baɪˈɒlədʒi]

chemistry — химия[ˈkemɪstri]

computer science — информатика[ˈsaɪəns]

economics — экономика[ɪːkəˈnɒmɪks]

English — английский язык[ˈɪŋ(g)lɪʃ]

geography — география[jēˈɑgrəfē]

geometry — геометрия[jēˈæmɛtrē]

history — история[ˈhɪst(ə)rē]

literature — литература[ˈlɪtərətʃə]

maths / math [ˈmæθ] — математика[ˈmæθs]

music — музыка[ˈmyʊzɪk]

physics — физика[ˈfɪzɪks]

psychology — психология[saɪˈkɒlədʒi]

sociology — социология[.səʊʃiˈɒlədʒi]

Задание 4. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Oleg: Do your children go to school?

James: My son is in his freshman year at a technical college and my daughter goes to junior high school.

Oleg: What does it mean – «junior high school»?

James: In most schools in the USA today the twelve grades of school are divided into six years of elementary training, three years of junior high school and the last three years of senior high school.

Oleg: Now I understand. Is the education compulsory in the USA?

James: Yes. All states require every girl and boy to go to school starting with the age of six.

Oleg: What about higher education? Is it expensive in America?

James: It is rather expensive. Many American students get financial support from their parents or relatives.

Oleg: Can American students go to the university free of charge?

James: Everyone must pay the tuition fee. Its amount varies from state to state. This creates a financial hard-ship for some young people. However, each University offers a number of scholarships to deserving students.

Oleg: Are scholarships given only by universities?

James: Not really. Scholarships come from different sources: state authorities, private persons, US Army, various churches and funds. Some young people can even get their scholarships for their athletic ability. Some are given for scholastic abilities. You have to compete to get your scholarship. You must do well, excel in something, show superior academic achievement.

Oleg: Does your son know what he wants to major in?

James: Not for sure. He hasn't made up his mind yet, but I think it will be either mechanical or civil engineering.

Oleg: That is a very good career for a boy.

James: Perhaps it is. We wanted him to be a lawyer but he is keen on building bridges and things like that. That's why he applied for admission to a technical college last year.

Oleg: Let's hope he will be a good engineer.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №38

Тема: Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование.

Изучение грамматического материала «Страдательный залог»

Пассивный залог в английском языке (Passive Voice) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени и Participle II смыслового глагола (или третьей формы смыслового глагола).

В английском языке, как и в русском, глаголы могут иметь два залога: действительный (Active Voice) и страдательный (Passive voice).

Действительный залог:

I write a letter.

Я пишу письмо.

Страдательный залог:

The letter is written by me.

Письмо написано мною.

В **действительном залоге** ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (существительное или местоимение) выражает ЛИЦО (или ПРЕДМЕТ), которое **СОВЕРШАЕТ ДЕЙСТВИЕ**. Действие

направлено на лицо (или предмет), выраженное существительным или местоимением в функции дополнения.

В **страдательном залоге ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ** (существительное или местоимение) выражает ЛИЦО (или ПРЕДМЕТ), НА КОТОРОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНО ДЕЙСТВИЕ, выраженное глаголом-сказуемым Действие производит лицо или предмет, выраженный существительным или местоимением в функции дополнения с предлогом by (кем). Но дополнение в страдательном залоге часто отсутствует, поскольку основное внимание направлено не на лицо (или предмет), совершающее действие, а на объект действия и его результат.

Заметьте

Непереходные глаголы, т. е. глаголы, которые не могут иметь при себе прямого дополнения (to live, to arrive и др.), не могут употребляться в форме страдательного залога.

Образование Passive Voice

Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени и Participle II смыслового глагола (или третьей формы смыслового глагола).

to be (изменяемая часть) + Participle II (неизменяемая часть)

В зависимости от употребляемой временной формы изменяется глагол to be, который является показателем лица, числа и времени.

The letter is written. Письмо написано.

The letter was written. Письмо было написано.

The letter will be written. Письмо будет написано.

Глагол to write в Passive Voice (в утвердительной форме)

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	The book is written.	The book is being written.	The book has been written.
Past	The book was written.	The book was being written.	The book had been written.
Future	The book will be written.		The book will have been written.
Future in the Past	The book would be written.		The book would have been written.

Глаголы в Continuous Tenses в английском языке редко употребляются в Passive Voice.

Утвердительная форма

Форма глагола to tell в страдательном залоге в Simple/Indefinite Tenses

Present	I am He (she, it) is We (you, they) are	told...	Мне говорят... Ему (ей, ему) говорят... Нам (вам, им) говорят...
Past	I (he, she) was We (you, they) were		Мне (ему, им) сказали... Нам (вам, им) сказали...

Future	I (we) shall be He (she, they) will be		Мне (нам) скажут... Ему (ей, им) скажут...
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Примеры:

The text is **written**. (Present Indefinite Passive)

Текст написан.

I am sent to Moscow. (Present Indefinite Passive)

Меня посылают в Москву.

The boy **was taken** to the Zoo. (Past Indefinite Passive)

Мальчика повели в зоопарк.

This book **was being translated** by two students. (Past Continuous Passive)

Эта книга переводилась двумя студентами.

I have been invited to the theatre. (Present Perfect Passive)

Меня пригласили в театр,

The work will have been finished by Sunday. (Future Perfect Passive)

Работа будет закончена к воскресенью.

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола.

Present	I am (I'm) He is (He's) We are (We're) You are (You're) They are	not told...	Мне Ему Нам Вам Им	не г
Past	I (he, she, it) We (you, they)	was not told... were not told...	Мне (ему, ей) Нам (вам, им)	не г
Future	I (we) shall He (she, it, they)	will not be told...	Мне (вам) Ему (ей, им)	не с

Примеры:

I am not sent to Moscow. (Present Indefinite Passive)

Меня не посылают в Москву.

The book was not being translated. (Past Continuous Passive)

Книга не переводилась.

The students were not shown a new text-book. (Past Indefinite Passive)

Студентам не показали новый учебник.

I have not been invited to the theatre. (Present Perfect Passive)

Меня не пригласили в театр.

The work will not have been finished by Sunday. (Future Perfect Passive)
Работа не будет закончена к воскресенью.

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительная форма образуется путем постановки первого вспомогательного глагола перед подлежащим.

Present	Am I Is he (she) Are we (you, they)	told...?	Мне Ему (ей) Нам (вам, им)
Past	Was I (he, she, it) Were you (we, they)	told...?	Мне (ему, ей, ему — ребенку) Вам (нам, им)
Future	Shall I (we) Will he (she, it, they)	be told...?	Мне (вам) Ему (ей, им)

Примеры:

Is the text written? (Present Indefinite Passive)
Текст написан?

Am I sent to Moscow? (Present Indefinite Passive)
Меня посылают в Москву?

Was the boy taken to the Zoo? (Past Indefinite Passive)
Мальчика повели в зоопарк?

Were the students shown a new text-book? (Past Indefinite Passive)
Студентам показали новый учебник?

Have you been invited to the theatre? (Present Perfect Passive)
Тебя пригласили в театр?

Had the text been written by Sunday? (Past Perfect Passive)
Текст был написан к воскресенью?

Shall I have been invited there? (Future Perfect Passive)
Я буду приглашён туда?

Вопросительно-отрицательная форма

В ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНО-ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОЙ ФОРМЕ вспомогательный глагол *to be* или первый вспомогательный глагол в сложной форме ставится перед подлежащим, а отрицание *not* после подлежащего.

Is the text *not written*? Текст не написан?
Текст написан?

Has the text *not been written*? Текст не написан?

Сокращенные формы:

I am shown.= I'm [aim] shown.

He is shown.= He's [hi:z] shown.

The text has not been written.= The text hasn't been written и т. д.

Употребление

Страдательный залог употребляется:

- 1. Когда факт или предмет действия представляет больший интерес, чем само действующее лицо.

My window was broken yesterday. Моё окно было вчера разбито.

(Для меня важнее, что окно было разбито, чем то, кто его разбил.)

This school was built in a short time. Эта школа была построена за короткий срок.

(Кем была построена школа, нас не интересует. Главное — она была построена быстро.)

- 2. Когда действующее лицо неизвестно или по каким-либо причинам считается ненужным его упоминать.

My case was stolen. Мой чемодан украли.

(Главное — факт кражи. Кто украл — неизвестно.)

Business letters are written on special forms. Деловые письма пишутся на специальных бланках.

- 3. В конструкциях с формальным подлежащим it, когда глаголы в страдательном залоге обозначают умственное или физическое восприятие, предложение, приказ, решение и т. д. (с такими глаголами, как to say — *говорить*, to announce — *объявить*, to explain — *объяснять*, to think — *думать*, to know — *знать*, to believe — *верить*, to demand — *требовать*, to decide — *решать*, to agree — *соглашаться* и др.). За этой конструкцией (в страдательном залоге) следует придаточное предложение с союзом that.

It is said that she turned the job down. Говорят, что она отказалась от работы.

She is expected to win. Ожидают, что она выиграет.

Radio is known to have been invented by Popov. Известно, что радио было изобретено Поповым. (Радио изобрёл Попов.)

Заметьте:

1. В английском языке страдательный залог употребляется чаще, чем в русском. Это объясняется тем, что из-за отсутствия системы окончаний в английском языке нет формальной разницы между существительным или местоимением, которые могут быть прямым дополнением, косвенным дополнением без предлога или с предлогом. Поэтому в страдательном залоге подлежащим может стать не только прямое дополнение, но и косвенное с предлогом или без него.
2. В страдательном залоге нет формы Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous и Future Continuous-in-the-Past. Вместо них употребляются соответствующие времена неопределённой формы.

Прошедшее и будущее время группы Perfect страдательного залога употребляются довольно редко, а настоящее время группы Perfect (Present Perfect) часто употребляется с глаголами to ask, to send, to tell и др.

Задание 1. Подумайте, какое из предложений лучше использовать – в активном залоге или в пассивном.

1. There's going to be a big art exhibition.
 - a) A lot of visitors will be attracted to it
 - b) It will attract a lot of visitors.
2. Telephone is an apparatus with which people can talk to each other over long distances.
 - a) The telephone was invented by A. Bell.
 - b) A. Bell invented the telephone.
3. Alexander Bell is a British inventor who went to live in Canada and then in the USA.
 - a) The telephone was invented by A. Bell.
 - b) A. Bell invented the telephone,
4. We've bought a new computer.
 - a) It can do the job much more quickly.
 - b) The job can be done much more quickly.

Задание 2. Напишите нужную форму глагола do.

1. The work _____ at the moment.
2. The work _____ by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
3. The work _____ by the time you come home.
4. The work _____ by the time he came home.
5. The work _____ yet.
6. The work _____ just _____.
7. The work _____ while I was getting ready for classes.
8. The work _____ two weeks later.
9. The work _____ when I entered the room.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужном времени пассивного или активного залога.

The College 1 _____ officially _____ (open) last week. The college campus 2 _____ (build) around a main square. This is the heart of the college as all the paths and walkways lead out from this point. Car parking 3 _____ (limit) and, in fact, students 4 _____ (not encourage) to come by car as the college 5 _____ (serve) by a new bus service. The

college 6 _____ (situate) outside the city that's why it 7 _____ (be) necessary to include major facilities like banks, shops and post office.

There 8 _____ (be) already two open days and a third open 9 _____ (plan) for next week. So whether you want to start studying or not why don't you go out to Hardacre and see everything it has to offer.

Задание 4. Преобразуйте предложения из активного залога в пассивный.

1. They are now building new hospitals in the provinces.
2. Will they publish her new novel next year?
3. They will have completed the new petrol station by winter.
4. The police have just arrested Jimmy on suspicion of murder.
5. They cut the gas off because Mr. and Mrs. Green hadn't paid their bill.
6. They will open a new hotel next week.
7. Our managers discuss important matters every Tuesday.
8. The government closed the plant last year.

Задание 5. Преобразуйте предложения из пассивного залога в активный, добавив лицо либо предмет, совершающего действие, где это необходимо.

1. Return tickets should have been reserved two weeks ago.
2. Two single rooms had been booked for the friends by their travel agent.
3. The pyramids are being ruined by the tourists.
4. The new sofa will have been delivered by noon.
5. When will Molly be told the time of his arrival?
6. Why hasn't my car been repaired yet?
7. An ancient settlement has been uncovered by archaeologists.
8. Hundreds of rare birds are killed every day.
9. The picnic was ruined by bad weather.
10. Who were these roses planted for?

Задание 6. Заполните пропуски предлогами with или by.

1. In his childhood Tom used to be beaten _____ a stick.
2. My parents were married _____ a priest.
3. Molly's bedroom wall was covered _____ posters.
4. The house was surrounded _____ flowerbeds.
5. His shorts were covered _____ mud.
6. Tom had been stabbed _____ a penknife.
7. The deer was shot _____ a hunter _____ rifle.
8. Soup is eaten _____ a spoon.
9. The new swimming pool has been just opened _____ the mayor.
10. During the robbery, the manager was hit _____ a baseball bat.
11. Extra training was provided _____ the company.
12. This story was written _____ Agatha Christie.
13. The bear was shot _____ a gun.
14. Trained dogs are used _____ the police.
15. The hall was decorated _____ pink and purple balloons.
16. University laboratories are equipped _____ up-to-date devices.

17. Rare books, issued ____ British publishers, are being shown at the exhibition.

Домашнее задание. Выучите правило

Практическое занятие №39

Тема: Образование в России и за рубежом, начальное образование

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

In our country we have got different types of education, for example: primary, secondary and higher education.

Children in Russia start school when they are six or seven years old. They go to a primary school until they are nine or ten. Then they go to a secondary school. They leave when they are sixteen or seventeen. When young people finish school they get school-leaving certificate. Next academic year young people can get a job or they can go to an institute or university. But some young men go to army.

In our country higher education is very expensive. But if you have got good mark for school state exams you can study free and even get scholarship. Higher education can be internal and correspondence formation. Special of kind education it is remote training. It is education when you can learn some subjects at home with the help of computer.

The higher education lasts on the average 5 years. At the finish young people have examinations

and if they pass them successful they get diploma. When young people leave university, they can get a good job or go to another university and get secondary higher education.

I have passed three steps of education. I started my primary school when I was six and went to there until I was nine. Then I went to a secondary school and left it when I was sixteen. I had got good mark for school state exams and I went to internal university. Now I study free and even get scholarship. Now I finish the fifth year, soon I will leave university and get my diploma. Next academic year I want go to another second university. But it will be correspondence formation and I will can work and study.

In Russia we speak: "Training is light, and not training is darkness". I think it a true saying.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык

nursery (school)
kindergarten
play group (playschool)
School Education.
school школа
primary school
secondary school
gymnasium
lyceum
an English language school
boarding school
state (maintained) school
private school
headmaster (headmistress) (Br.)
Principal (Am.)
(school) teacher
class (form) teacher
staff meeting
schoolchildren
school boy (girl)
pupil
grade
class, lesson
creche

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Переведите с русского на английский язык

учится в школе
заканчивать школу
аттестат зрелости
посещать уроки
прогуливать уроки
пропуск
пропуск уроков
программа обучения
государственная аттестация после 4-го класса
Аттестат о среднем образовании
выпускные экзамены
выпускной вечер
вызывать по списку

объяснять
спрашивать
указать на ошибку
исправить ошибку

Задание 5. Переведите с русского на английский язык

Примерно 20 лет назад дети носили строго школьную форму, но с 1990 г. школьную форму отменили. Дети сами выбирали, в чем пойти в школу. Во всяком случае, в наши дни многие школы снова принимают школьную форму. Хорошо ли это или плохо? Этот вопрос имеет как плюсы, так и минусы. Сейчас рассмотрим положительные стороны. Во-первых, школьная форма имеет определенную строгость, которая говорит о том, что дети пришли в школу серьезно заниматься учебой. Во-вторых, школьная форма прививает дисциплинированность детей. В-третьих, она не очень дорогая, поэтому каждая семья может позволить себе купить её. В-четвертых, школьная форма помогает устранить некоторое социальное неравенство. В-пятых, школьная форма снимает вопрос: в чем пойти сегодня утром? Давайте обсудим негативные стороны. Во-первых, школьная форма лишает детей индивидуальности. В школе все становятся одинаковыми. Во-вторых, еще один недостаток школьной формы - дети каждый день носят одну и ту же одежду. В-третьих, к концу года форма теряет опрятный вид и ужасно надоедает. Несмотря на плюсы и минусы школьной формы, лично я за школьную форму, поэтому, что это удобно для учеников.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №40-41

Тема: Образование в России и за рубежом, начальное образование

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику

attendance – посещаемость

bell – звонок

break / recess [ri'ses] (*AmE*) – перемена, перерыв

cafeteria [,kæfə'tiəriə] – столовая

class – уроки, занятия

class – курс обучения (*курс какой-либо дисциплины, например, the class of biology*)

class (*AmE*) – выпуск студентов или учащихся какого-либо года (*например, the class of '95*)

classroom – кабинет (*в школе*)

course – курс

detention – оставление после уроков (*за какую-либо провинность, за плохое поведение*)

diploma [di'plʊmə] – аттестат, диплом

exam [ig'zæm] / **examination** [igzæmi'neɪʃn] - экзамен

form (BrE) / **grade** (AmE) – класс (*группа учеников*)
graduation [,grædʒu'eɪʃn] – окончание учебного заведения, выпуск
homework – домашние задания, уроки
group - группа
lesson – урок, занятие
mark / grade – оценка, отметка
principal / headmaster (*по отношению к лицам мужского пола*), **headmistress** (*по отношению к лицам женского пола*) – директор школы
pupil / student – ученик
register – журнал
school – школа
teacher – учитель
term (BrE) / **semester** (AmE) – четверть, семестр
test – тест, контрольная
transfer – перевод (*из одного учебного заведения в другое*)

Задание 2. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Education in Britain is compulsory and free for all children.

Primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7, and juniors from 7 to 11 years old. In nursery schools babies don't have real classes, they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours and letters. Besides, they play, have lunch and sleep there. Children usually start their school education in an infant school and move to a junior school at the age of 7.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years: one form to each year. Secondary schools are generally much larger than primary ones. Pupils in England and Wales begin studying a range of subjects stipulated under the National Curriculum. Religious education is available in all schools, although parents have the right to withdraw their children from such classes.

About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or public schools. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

The large majority of British schools teach both boys and girls together. But grammar schools, which give state secondary education of a very high standard, teach boys and girls separately.

The school year in England and Wales starts in September and ends in July. In Scotland it runs from August to June and in Northern Ireland from September to June and has three terms. At 7 and 11 years old, and then at 14 and 16 at secondary school, pupils take examinations in the core subjects (English, Mathematics and Science).

The main school examination, the General Certificate of secondary education (GCSE) examination is taken at the age of 16. If pupils are successful, they can make their choice: they may either go to a Further Education College or a Polytechnic or they may continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to enter one of British universities. Universities usually select students basing on their A-level results and an interview. After three years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD).

Задание 4. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту**Задание 5. Прочитайте текст и расставьте абзацы в правильном порядке**

At American colleges and universities young people get higher education. They study for 4 years and get a Bachelor's degree in arts or science. If a student wants to get a Master's degree he must study for two more years and do a research work. Students who want to advance their education even further in a specific field can pursue a Doctor degree. The most famous American universities are Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Yale, Columbia Universities.

American children start attending elementary schools at the age of 6. They continue their studies for eight years there (8 grades). Their basic subjects in the curriculum at this stage are English, Arithmetic, Natural Science, History, Geography, Foreign Language and some others. After that pupils may enter a Senior high school or if they go to a 5- or 6-year elementary school, they then attend a 3- or 4-year Junior high school, and then enter a Senior high school. Pupils graduate from high schools at the age of 18. The high schools (also known as secondary schools) are generally larger and accommodate teenagers from four or five elementary schools. During the school year the students study four or five selective subjects according to their professional interests. They must complete a certain number of courses to receive a high school diploma or a certificate of school graduation.

In order to develop social skills and encourage students' participation in extracurricular activities every high school has an orchestra, a music band, a choir, drama groups, football, basketball and baseball teams. School becomes the centre of social life for students.

The system of education in the USA varies greatly from state to state. School education in so called state public schools is free. Parents are free to choose any public school for their children. Although there are a lot of private schools, mainly religious, and parents have to pay for them. A school year starts in September and ends in June. It is divided into three terms or four quarters.

Задание 6. Озоглавьте каждый абзац текста, выделив основную мысль**Задание 7. Дополните диалог**

second language bilingual strong accent mother-tongue native speaker

1. So, Sandy, what language do you speak in Hong Kong?

- Well, of course, Chinese is my ..., but for almost everyone, English is spoken as a ...

2. So, Sven, you've been learning English for ten years. That's a long time.

- I suppose it is, but I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a ...

3. Where did you learn to speak such good Spanish, Mary?

- Well my dad's Spanish and I went to school in Madrid until I was nine so I'm basically ...

4. I find it very difficult to understand Maggie when she speaks quickly.

- Well, she comes from Liverpool and she's got quite a ... I'm sure you'll get used to it.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №42

Тема: Образование в России и за рубежом, начальное образование. Изучение грамматического материала «Инфинитивная форма»

Простой инфинитив (Indefinite или Simple Infinitive) обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме. В этом случае время действия определяется по глаголу-сказуемому, стоящему в личной форме.

- *I am glad to meet Peter. – Я рад встретиться с Питером.*
- *I was glad to meet Peter. – Я был рад встретиться с Питером.*
- *I will be glad to meet Peter. – Я буду рад встретиться с Питером.*

Продолжительный инфинитив (Continuous или Progressive Infinitive) обозначает продолжительное действие, происходящее одновременно с другим действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым в личной форме.

- *The weather seems to be changing.* – Кажется, погода меняется (будет сейчас меняться).
- *The weather seemed to be changing.* – Казалось, что погода меняется.
- *He will be glad to be swimming in a cool pool right now.* – Он будет счастлив поплавать сейчас в прохладном бассейне.

Совершенный инфинитив (Perfect Infinitive) употребляется для обозначения действия или состояния, которое было выполнено перед другим действием, на которое указывает глагол-сказуемое.

- *It is very nice of Matt to have come to us.* – Это замечательно, что Мэтт пришел к нам.
- *It was very nice of Matt to have come to us.* – Это было замечательно, что Мэтт пришел к нам.
- *She will pretend to have lost all her money.* – Она сделает вид, что потеряла все свои деньги.

Совершенный инфинитив после глаголов **to mean** (намереваться), **to hope** (надеяться), **to intend** (намереваться), **to expect** (ожидать) в форме **Past Simple** указывает на то, что действие должно было случиться, но не случилось.

- *We meant to have gone there.* – Мы собирались пойти туда.
- *Ann hoped to have arrived in time.* – Энн надеялась, что прибудет вовремя.
- *Chris intended to have married Jane.* – Крис собирался жениться на Джейн.
- *I expected you to have finished your work already.* – Я надеялась, что ты уже закончил свою работу.

Совершенно-продолжительный инфинитив (Perfect Continuous Infinitive) указывает на действие, которое продолжалось некоторое время до действия, выраженного глаголом в личной форме (глагол-сказуемого), или до сих пор продолжается. Этот инфинитив подчеркивает длительность действия.

- *Jack seems to have been living here since his childhood.* – Кажется, Джек живет здесь с детства.
- *I was glad to have been working there for 10 years.* – Я был рад проработать там 10 лет.
- *Paul will be happy to have been working here for all his life.* – Пол будет рад проработать здесь всю свою жизнь.

Простой инфинитив пассивного залога (Passive Indefinite Infinitive) выражает действие над кем-то или чем-то, которое происходит одновременно с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме – глаголом-сказуемым.

- *She ought to be told the truth.* – Ей должны сказать правду.
- *This letter needs to be written today.* – Это письмо должно быть написано сегодня.
- *I liked to be given a lot of presents when I was small.* – Мне нравилось получать много подарков, когда я был маленьким.

Совершенный инфинитив пассивного залога (Passive Perfect Infinitive) употребляется для обозначения действия в **пассивном залоге**, которое происходило до действия или состояния, выраженного глаголом-сказуемым.

- *This house seems to have been rebuilt already.* – Кажется, этот дом уже перестроили.
- *I supposed the work to have been done by that time.* – Я считала, что работа была выполнена к тому времени.
- *This book must have been written by Dickens.* – Эта книга, должно быть, написана Диккенсом. (голый инфинитив после модального глагола)

В предложениях, которые начинаются с конструкции **there is**, некоторые **переходные глаголы** могут быть использованы как в **пассивном инфинитиве**, так и в **активном** без изменения значения предложения.

- *There is nothing to love.* – Нет ничего, что можно любить (нечего любить).
- *There is nothing to be loved.* – Нет ничего, что можно любить (нечего любить).
- *There is no time to lose.* – Нет (лишнего) времени, которое можно потерять.
- *There is no time to be lost.* – Нет (лишнего) времени, которое можно потерять.

Инфинитив в предложении может выполнять различные функции:

быть подлежащим, дополнением, частью составного сказуемого, определением и др.

- **Подлежащее** (главный член предложения)
- *To love and to be loved is the biggest happiness.* – Любить и быть любимым – самое большое счастье.
- **Дополнение** (второстепенный член предложения)
- *Chris asked me to help him with his homework.* – Крис попросил меня помочь ему с домашним заданием.
- **Часть составного сказуемого**
- *The work will have been finished by 4p.m. tomorrow.* – Работа будет окончена к 4 часам вечера завтра.
- **Определение** (признак, качество, свойство предмета)
- *I have my children to look after.* – У меня есть дети, о которых я должен заботиться.

Инфинитив часто используется в предложениях в качестве **вводных слов** или **фраз**.

- *To put it mildly, Jack was tipsy.* – Мягко выражаясь, Джек был подвыпивший.
- *To tell the truth, I don't really like this city.* – Честно говоря, я очень не люблю этот город.
- *Well, to cut a long story short, the party was awful.* – Короче говоря, вечеринка была ужасная.

Полный инфинитив

Полный инфинитив (to-infinitive) – это инфинитив, который используется с частицей **to**.

Полный инфинитив используется для выражения цели или намерения действия.

- *I go shopping to buy some food for my party.* – Я иду по магазинам, чтобы купить еды для моей вечеринки.
- *I told my mom about my grades to be praised.* – Я рассказал маме о своих оценках, чтобы она меня похвалила.

Инфинитив с to в сочетании со словом **only** (только) указывает на неожиданное происшествие, поворот событий.

- *I arrived here only to find out that the party is already over!* – Я приехал сюда только ради того, чтобы узнать, что вечеринка уже кончилась!

Инфинитив с to всегда используется после следующих глаголов.

<i>to agree</i> – соглашаться	<i>to deserve</i> – заслуживать	<i>to prepare</i> – приготовиться
<i>to aim</i> – намереваться, пытаться	<i>to dread</i> – бояться, страшиться	<i>to pretend</i> – делать вид, притворяться
<i>to appear</i> – оказаться	<i>to expect</i> – ожидать	<i>to proceed</i> – перейти к, начать
<i>to arrange</i> – договариваться	<i>to fail</i> – не сбываться, не сделать, не смочь	<i>to promise</i> – обещать
<i>to ask</i> – просить	<i>to get</i> – получить разрешение	<i>to refuse</i> – отказываться
<i>to attempt</i> – попытаться	<i>to happen</i> – оказаться, случаться	<i>to seem</i> – казаться
<i>to be able</i> – быть в состоянии, мочь	<i>to hesitate</i> – не решаться	<i>to strive</i> – пытаться, прилагать усилия
<i>to beg</i> – просить, умолять	<i>to hope</i> – надеяться	<i>to swear</i> – клясться
<i>to begin</i> – начинать	<i>to hurry</i> – поспешить	<i>to tend</i> – иметь склонность, тяготеть
<i>to care</i> – хотеть, иметь желание	<i>to intend</i> – намереваться	<i>to threaten</i> – угрожать, запугивать
<i>to choose</i> – выбирать	<i>to learn</i> – учиться	<i>to vow</i> – давать клятву
<i>to claim</i> – заявлять, утверждать	<i>to manage</i> – смочь, справляться	<i>to wait</i> – ждать
<i>to dare</i> – решаться, иметь смелость	<i>to need</i> – нуждаться	<i>to want</i> – хотеть
<i>to decide</i> – решить	<i>to neglect</i> – забывать, не сделать чего-то	<i>to wish</i> – хотеть, желать
<i>to demand</i> – требовать	<i>to plan</i> – планировать	

- *My children refuse to drink milk.* – Мои дети отказываются пить молоко.
- *Kate wanted to enter her flat but she forgot her keys.* – Кейт хотела войти в свою квартиру, но забыла ключи.
- *I agree to come with you if you promise to take me back home after.* – Я согласна пойти с тобой, если ты мне обещаешь, что отвезешь меня домой после.

Инфинитив с to используется после глаголов **to ask** (спросить), **to learn** (научиться, узнать), **to explain** (объяснять), **to decide** (решить), **to find out** (узнать), **to want to know** (хотеть узнать), когда после них стоит вопросительное слово.

- *I learned how to swim when I was 5. – Я научилась плавать, когда мне было 5 лет.*
- *We should decide now what to do next. – Мы должны решить, что нам делать дальше.*
- *Ralph wanted to know where to buy some good cheese. – Ральф хотел узнать, где можно купить хороший сыр.*

Инфинитив с to используется после выражений **would like** или **would love** (хотел бы), **would prefer** (предпочел бы), которые указывают на определенное желание.

- *I would like to talk to Mr. James. – Я бы хотел поговорить с мистером Джеймсом.*
- *We would love to play with you, but we have no time. – Мы бы с радостью с тобой поиграли, но у нас нет времени.*
- *I would prefer to drink something hot. It's cold outside. – Я бы предпочел выпить что-нибудь горячее. На улице холодно.*

Инфинитив с to используется с конструкциями в пассивном залоге **to be made** (быть заставленным), **to be seen** (быть увиденным), **to be heard** (быть услышанным) и **to be known** в значении «быть увиденным», «быть замеченным». Когда эти глаголы используются в активном залоге, после них ставится голый инфинитив.

- *Jessica was made to take a blood test. – Джессику заставили сделать тест на кровь.*
- *We don't like to be seen to cuddle. – Мы не любим, когда кто-то видит, как мы обнимаемся.*
- *I was heard to be playing the guitar. – Кто-то слышал, как я играл на гитаре.*
- *He was never known to do something good. – Никто никогда не видел, чтобы он сделал что-нибудь хорошее.*

Инфинитив с to используется после прилагательных, которые указывают на эмоции, чувства или связаны с характером человека, его качествами. Часто такие предложения начинаются выражением **it is**.

- *I was pretty lucky to get this job. – Мне очень повезло получить эту работу.*
- *James was reluctant to agree to their offer. – Джеймсу не хотелось соглашаться на их предложение.*
- *It was very stupid of you not to wear a hat when it's -20 outside. – Это было очень глупо с твоей стороны не надеть шапку, когда на улице -20.*

Инфинитив с to всегда используется после слов **too** (слишком) и **enough** (достаточно).

- *It's too cold outside to go jogging. – На улице слишком холодно, чтобы пойти на пробежку.*
- *That restaurant was good enough to visit it. – Тот ресторан был достаточно неплохим, чтобы туда сходить.*

Инфинитив с to всегда используется после слов **first** (первый), **second** (второй), **next** (следующий), **last** (последний).

- *Yuri Gagarin was the first man to enter outer space. – Юрий Гагарин был первым человеком, который вышел в открытый космос.*
- *Jack is the last to sign this petition. – Джек – последний, кто подпишет эту петицию.*

Инфинитив с to используется в вводных словах и некоторых выражениях.

to be honest – честно говоря

to put it mildly – мягко говоря

to begin with – для начала

to sum up – в заключение

to cut a long story short – короче говоря

to tell the truth – по правде говоря

- *To be honest, you were unfair. – Честно говоря, ты был несправедлив.*
- *To sum up, I would like to quote one famous scientist. – В заключение я бы хотел процитировать одного известного ученого.*

Голый инфинитив (Bare Infinitive или Zero Infinitive) – это инфинитив без частицы **to**.

Инфинитив без to используется после вспомогательных глаголов

- *Shall we dance? – Потанцуем?*

- *I don't understand this text.* – Я не понимаю этот текст.
- *They will have finished their project by the next Thursday.* – Они закончат свой проект к следующему четвергу.

Инфинитив без to используется после модальных глаголов, кроме глагола **ought (ought to)** и модальной конструкции **have to**. Однако, глаголы **dare** (сметь) и **need** (нуждаться) в качестве смысловых глаголов, а не модальных, используются с глаголами с частицей **to**.

- *You shall not pass!* – Ты не пройдешь!
- *Matthew can run really fast!* – Мэтью может бегать действительно быстро!
- *You should have helped that old lady.* – Тебе следовало бы помочь той пожилой леди.

Инфинитив без to используется после глаголов, которые выражают восприятия, ощущения: **to hear** (слышать), **to feel** (чувствовать), **to see** (видеть), **to watch** (смотреть, наблюдать). Однако после **to feel** глагол **to be** всегда используется с частицей **to**.

- *I heard him fall from the stairs.* – Я слышал, как он упал с лестницы.
- *He felt his heart jump when he saw her.* – Он почувствовал, что у него ёкнуло сердце, когда он ее увидел.
- *I have never seen you dance before.* – Я никогда прежде не видел, как ты танцуешь.
- *She felt this information to be true.* – Она чувствовала, что эта информация верна.

Инфинитив без to используется после глаголов **to let** (разрешать, давать право), **to make** в значении «заставлять», **to have** в значении «заставлять, велеть, допускать», **to bid** в значении «предлагать, приглашать». После глагола **to help** (помогать) может использоваться глагол как с частицей **to**, так и без нее.

- *Let me rest a bit.* – Дай мне немного отдохнуть.
- *My mom made me cook yesterday.* – Моя мама заставила меня готовить вчера.
- *Paul had the porters take his luggage.* – Пол велел носильщикам взять его багаж.
- *I helped Ralph (to) write this article.* – Я помог Ральфу написать эту статью.

Инфинитив без to используется после выражений **had better** (лучше бы), **would rather** (предпочтительней), **would sooner** (скорее), **cannot but** (не могу не), **nothing but** (ничего, кроме), **cannot choose but** (ничего не остается делать, как), а также предлогов **except** (за исключением), **but** (но, кроме), **save** (кроме) и **than** (чем).

- *I cannot but laugh.* – Я не могу не смеяться.
- *He did nothing today except sleep.* – Он ничего сегодня не делал кроме как спать.
- *You had better go to bed now than play computer games.* – Тебе бы лучше лечь спать, чем играть в компьютерные игры.

Инфинитив без to используется в предложениях, начинающихся с вопросительной фразы **why not** (почему бы не).

- *Why not dance?* – Почему бы не потанцевать?
- *Why not come to us and have some drinks?* – Почему бы не пойти к нам и не выпить чего-нибудь?

Задание 1. Вставьте частицу to, где это необходимо.

1. Parents should let the children ... have private life.
2. I waited for my friend ... get off the bus.
3. They made me ... do it.
4. We can't ... let him stay outdoors.
5. He ordered the car ... come at 5 p.m.
6. At last he was made ... write a letter to his parents.
7. Children were allowed ... go to the cinema alone.
8. Let us ... be friends.
9. What makes you ... think so?
10. Don't let him ... drive so fast.

Задание 2. Напишите все возможные формы инфинитива.

ПРИМЕР to write

- **Active Infinitive:** to be writing — to have written — to have been writing
- **Passive Infinitive:** to be written, to have been written

Задание 3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Честно говоря, я его не знаю.
2. Сказать по правде, я так не думаю.
3. Короче говоря, ему не следует беспокоиться.
4. Для начала, она решила убраться в комнате.
5. Мы решили взять еще 1000 долларов, на всякий случай.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. He seems (to read) a lot. 2. He seems (to read) now. 3. He seems (to read) since morning. 4. He seems (to read) all the books in the library. 5. I want (to take) you to the concert. 6. I want (to take) to the concert by my father. 7. She hoped (to help) her friends. 8. She hoped (to help) by her friends. 9. I hope (to see) you soon. 10. We expect (to be) back in two days. 11. He expected (to help) by the teacher. 12. The children seem (to play) since morning. 13. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 14. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here. 15. I am sorry (to break) your cup. 16. His English seems (to get) better. 17. He is glad (to help) with his health problems.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. I am sorry (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work.
2. Is there anything else (to tell) her?
3. He hates (to talk) about.
4. He was lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings.
5. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell.
6. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom.
7. She was pleased (to sit) still and (to watch) the dancers moving.
8. You seem (to look) for trouble.
9. They seemed (to wait) for ages.
10. He seems (to know) French very well: **he is said** (to spend) his youth in Paris.*
11. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with snow.
12. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door.

Задание 6. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер. 8. Мы очень счастливы, что нас пригласили на вечер. 9. Он будет счастлив посетить эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 10. Он был счастлив, что посетил эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 11. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 12. Мне очень жаль, что я пропустил эту лекцию. 13. Она счастлива, что была на этом концерте. 14. Она рада, что присутствовала на лекции. 15. Он очень доволен, что выиграл кубок. 16. Он был счастлив, что снова дома. 17. Он был счастлив, что вернулся домой. 18. Я сожалею, что прервал вас.

Домашнее задание. Выучите правило

Практическое занятие №43

Тема: Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

It's great to be a student. Many colleges and universities offer great opportunities for studying and for social life.

There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. They learn subjects, which they are interested in.

Secondly, being a student means not only studying. You have enough time for hobbies and different activities.

Thirdly, student's social life is very interesting. You meet lots of new people, even from other countries.

For many people student years are the best in life.

While you study, lots of things start changing: your thoughts, your ideas, people who surround you. You stop being a child. You realize that you've grown. You start earning your first money. Lots of students nowadays work and study at the same time. Eventually you understand that it's great to have the job you like. High education may help a lot in getting your dream job in future.

Задание 2. Изучив активную лексику, составьте предложения:

Weekdays- рабочие дни

Alarm clock- будильник

To comb hair- причесывать волосы

To turn on (off) - включать (выключать)

To get dressed- одеваться

Successfully- успешно

Special- особенно

To share- делить(ся)

Have to be back- должны вернуться

Report- доклад

Practical classes- практические занятия

Canteen- столовая

It takes me ... minutes to get to the college by bus- у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до колледжа на автобусе

To miss classes- пропускать занятия

To pass exams- сдать экзамены

To do well- делать успехи, хорошо учиться

To get ready- подготовиться

As a rule- как правило

To get tired- уставать

To fall asleep- засыпать

Задание 3. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту:

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. Напишите короткий рассказ о своем типичном рабочем дне, ответив 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. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №44

Тема: Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)

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

Till- до

As soon as- проветривать

To air- как только

Morning exercises-

Zoo- зоопарк

Funny- смешной

Animals- животные

To spend- проводить

To do shopping- делать покупки

To buy- покупать

Department- отдел

Goods- товары

Baker's- булочная

Rolls- булочки

Also- также

Dairy department- молочный отдел

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №45

Тема: Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения). Изучение грамматического материала «Сложноподчиненные предложения»

Complex sentence (сложноподчиненное предложение) – сложное предложение, которое состоит из одного **главного предложения** (main clause) и одного или нескольких **зависимых придаточных** (subordinate clauses).

- *I don't know what you are talking about.* – Я не знаю, о чем ты говоришь.
- *I will give you candies if you clean your room.* – Я дам тебе конфеты, если ты уберешь в своей комнате.
- *The girl you have just seen is my new classmate.* – Девочка, которую ты только что видел, – моя новая одноклассница.

От одного главного предложения могут зависеть несколько однородных (равноправных) придаточных.

- *Kate doesn't know where she can buy this book and how much it will cost her.* – Кейт не знает, где она может купить эту книгу и сколько она будет стоить.
- *We were sure that Jack would win this competition and that he would become a new champion.* – Мы были уверены, что Джек выиграет эти соревнования и что он станет новым чемпионом.

Также придаточные предложения могут относиться к другим придаточным в одном сложном предложении.

- *Kate doesn't know where she can buy the book she has to read.* – Кейт не знает, где она может купить книгу, которую ей нужно прочитать.
- *We were sure that Jack would win the competition he had been preparing for.* – Мы были уверены, что Джек выиграет соревнования, к которым он готовился.

В сложноподчиненном предложении придаточные предложения могут соединяться с главным предложением с помощью **подчинительных союзов** и **союзных слов** или же **бессоюзным способом**.

Подчинительные союзы **if** (если), **that** (что), **because** (потому что), **as** (так как) служат только для соединения частей сложноподчиненного предложения и не являются членами придаточных предложений.

- *I am late as I have missed my bus.* – Я опаздываю, так как я не успел на автобус.
- *We will go for a walk if the weather is fine.* – Мы пойдем на прогулку, если погода будет хорошей.
- *Kate knew that she had to arrive on time at the airport.* – Кейт знала, что она должна прибыть в аэропорт вовремя.
- *I don't like this book because it's dull and not funny at all.* – Мне не нравится эта книга, потому что она скучная и совсем не смешная.

Союзные слова **what** (что), **that** (что, который), **who** (кто), **whom** (кому, кого), **where** (где, куда), **when** (когда), **how** (как), **which** (который), хотя и служат для соединения частей сложного предложения, но также являются **членами придаточных предложений**.

- *I don't know what to talk about.* – Я не знаю, о чем говорить.
- *Everything that he loved has gone.* – Все, что он любил, исчезло.
- *Matt knows who stole his car a year ago.* – Мэтт знает, кто украл у него машину год назад.

- *Have you already decided where you want to go tonight? – Ты уже решил, куда хочешь пойти этим вечером?*

Придаточные предложения могут соединяться с главным предложением без использования союзов или союзных слов. В русском языке такой способ соединения отсутствует.

- *I wish you were here. – Как бы я хотела, чтобы ты был здесь.*
- *You have the book I'm looking for. – У тебя есть книга, которую я ищу.*
- *The restaurant we have been to is really nice. – Ресторан, в котором мы были, очень хороший.*

Придаточные предложения в зависимости от роли, которую они выполняют в сложноподчиненном предложении, подразделяются на **придаточное-подлежащее, придаточное-сказуемое, придаточное-определение, придаточное-дополнительное** и **придаточное-обстоятельственное** предложения.

Придаточное-подлежащее

Subject clause (придаточное-подлежащее) – **придаточное предложение**, которое выступает в роли подлежащего для сказуемого в главном предложении. В главном предложении, в таком случае, не должно быть других подлежащих, кроме «**вводного подлежащего**» **it**.

В придаточном-подлежащем предложении могут использоваться подчинительные союзы **that, if, whether**, союзные слова **who, which, what, whatever** (что угодно), **whoever** (кто угодно), **where, when, how, why**, или же придаточные предложения могут присоединяться к главному бессоюзным способом.

- **Союзы**
- *It was pity that you couldn't come. – Было жаль, что ты не смог прийти.*
- *It will be cool if you manage to come to our party. – Будет круто, если у тебя получится прийти на нашу вечеринку.*
- *Whether Janice is coming or not is something I can't tell. – Придет ли Дженис или нет – это я не могу сказать.*
- **Союзные слова**
- *What is done cannot be changed. – Что сделано нельзя изменить.*
- *It feels so good when you meet your old friend. – Так хорошо, когда ты встречаешь старого друга.*
- *Why she had done this was the most important question. – Почему она сделала это было самым важным вопросом.*
- **Бессоюзный способ**
- *It is good you have found your wallet. – Хорошо, что ты нашла свой кошелек.*
- *It is sad Mike's brother doesn't want to talk to us. – Грустно, что брат Майка не хочет разговаривать с нами.*

Predicative clause (придаточное-сказуемое) – придаточное предложение, которое выступает в роли сказуемого для подлежащего в главном предложении. В этом случае в главном предложении есть только часть сказуемого (глагол-связка), а придаточное является именной частью сложного сказуемого.

В придаточном-сказуемом могут использоваться союзы **that, if, whether, as if** (будто бы), союзные слова **which, what, where, when, why, how**, или же они могут присоединяться к главному предложению бессоюзным способом (встречается редко).

- **Союзы**
- *Our opinion is that facts are facts. – Наше мнение таково, что факты остаются фактами.*
- *I felt as if I was guilty for all the crimes in the world. – Я чувствовал себя так, будто был виновен во всех преступлениях в мире.*

- *The thing to be decided now is whether we are going to the cinema or stay home. – То, что мы должны решить сейчас, – это либо мы идем в кино, либо мы остаемся дома.*
- **Союзные слова**
- *That is how everything is done in our world. – Это то, как все происходит в нашем мире.*
- *A sunset by the sea is what I love the most. – Закат у моря – то, что я люблю больше всего.*
- *My question is why we should work on Sundays. – Мой вопрос – почему мы должны работать по воскресеньям.*

- **Бессоюзный способ**

- *The problem is I don't know these people. – Проблема в том, что я не знаю этих людей.*
- *The interesting thing is some students have to skip classes and work to pay for their studies. – Интересно то, что некоторые студенты прогуливают занятия и работают, чтобы заплатить за свое обучение.*

Object clause (придаточное-дополнение) – придаточное, которое выступает в сложном предложении в качестве дополнения к сказуемому (реже к другим членам) в главном предложении. Несколько однородных придаточных-дополнения разделяются между собой запятыми.

Придаточное-дополнение присоединяется к главному с помощью союзов **that, if, whether**, союзных слов **who, whoever** (кто-либо), **which, whichever** (какой-либо), **what, whatever** (что-либо), **where, when, why, how**, или же **бессоюзным способом**.

- **Союзы**

- *I heard that you got promoted! – Я слышал, что тебя повысили!*
- *I wonder if Jack and Margaret are still together. – Мне интересно, вместе ли еще Джек и Маргарет.*
- *They are asking whether we are going to the party or not. – Они спрашивают, пойдём ли мы на вечеринку или нет.*

- **Союзные слова**

- *I don't know what to say. – Я не знаю, что сказать.*
- *Did you see how Kate danced? – Ты видел, как танцевала Кейт?*
- *You can do whatever you want. – Ты можешь делать все, что ты хочешь.*

- **Бессоюзный способ**

- *Do you know Paul is going to marry Martha? – Ты знаешь, что Пол собирается жениться на Марте?*
- *Matt said there was nothing special in that restaurant. – Мэтт сказал, что в этом ресторане нет ничего особенного.*

Придаточное-дополнение может вводиться в предложение с помощью предлогов to, on, а также «вводного дополнения» **it**.

- *I have already seen it that you sent me yesterday. – Я уже видел то, что ты мне вчера прислал.*
- *I am always ready to listen to whatever you want to tell me. – Я всегда готов выслушать все, что бы ты ни захотела мне рассказать.*
- *It is hard for me to concentrate on what my teacher is talking about. – Мне сложно сосредоточиться на том, о чем говорит мой преподаватель.*

Attributive clause (придаточное-определение) – придаточное предложение, которое в сложном предложении выступает в

роли определения к существительному (или местоимению) в главном предложении.

Придаточные-определения подразделяются на **относительные придаточные-определения** и **приложения**.

Attributive relative clause (относительное придаточное-определение) – придаточное, которое уточняет или дает характеристику существительному (местоимению), от которого зависит. Такие придаточные соединяются с главным с помощью союзных слов **who, whose, which, that, as, where, when**, а также бессоюзным способом.

- *All we can do has already been done. – Все, что мы можем сделать, уже сделано.*

- *There is no child who doesn't like playing computer games.* – Нет ребенка, который не любил бы играть в компьютерные игры.
- *I don't like that kind of situations when you have to talk to someone but don't remember his name.* – Я не люблю такие ситуации, когда ты должен поговорить с кем-то, но не помнишь его имени.

Если **относительное придаточное-определение** дает дополнительную информацию и его можно убрать из предложения без потери смысла, то такое придаточное предложение **выделяется запятыми**.

- *It happened in 1998, when you were only 6.* – Это случилось в 1998 году, когда тебе было только 6 лет.
- *Mr. Willson, who stood next to us, suggested going outside.* – Мистер Уилсон, который стоял рядом с нами, предложил выйти на улицу.
- *Harry went to the restaurant, where some tables were on the terrace.* – Гарри пошел в ресторан, в котором некоторые столы стояли на террасе.

Некоторые **относительные придаточные-определения** относятся не к одному слову в главном предложении, а ко всему главному предложению в целом. Такие придаточные вводятся в предложение с помощью союзного слова **which** и всегда **выделяются запятыми**.

- *Clark tried to start up his car, which was not an easy task.* – Кларк попробовал завести свою машину, что было заданием не из легких.
- *Today I slept only 2 hours, which is worse than not sleeping at all.* – Сегодня я поспала только 2 часа, что даже хуже, чем не спать вообще.
- *The teacher when out of the classroom, which helped Jack to crib out of Matt's copybook.* – Учитель вышел из аудитории, что помогло Джеку списать кое-что с тетрадки Мэтта.

Attributive appositive clause (приложение) – особое придаточное-определение, которое раскрывает или объясняет значение определенного абстрактного существительного.

Приложение никогда не выделяется запятыми. Чаще всего приложение вводится с помощью союза **that**, реже союза **whether** или союзных слов **how** и **why**.

- *I had some hope that Kate would come.* – У меня была надежда, что Кейт придет.
- *I see no reason why you should worry about it.* – Я не вижу никакой причины, почему ты должна волноваться из-за этого.
- *Jack's doubts whether he had to say the truth just vanished.* – Сомнения Джека по поводу того, стоит ли говорить правду или нет, просто исчезли.

Adverbial clause (обстоятельственное придаточное) – придаточное предложение, которое выступает в роли обстоятельства и зависит от глагола, прилагательного или наречия в главном предложении. В большинстве случаев обстоятельственные придаточные соединяются с главным предложением с помощью подчинительных союзов.

Как и обычные обстоятельства, **обстоятельственные придаточные**, в зависимости от их значения, делятся на обстоятельственные придаточные **времени**, **места**, **причины**, **цели**, **результата**, **уступки**, **условия**, **сравнения** и **способа действия**.

Adverbial clause of time (придаточное времени) – обстоятельственное придаточное, которое указывает на **время** действия в главном предложении. Придаточные времени вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **when**, **while**, **whenever** (когда бы ни), **as**, **till**, **until**, **as soon as** (как только), **as long as** (пока), **since**, **after**, **before**, **now that** (теперь, когда).

- *It happened when I was 10.* – Это произошло, когда мне было 10 лет.
- *Jack was waiting for us at the station until we arrived.* – Джек ждал нас на станции, пока мы не приехали.
- *You can come to my house whenever you want.* – Ты можешь приходить в мой дом, когда тебе захочется.

Если в **придаточном-обстоятельстве** говорится о действии, которое произойдет или должно произойти в будущем, то используется **настоящее время (Present Simple)**.

- *I will return as soon as I can.* – Я вернусь, как только смогу.
- *Kate won't go until she gets her money back.* – Кейт не уйдет, пока не получит обратно свои деньги.
- *We will go to the zoo after mom finishes her work.* – Мы пойдем в зоопарк после того, как мама закончит свою работу.

Adverbial clause of place (придаточное места) – придаточное, которое указывает на **направление** или **место действия**, выраженного в главном предложении.

Придаточные места вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **where, wherever** (где бы ни, куда бы ни).

- *I will come to you wherever you are.* – Я приду к тебе, где бы ты ни была.
- *I went where you had told me to go to.* – Я пошел туда, куда ты мне сказал пойти.
- *She pointed where a group of young people stood.* – Она указала туда, где стояла группа молодых людей.

Adverbial clause of cause (придаточное причины) – придаточное, которое указывает на **основание** или **причину действия**, выраженного в главном предложении.

Придаточные причины вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **as, because, since, for fear (that)** (из страха, опасаясь), а также **on the ground that** (на основании того, что), **for the reason that** (по причине того, что) и другими.

- *I ran away for fear that my mom would scold me.* – Я убежал, опасаясь того, что моя мама наругает меня.
- *Since she was ill, she couldn't attend her classes yesterday.* – Так как она была больна, она не смогла присутствовать на занятиях вчера.
- *The head of this company turned down the proposal to reconstruct the whole building on the ground that it would be too costly.* – Глава этой фирмы отклонил предложение перестроить все здание на основе того, что это может быть слишком дорого.

Adverbial clause of purpose (придаточное цели) – придаточное, которое выражает **цель** или **намерение** для действия, выраженного в главном предложении.

Придаточные цели вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **that, in order that** (с тем, чтобы), **so that, lest** (чтобы не) и другими. В придаточном цели часто используются модальные и вспомогательные глаголы **should, will (would), can (could), may (might)**.

- *We work that we can live normally.* – Мы работаем, чтобы мы могли нормально жить.
- *They are leaving now so that they will be at home earlier.* – Они уезжают сейчас, чтобы приехать домой пораньше.
- *Kate reserved her plane tickets earlier lest she missed her chance.* – Кейт пораньше забронировала билеты на самолет, чтобы не упустить их.

Adverbial clause of result (придаточное результата) – придаточное, которое указывает на **результат** действия, выраженного в главном предложении. Часто придаточные результата несут дополнительное значение **степени** действия, особенно если в главном предложении есть слова **so** или **such**. Придаточные результата вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **so that** (поэтому, таким образом), **that**. Придаточные с союзом **so that** выделяются запятыми.

- *She ran so fast that nobody could catch up with her.* – Она бежала так быстро, что никто не мог ее догнать.
- *Ann spoke in such a low voice that nobody could hear her.* – Энн говорила таким тихим голосом, что никто не мог ее услышать.
- *There was a breakdown on the local power station, so that the whole our district was cut off power.* – На местной электростанции произошла авария, и, как результат, весь наш район был обесточен.

Adverbial clause of concession (уступительное придаточное) – придаточное, которое выражает существование какого-то **препятствия**, несмотря на которое происходит действие в главном предложении. Придаточное уступки вводится в предложение с помощью союзов **thought, although, as, no matter how** (неважно, как), **however, whoever, whatever, whichever, in spite of the fact that** (несмотря на то, что), **notwithstanding that** (вопреки тому, что).

- *I am not going to stop, whatever you may tell me. – Я не собираюсь останавливаться, что бы ты мне не говорил.*
- *Although she has been working since 6 a.m., she is still full of strength. – Хотя она и работает с 6-ти утра, она до сих пор полна энергии.*
- *They were a great success, notwithstanding that they were young and inexperienced. – Они имели успех вопреки тому, что были молоды и неопытны.*

Adverbial clause of condition (придаточное условия) – придаточное, которое выражает **условие**, необходимое для совершения действия в главном предложении. Придаточные условия вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **if, unless, suppose** (вдруг, если), **in case** (в случае, если), **on condition that** (при условии, что), **provided** (если только) и другими.

В придаточном условия **не используется будущее время**. Вместо него используется настоящее (чаще всего **Present Simple**)

- *If she wants it, she will do it. – Если она захочет, она сделает это.*
- *We can play outside tomorrow unless it rains. – Завтра мы можем поиграть на улице, если не будет дождя.*
- *No one will touch you provided you stay here with me. – Никто тебя не обидит, если ты останешься тут со мной.*

Придаточные условия могут соединяться с главным предложением без помощи союзов, то есть опускается союз **if**. В таком случае в придаточном предложении используется **непрямой порядок слов**.

- *Were you a bit smarter, you wouldn't have done that. – Если бы ты был немного умнее, ты бы этого не делал.*
- *Should you go to the market, buy some bread and milk for me, please. – Если ты пойдешь по магазинам, купи мне, пожалуйста, хлеб и молоко.*

Более детальная информация по употреблению времен в условных предложениях находится в статье **Conditionals**.

Adverbial clause of comparison (придаточное сравнения) – придаточное предложение, которое выражает действие, сравниваемое с другим действием в главном предложении. Придаточные сравнения вводятся в предложение с помощью союзов **than, as, as ... as, not so ... as, as if, as though** (как будто).

- *Brandon was running as fast as he could. – Брендон бежал так быстро, как только мог.*
- *It has happened sooner than we wanted. – Это произошло раньше, чем нам хотелось бы.*
- *Kate looks bad as if she hasn't slept for the whole week. – Кейт выглядит так плохо, будто она не спала всю неделю.*

Иногда в эту группу предложений относят сравнение с парными артиклями **the ... the**. Однако, в этом случае сложно определить, какое предложение является главным, а какое – придаточным.

- *The harder you study, the better grades you have. – Чем усерднее ты учишься, тем лучшие оценки получаешь.*
- *The sooner we start our work the faster we finish it. – Чем раньше мы начнем работу, тем раньше мы ее закончим.*

Adverbial clause of manner (придаточное образа действия) – придаточное, которое в общих чертах дает характеристику действия, выраженного в главном предложении. Обычно такие придаточные вводятся в предложение с помощью союза **as**. Такие предложения имеют оттенок сравнения.

- *I did everything exactly as you told me. – Я сделал все точно так, как ты мне и сказал.*
- *He left the city as he had arrived to it. – Он уехал из города так же, как и приехал в него.*

Задание 1. Составьте из двух предложений одно, используя who /that / which:

1. A book was written 5 years ago. It is very popular.
2. There is a book on the table. Take it.
3. He paid for the house 100,000\$. It is now worth 150,000\$.
4. A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.
5. A boy broke the window. He ran away.
6. I met a woman. She can speak six languages.
7. What's the name of the river? The river goes through the town.
8. A coffee-maker is a machine. The machine makes coffee.
9. Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?
10. I gave you some money. Where is it?
11. You have bought some oranges. How much are they?
12. We met some people. They were very nice.
13. They invited the Browns to dinner. They didn't come.
14. Linda is dancing with a man. What is his name?
15. John works in a factory. The factory is the biggest in town.

Задание 2. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу союзы: Since, even if, who, before, while, when, as though, that, wherever, after, and, so that, as soon as, if, that

1. Darryl looked after my dog ... I was away.
2. ... the curtain accidentally fell during her speech, the actress forgot her lines.
3. A statue ... was sculpted by Rodin is on display at the museum.
4. ... the queen rode in the parade, she gave a speech.
5. She doesn't know ... he'll return.
6. Many brave soldiers fought in the war ... they received medals.
7. ... we were early, we had to wait.
8. Peter is a famous baseball player ... lives in a beautiful house in Miami.
9. ... we get off the train, we will see our parents.
10. We believe ... the statement may be true only from a theoretical perspective.
11. He just cancelled his meeting ... he can come tonight.
12. Tom was welcome ... he went.

13. Our boss devotes us time ... he is busy.
14. Regional directors are invited to participate ... they are in New York.
15. It feels ... the air becomes fresher.

Задание 3. Расставьте запятые:

1. I know that it will be not easy.
2. As Henry needs to learn English I will teach him.
3. Gillian did not like to read and she was not very good at it.
4. Yvonne played golf extremely well when she was young.
5. If it rains a lot I put the chairs on the patio in the garage.
6. I really enjoyed the concert although the music was too loud.
7. The black dog has won many prizes but it doesn't know many tricks.
8. James grilled burgers and Patrick made a salad.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения:

1. Ты можешь плакать как ребенок или ты можешь прибрать комнату как взрослый.
2. Я знаю, почему он убежал.
3. Я копил деньги, чтобы купить iPad.
4. Не смотря на то, что на вечеринку меня пригласил мой друг, я не хочу идти.
5. Моя собака ждала нас у дверей, пока мы не пришли домой.
6. Птица, которую мы увидели, внезапно улетела.
7. Мы выиграли игру, потому что работали друг с другом как команда.

Домашнее задание. Выучите правило

Практические занятия №46

Тема: Профессии, карьера

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The profession of a teacher is a very noble one. A teacher is a very important person for every family, where the schoolchildren live.

I remember my first teacher very well. Her name was Natalia Victorovna. She was a kind woman and paid much attention to us all. She taught us to read and write, told us many interesting things about everything and she instructed us how to work. When we became fifth-formers we had one form-teacher and many other teachers in all school subjects.

My form-teacher's name is Anna Ivanovna. She pays much attention to us and wants us to pass our examinations well. Most of the teachers that taught me all these years are kind people and good professionals.

Some pupils in our form want to enter the Teacher Training University and to become teachers at school. But I myself do not want to be a teacher because this profession is very difficult. The profession of a teacher demands a great erudition and a great patience to children. I believe, that people, who teach children, must have more time for self-education and must be paid well.

Задание 2. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту

Задание 3. 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 4. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 5. 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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №47

Тема: Профессии, карьера

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Choosing a career is like any other activity; it is best to work to a plan. Too many people start looking for a specific job before thinking out their occupational aims. It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define in clear terms what your requirements are from a career. This involves taking a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses. You may think for example, that you would like a job which involves organizing people, but liking such a job is not a sufficient justification if experience you already may have suggests that this is not your strong point. On the other hand, you should remember that training will equip you to do new things. A further point to consider is how far you will be willing to do for a time things which you do not like knowing that they are necessary to achieve your longer term objectives. Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out a realistic set of occupational requirements. In particular, you can answer to important questions. First: what sort of life do you want to lead? For example, do you want to live in the country or in the town? Is leisure time of great importance to you? Is the size of your salary important? Do you want to put down roots or travel widely? Second: what sort of work do you want to do? For example, do you like working alone or with others? Does teaching people appeal to you? Do you want to be an organizer of other people's activities? Do you want to develop new ideas and initiate changes.

As for me, I have made up my mind to be an engineer. As my parents are an engineers they have made a great influence on my choice and I can say that this profession runs the family. My choice of this occupation didn't come as a sudden flash. I think that nowadays this profession is of great need and importance to our country. It is my aim to be a qualified specialist and to serve the interests of my country. To be a well prepared engineer I should have some important qualities: great capability persistence, knowledge of science and, of course, knowledge of foreign languages. In spite of these arguments we mustn't forget about everybody's vacation. I think that my facilities combined with the knowledge would be quiet enough to succeed in my work.

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

David: Hi, Kate! How are you?

Kate: Hi, David! I'm fine, thank you! And, how are you?

David: Very well, thanks! Just a bit worried about the coming exam.

Kate: Why? Is it so difficult to pass?

David: No, I wouldn't say it's very difficult, but it's definitely important for my future profession.

Kate: I see. Are you worried about Biology?

David: Yes, I really need good marks in this exam, because I want to enter a Medical college.

Kate: I remember that you've planned to study in the field of medicine. What's so interesting in it? In my opinion, it's a very difficult job to deal with various human illnesses.

David: You're right. I've never thought it's easy. But I know for sure that working in medical field is interesting and useful. When I imagine that after several years of studying I'll be capable of treating people around me, I want to study even more eagerly. Other than that, I'm interested in various innovations. It would be great if I could make my own discovery in medicine.

Kate: Sounds great! And, have you chosen the exact field, yet? I mean, do you want to work in dentistry, gastroenterology, traumatology or any other fields?

David: Yes, I know what you mean. I want to be a humble physician, because these people's work involves lots of knowledge almost in every medical field. They should be aware of many health problems.

Kate: I see. That's a good choice.

David: Remind me, please, what did you choose to do after the school is over?

Kate: I want to go to a Law school. My parents insist on it.

David: Are you unhappy with their choice?

Kate: Kind of. I've always wanted to be an artist. You know, I'm really fond of drawing. But my father says that being an artist is more of a hobby than actual work. He says that I can draw in my free time just for pleasure.

David: He might be right. However, if you don't want to become a lawyer at all, then better refuse now.

Kate: No, it's fine. It has lots of advantages too. Lawyers sometimes deal with interesting people and cases. I will probably like the process of investigation or negotiations at court.

David: Sounds interesting! I think, you should pass Social studies to enter the City Law School, is that right?

Kate: Yes, that's true. I'm also a bit nervous before the exams. However, I think we'll do just fine.

David: Thanks for cheering me up! I feel much better now.

Kate: No problem! We can talk about it anytime.

Задание 4. Изучите активную лексику

ccountant	бухгалтер
actor /actress	актер / актриса
architect	архитектор
astronomer	астроном
author	автор (писатель)
baker	пекарь
bricklayer	каменщик
bus driver	водитель автобуса
butcher	мясник
carpenter	плотник
chef / cook	шеф-повар / повар
cleaner	уборщик
dentist	дантист
designer	дизайнер
doctor	врач
dustman / refuse collector	мусорщик

electrician	электрик
engineer	инженер
factory worker	заводской рабочий
farmer	фермер
fireman / fire fighter	пожарный
fisherman	рыбак
florist	флорист
gardener	садовник
hairdresser	парикмахер
journalist	журналист
judge	судья
lawyer	адвокат
lecturer	преподаватель
librarian	библиотекарь
lifeguard	спасатель (на водах)
mechanic	механик
model	модель
newsreader	диктор
nurse	медсестра
optician	оптик, офтальмолог
painter	художник / маляр
pharmacist	фармацевт
photographer	фотограф
pilot	пилот
plumber	водопроводчик
politician	политик
policeman / policewoman	полицейский (м. р. / ж. р.)
postman	почтальон
real estate agent	агент по недвижимости

receptionist	регистратор / портье / секретарь
scientist	ученый
secretary	секретарь
shop assistant	продавец
soldier	солдат
tailor	портной
taxi driver	таксист
teacher	учитель
translator	переводчик
traffic warden	инспектор дорожного движения
travel agent	турагент
veterinary doctor (vet)	ветеринарный врач (ветеринар)
waiter / waitress	официант / официантка
window cleaner	мойщик окон

Задание 5. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 6. Переведите текст с русского на английский язык

Одним из самых важных решений в нашей жизни является выбор того, как зарабатывать себе на жизнь, когда мы вырастем. Окончание школы означает начало независимой жизни и выбор одной из дорог: техникум или университет. Начало нашей жизни с правильной профессии очень важно, так как будущее молодежи зависит от этого выбора. Поэтому молодежь должна отнестись к выбору с огромным вниманием, проанализировав все за и против. Кроме того, наши друзья и старшие родственники могут повлиять на наш выбор или же дать хороший совет.

Найти хорошую работу нелегко. Вы можете быть прекрасным человеком, но все равно работодатели не предоставят вам должность вашей мечты, если у вас отсутствует необходимая для этой работы квалификация. Поэтому важно проанализировать какое образование и какие умения требуются для вашей профессии. Навыки пользования компьютером и хорошее владение английским языком являются абсолютно необходимыми для современных должностей.

В нашем современном быстроразвивающемся мире существует много новых интересных и общественно значимых профессий. Будущая профессия не должна быть скучной для вас. Она должна соответствовать вашим интересам и качествам характера. Вы можете предпочесть работу в помещении или же на улице, иметь дело с людьми или же с бумагами. Другими словами, вы должны наслаждаться своей работой. Она должна удовлетворять вашим карьерным планам и профессиональным целям. Она должна обеспечить вас возможностью профессионального роста и личностного развития.

Я уверен, что все мы хотим зарабатывать как можно больше денег. Однако многие молодые люди достаточно мудры, чтобы придерживаться определенной карьеры и зарабатывать в самом начале довольно мало. Они осознают, что у них есть хорошая перспектива в компании, которая занимается обучением своего персонала и что вскоре

они смогут подняться по карьерной лестнице. В то же время есть молодые люди, которые предпочитают браться за любую работу, лишь бы она приносила доход. Даже если это так, мы должны признать, что любая временная работа способствует приобретению полезного опыта, и мы многому у нее учимся.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №48

Тема: Профессии, карьера

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

What do you want to be when you grow up? We have heard this question many times during our school years. Perhaps, it was difficult for us to give a definite answer earlier. But now we understand that the time to choose our future profession has come. Finishing school is the beginning of an independent life for millions of school-leavers. Many roads are open before us: technical schools, colleges and universities. Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or carpenters. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing. No wonder that it is not an easy thing to make the right choice.

When choosing a future career, we should consider different factors. In my opinion, money is one of the most important factors when you make a choice. There are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. For example, a businessman, a president or a film star, are highly paid jobs. A worker, a doctor or an engineer, are low-paid jobs. I think everybody wants to earn as much money as possible. Training, promotional prospects and conditions should be also taken into account. On the other hand, it's good when you get satisfaction from your job. It is very important to choose a profession that suits your interests. In my opinion, a job should be interesting and socially important. Some jobs are considered to be more suitable for men and others for women. For example, the professions of secretary or nurse are more suitable for women. A lifeguard or a pilot are more likely the jobs for men. You should also decide whether you want to work indoors or outdoors.

To make the right choice, you should take into account your traits of character. It goes without saying that to become a good doctor you must be patient, caring and kind. Teacher's work requires love for children, profound knowledge of subjects, and the ability to explain. A secretary has to be efficient and careful in order to do her work quickly and accurately.

Salespeople need to be friendly and persuasive, to get people buy their products.

There are so many people who influence us in choosing our occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in our choices.

My father works for an international company as a managing director. It is a highly paid job and it offers a lot of opportunities. You can travel abroad and meet different people. My father is a friendly person and he is easy to talk to. He thinks that I must choose my future profession according to my taste and preferences. I respect him and I want to become a businessman, too. I have always been interested in economics and I am good at Maths. I have an aptitude for working with people, and I think I'm rather communicative and have good social skills. I have good analytical abilities and I am good at problem-solving. Besides, I am good at English. English has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communications. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every businessman. To become a successful businessman you should know a lot. So after finishing school I want to enter the university and to study marketing or management. Management deals mainly with people. A manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organization. Managers spend a great deal of time communicating, coordinating and making decisions affecting the daily operations of their organization. Almost everything, a manager does, involves decisions, and in decision-making there is always uncertainty and risk. So managing is a very interesting, but difficult, job.

Marketing deals with market research and commercial activity in general. It involves analyzing business situations, evaluating market opportunities, developing market strategies and controlling their implementation. It is important for a specialist in marketing to be flexible and prepared to make adjustments where necessary, as it is unlikely that any marketing plan will succeed exactly as planned.

I haven't decided yet what to study. But I still have time to think and to choose.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What types of jobs were popular earlier?
2. What factors we should consider when we choose a future career?
3. What jobs are considered to be highly paid and low-paid?
4. Should a job suit your interest or not? Explain why.
5. What jobs are considered to be suitable for men? And for women?
6. How do you think what traits of character a manager must have?
7. Who influences us in choosing our occupation? Did your parents influence on your choice to be a manager?
8. Where does the narrator's father work? What opportunities can this work offer?
9. Who is a manager? What he does?
10. What is marketing? What problems does it involve?

Задание 3. Дополните предложения

1. Finishing school is the beginning of...
2. You should also decide...
3. It goes without saying...
4. Teacher's work requires love for children,...
5. He thinks that I must choose...
6. I have an aptitude for working with people,...
7. Management deals...
8. Almost everything, a manager does,...
9. Marketing deals...
10. It is important for a specialist in marketing...

Задание 4. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения

1. When you finish school you should think about your future career.
2. Centuries ago there were a lot of different professions and jobs.
3. A doctor, a worker, an engineer are highly-paid jobs.
4. Parents and friends influence on our choices.
5. If you are a secretary you have to be efficient and careful.
6. German has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communications.
7. A good teacher should be flexible and prepared to make adjustments where it is necessary.

Задание 5. Переведите на английский язык

начало самостоятельной жизни

выпускник школы

техникум

мясник

плотник

не удивительно

сделать правильный выбор

подготовка (обучение)
принимать во внимание
условие
удовлетворение от
соответствовать интересам
няня
черты характера
само собой разумеется
терпеливый
глубокие знания предмета
умелый (подготовленный)
убедительный
влиять на
предоставлять различные возможности
выбирать профессию в соответствии вкусом и предпочтениям
я умею решать проблемы
иметь дело с
контролировать (заведовать)
принимать решение
выполнение (осуществление)

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №49

Тема: Профессии, карьера. Изучение грамматического материала «Сложносочиненные предложения»

Compound sentence (сложносочинённое предложение) – сложное предложение, которое состоит из двух или нескольких простых предложений. Такие простые предложения (грамматические основы) **равноправны между собой по смыслу**, то есть они могут быть разделены на отдельные предложения.

- *Matt is working in the garden and Kate is cooking now.* – Мэтт работает в саду, а Кейт сейчас готовит обед.
- *Matt is now working in the garden. Kate is cooking.* – Мэтт сейчас работает в саду. Кейт готовит обед.
- *Be careful on the stairs outside: you may fall down.* – Будь осторожен на ступеньках на улице: ты можешь упасть.
- *Be careful on the stairs outside. You may fall down.* – Будь осторожен на ступеньках на улице. Ты можешь упасть.

Сложносочиненные предложения, в зависимости от того, как соединены в них разные грамматические основы (или простые предложения), могут быть **союзными** и **бессоюзными** предложениями.

В союзных сложносочиненных предложениях грамматические основы соединяются с помощью сочинительных союзов или соединительных наречий: **otherwise** (иначе, или же), **however** (однако), **nevertheless** (тем не менее), **yet** (но, все-таки, однако), **still** (все же), **therefore** (следовательно) и другие.

- *It is already April but the weather is still very cold and rainy.* – Уже апрель, но погода до сих пор холодная и дождливая.
- *Paul had a lot of work to do, however he was too tired to get up from the bed.* – Пол знал, что у него еще много работы, однако он был слишком уставшим, чтобы подняться с постели.

Чтобы запомнить основные сочинительные союзы, можно пользоваться английской фразой **FAN BOYS**, где каждая буква совпадает с первыми буквами союзов. После союза **nor** (также **neither**) используется инверсия.

F – for (так как, ибо)

A – and (и, а)

N – nor (также не)

B – but (но)

O – or (или)

Y – yet (однако)

S – so (так что)

- *Kate doesn't eat any kind of meat nor wears she furs.* – Кейт не ест никакой вид мяса и не носит меха.
- *I will go shopping now but you don't have to go with me.* – Я сейчас пойду по магазинам, но тебе не обязательно идти со мной.

В **бессоюзных сложносочинительных предложениях** грамматические основы (или простые предложения) разделяются с помощью пунктуации: **запятой** (comma), **точки с запятой** (semicolon), **двоеточия** (colon) и др.

- *The snow fell quietly, the town was silent.* – Снег тихо падал, в городе было тихо.
- *Clark decided to stay at home: he had a terrible headache.* – Кларк решил остаться дома: у него была ужасная головная боль.

- *The professor entered the classroom; he was wearing a white cotton shirt, blue jeans and leather moccasins.* – Профессор вошел в аудиторию; на нем была белая хлопковая рубашка, голубые джинсы и кожаные мокасины.

Copulative coordination (соединительная связь) – связь между простыми предложениями в одном сложносочиненном, когда информация, выраженная в первом простом предложении, дополняет другое простое предложение. При соединительной связи используются союзы **and, nor, neither ... nor, not only ... but** и другие.

- *The weather was fine yesterday and we went yachting.* – Погода вчера была хорошая, и мы пошли кататься на парусниках.
- *John didn't know how to use my laptop nor was he able just to switch it on.* – Джон не знал, как пользоваться моим ноутбуком, и даже не смог его просто включить.
- *Not only did the boy break our window but he also trampled on my flower bed!* – Мальчик не только разбил наше окно, он еще и потоптал мою клумбу!

Disjunctive coordination (разделительная связь) – связь, которая выражает выбор между простыми предложениями в одном сложносочиненном. Эта связь выражается с помощью союзов **or, else, or else** (или же), **either ... or** (или же ... или же) и наречия **otherwise** (иначе).

- *You can stay at home or you can go with me.* – Ты можешь остаться дома или пойти со мной.
- *Either our prices must be revised or we fail.* – Или же мы пересматриваем свои цены, или мы обанкротимся.
- *A politician has to be persuasive in his speeches otherwise no one would vote for him.* – Политик должен быть убедительным в своих речах, иначе никто не проголосует за него.

Adversative coordination (противительная связь) – выражает противопоставление простых предложений в одном сложносочиненном. Такая связь выражается с помощью союзов **but, yet** (все же, однако), **while** (в то время, как), **whereas** (тогда как) и наречиями **nevertheless** (тем не менее), **still** (однако).

- *I warned you but you didn't listen to me.* – Я предупредил тебя, но ты меня не послушал.
- *He closed his eyes while his fingers were still touching the strings.* – Он закрыл глаза, в то время, как его пальцы продолжали перебирать струны.
- *The examination was pretty complicated, nevertheless we managed to pass it.* – Экзамен был достаточно сложный, тем не менее мы смогли его сдать.

Causative-consecutive coordination (причинно-следственная связь) – простые предложения в одном сложносочиненном, которые поясняют друг друга. Такая связь выражается союзами **for, so** и наречиями **therefore** (по этой причине), **accordingly** (соответственно), **consequently** (следовательно), **hence** (отсюда, поэтому).

- *It was raining so the guys decided to stay at home and watch some movies.* – Шел дождь, и парни решили остаться дома и посмотреть кино.
- *Marco doesn't speak any English, therefore he doesn't understand you.* – Марко совершенно не говорит по-английски, поэтому он не понимает тебя.
- *I won't buy this device for it is very expensive and actually useless for me.* – Я не буду покупать это приспособление, так как оно очень дорогое и для меня бесполезное.

Задание 1. Образуйте сложное предложение, соединив два простых предложения подходящим союзом “and – but – or – so – because” (возможны несколько вариантов).

1. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
2. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
3. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
4. My brother is married. My sister is single.
5. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
6. I bought a magazine. I haven't read it yet.

7. They've got a nice house. They haven't got a garden.
8. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
9. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
10. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.
11. We opened the window. It was too hot inside.
12. The sea was cold. We didn't go swimming.
13. I was so tired. I went to bed.
14. Tim doesn't like Moscow. It is very noisy and big.
15. It was a difficult exam. I passed it.
16. They wanted to eat sushi. There wasn't any Japanese restaurant nearby.
17. Gordon worked hard. She could make a lot of money.
18. Joanna is fond of tennis. She plays really well.
19. To get to town you can take any bus. You can just walk.
20. I needed some help with French. I took private lessons.

Задание 2. Поставьте *but* или *so*.

1. We were late, ... we missed the train.
2. I live in Oxford, ... I work in London.
3. The film was too long, ... it was quite interesting.
4. He lost his laptop, ... he went to the police station.
5. The hotel is very expensive, ... only rich people stay there.

Задание 3. Выберите подходящий союз.

1. Some of my friends have found the work ... (after – while – before) others are still unemployed.
2. I agree with the idea, ... (since – although – before) I don't think it's quite practical.
3. You should brush your teeth ... (after – before – while) have finished your meal.
4. Let's go home ... (after – before – while) it starts raining.
5. The storm started ... (after – before – while) the kids were playing in the yard.
6. Give this book to Sam ... (since – when – until) you see him.
7. He has ridden a horse ... (since – when – until) he was a little boy.
8. The first jeans were designed for workers, ... (since – although – before) today they are worn all over the world.
9. The sun is quite warm today, ... (after – while – before) the air is still chilly.
10. ... (Unless – When – While) they help me, I won't be able to finish the report on time.

Домашнее задание. Выучите правило

Практическое занятие №50

Тема: Отдых, каникулы, отпуск, туризм

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 seagulls, 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 №51
Тема: Отдых, каникулы, отпуск, туризм

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

My day off

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off — Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV.

Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books.

After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre

I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun. In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week.

I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Задание 2. Составьте предложения, изучив активную лексику

Till- до

As soon as- проветривать

To air- как только

Morning exercises-

Zoo- зоопарк

Funny- смешной

Animals- животные

To spend- проводить

To do shopping- делать покупки

To buy- покупать

Department- отдел

Goods- товары

Baker's- булочная

Rolls- булочки

Also- также

Dairy department- молочный отдел

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. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

— Hello! How can I help you?

— I would like to reserve a tour to Egypt.

— When would you like to leave?

— On 14th January if it possible.

— Are you going by yourself?

— No. I need a trip for two.

— Do you plan to stay in Hurghada or Sharm El Sheikh?

— In Hurghada.

— Let me recommend you the best 5-star hotel. It is new, comfortable and located just near the sandy beach. Are you looking for a one or two-week travel?

— Good. I was thinking about a tour from the 14th till 22nd January.

— The All inclusive tour for one week will cost 300\$.

— Ok. Tell me, please, about the hotel?

— It's a hotel at the center of Hurghada. It offers direct access to the beach and 2 outdoor pool areas. For relaxation hotel has a health club with sauna and hammam. There are also shops selling souvenirs and jewellery. Here's photos.

— Great. I like it!

— Ok. Let's check if there are tickets available for these flights on the days you mentioned.

Задание 6. Составьте мини-диалог (6-8 реплик), используя слова и выражения из задания 5

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №52-53

Тема: Отдых, каникулы, отпуск, туризм

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 монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №54

Тема: Искусство и развлечения

Задание 1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словам:

место для просмотра.

где осуществляется постановка спектаклей.

театральная группа.

один из самых сложных видов искусства.

грим.

освещение.

кукольные театры.

театры оперы и балета.

музыка в стиле кантри.

фольклорная музыка.

выражение чувств.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите тексты

Cinema

The movies are truly an art of our time. It is the greatest aesthetic and educational force in the world today.

The invention of the photography in 1828 played a very important role in the development of the cinema. 1895 became the year when the cinema was born. After the brothers Lumier had invented the cinematography, the cinema widely spread all over the world. The first movie theatres appeared in 1904. And in 1907 the literature works started to be widely used for the movie scripts. Now different movie versions of novels and stories of famous writers are still very popular.

The movies are a powerful force in contemporary life. Cinema is also used for educational purposes. Video classes are useful when studying geography, foreign languages and many other subjects. They are also the means of getting acquainted with the world. With the help of documentary and science films one can get much information about the world around. The news on TV helps to know what happens in the world each day. It also helps to attract the attention of people to different important problems, such as hunger, earthquakes, water pollution and so on.

The cinema is also the means of entertainment. After a working day one can relax watching some good movie. Nowadays people can't just imagine their life without the art of cinema.

Theatre

The 20th century brought great changes into the theatre. Cinema, radio, television, video altered the course of the major performing arts and created the new ones. But still there are hundreds of puppet theatres, conservatoires and philharmonics, musical comedy theatres, drama theatres and opera houses where the audiences are excited at the prospect of seeing a play and the actors are most encouraged by the warm reception. But before going to a theatre you should book a ticket at a box-office.

The most expensive seats are in the stalls, boxes and dress-circle. The seats in the balcony, pit and the upper circle are less expensive, they are cheap. Then at the entrance to the theatre the attendant tears your theatre ticket in half. He gives you your half back so that you can find your seat by its number. Another attendant shows you to your seat and sells a programme that will tell you which parts the actors are playing and how many acts there are in the play. Then you take your seat and may enjoy the play.

I have always envied the dwellers of large cities. They have so many opportunities to enjoy themselves. Theatres, cinemas, variety shows, circus, conservatoire, concert halls, etc. are at their disposal. In provincial towns like mine we have only amateur dramatics. That's why I always take the smallest chance to go to a theatre when in a city.

Music

There are so many kinds of music in our life. For example, rap and pop music, rock and alternative music, industrial and disco music, drum & bass and techno music, and, of course, classic music. Different people like different music. The scientists say that they can define your character if they know what music you like. For example, they suppose that people who listen rock music are very clever and reasonable. British scientists confirm that the most of young people listen to the aggressive music as metal and rock. Scientists say that these people are good students, because of their character and assiduousness. I agree with this statement, because I think that music shows your soul and nature.

As for me, my favorite group is "Linkin Park". They sing in different styles, such as: alternative, new metal, heavy metal and rock. I like this group because of good texts and unusual musical decisions. This group was formed in 1996. They released 9 albums. I like all their songs without distinction. My favorite song is "In The End". There are six men in this group: Chester Bennington, Mike Shinoda, Rob Burdon, David Farrell, Brad Delson and Joe Hahn. The most prominent person of the group is Chester Bennington. He is very talented. Also I like him because he overcame his drug addiction and made his musical career. Nowadays he is taken the 27th place in the hit parade list of "100 of all times top heavy metal vocalists". He writes poems and composes music.

I always adored people who compose music and write poems. I think that such people are very talented. Also I believe that they can draw pictures and show their feelings by their music or poems. They can make you cry or laugh. Moreover they make you think about global problems or you may lie soft and just dream while you are listening to the music.

I guess that we can't live without music. My motto is: "Silence is killing!" As for me, I always listen to the music, when I'm happy or when I'm unhappy. It helps me in my everyday life. I listen to the music everywhere: at home, in the bus, in the street.

Nowadays we have relaxing music, which we use in medicine. More helpful than all kinds of music is classic music by such famous composers as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Vivaldi.

Music is everywhere! It's on television, over radio, in all movies! Can you imagine any movie without music?! Of course not. What if you watch television without sound, what if you see ballet without music, what if you hear voices without melody at the opera? Our life will be boring without music.

Задание 4. Дополните предложения.

1. The word «theatre» comes from...
2. In the UK there are...
2. In the USA the best-known theatre centre is...
3. In Russia the two major theatre centres are...

Задание 5. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому тексту.

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологические сообщения по темам: Cinema, Theatre, Music.

Практическое занятие №55

Тема: Искусство и развлечения

Задание 1. Изучите текст. Выделите основную мысль и напишите summary (краткое изложение)

Centuries of British development have been reflected in the characteristic features of national art, such as the stability of traditions, the aspiration for practicality and the portrayal of everyday life, characters of the ordinary English. Imagery of works and sophistication of masters' decorative fantasy peculiarly echoes with a detailed rendering of the surroundings.

The central place in English painting of the 16-17th centuries belongs to the portrait: creative traditions of H. Holbein, who was visiting the United Kingdom, were developed in the works of English miniature masters A. Oliver, H. Hilliard and C. Cooper. In their works the artists combined the usual subtlety of miniature art and thoughtful individual characteristics of the image. Impressive aristocratic portrait which had been introduced by foreign artists, found somewhat greater simplicity, objectivity and rigor in works of British followers George Riley and William Dobson.

Having taken in 1641 a position of a court painter, W. Dobson created many portraits of the royal retinue, knights and dukes. His paintings have become valuable because of their technical brilliance, integrity and disclosure of models' image and character.

The 18th century was marked by the heyday of British art. This era begins with the works of democratically motivated William Hogarth: his lively portraits and a cycle of satirical prints and paintings. Talented portraitists T. Gainsborough, J. Reynolds, H. Raeburn and A. Ramsey skillfully correlated external solemnity of the works with the inner naturalness and depth of image, its exact social and individual reflection, self-assured and free style of painting.

J. Reynolds headed the Royal Academy of Arts founded in 1768 and delivered lectures. The painter regarded that the ultimate goal of art is a reflection of the moral principles.

A national school of landscape (J. Chrome, T. Gainsborough, R. Wilson, watercolorists T. Girtin and R. Cozens) had been formed in this period in the UK. The direction of genre painting, brilliant representatives of which are such artists as J. Moreland and J. Wright, had been developing.

T. Gainsborough in his works sought to express love for nature, yearning for the past years of childhood and village life. Gainsborough drew inspiration for creating his paintings from music, which explains his broad stroke, the rhythm in the proportion of forms and colors and texture shining.

Essential role in the English culture of the 18-19th centuries was played by the works of everyday and political cartoons genre. Notable examples of this trend are the works by T. Rowlandson and J. Gillray.

Typical for the British fine arts of the 1st half of the 19th century are the works of romanticists-fantasts: confident landscape artist William Turner and graphic artist William Blake. Works by John Constable, the founder of the realistic scenery filled with life freshness, a talented landscape and historical artist R. P. Bonington and great masters of the watercolor landscape D. Cox and J.C. Cotman have become well-known.

In his paintings John Constable glorified his homes. Painting was a way to express feelings for the artist. Constable's works are characterized by courage and independence. The artist did not follow the norms of academic art, but tried to capture his own supervision of nature.

Artists W. Morris, W. Crane and E. Burne-Jones saw the purpose of their works in adding the elements of aesthetics into life, exaltation of the handmade crafts to counterbalance faceless machine production

British genre painting of the 2nd half of the 19th century bears the imprint of the literary excitement and sentimentality, which is reflected in the works by W. H. Herkomer and W. Frith. Etchings by S. Hayden, pictures of the Scottish masters: genre artist W. McTaggart and still life artist W. McGregor are filled with a sense of the present time.

J. M. Whistler supplemented the legacy of British painting with the acute observation and gorgeous color harmony of the impressionism, which was developed by W. Steer and W. Sickert, the creators of the "New English Art Club", which was founded in 1886-1886.

Artist of the "Club" sought to recreate everyday life, the images of the ordinary people in their works; they were looking for ways of picturing true contemporary reality. W. Steer was famous for wonderful landscapes, which clearly convey the state of nature: the weather, humidity, daytime. W. Sickert skillfully portrayed seemingly lackluster themes, in which deep feelings and dramatic emotional state of a person were hidden.

Realistic direction is inherent for the British fine arts of the first half of the 20th century. Like in other countries, communities of progressively oriented artists who sought to reflect objective reality in their works came up in England. The thread of resistance to fascism runs through the works of the interwar and war period

After the war, the British masters worked on realistic works about life of the ordinary people. The seamy sides of life are reflected in a number of works by J. Bratby, J. Smith, E. Middledich.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

- What about going to the theatre this weekend, Jane?
- I don't mind, Mark. Do you know what is on at our Opera House?
- It's "The Queen of Spades" by Tchaikovsky. And I am lucky enough to have two tickets for this Sunday. I'd like to invite you, Jane.
- Oh, how can I refuse your invitation? It's my favourite opera! Who is playing the leading role?
- Well. The cast is excellent. The billboard says Alice West and Peter Allen are starring.
- I love the operas where Alice stars. Her singing is very expressive and powerful.

- Our seats are in the stalls, Row 5, in the middle. So we'll be quite close to the stage. Although I prefer dress-circle seats because you can get a good view of the stage.
- The seats are splendid, Mark. And we won't need any opera-glasses. Is it a matinee performance?
- No, it's an evening performance. It starts at 6.30 p.m
- Well, did you like the opera, Jane?
- Oh, it was a superb performance! And Alice was a great success with the public. She was at her best as always.
- Yes. The house was packed. There wasn't a single seat vacant today. I was absolutely thrilled with a beautiful voice of the Countess. She really captivated the audience. However, frankly speaking, the soprano voice of Lisa was sometimes a little out of tune.
- Really? I didn't notice that. I just enjoyed every minute of the opera: from the moment the curtain rose till the end of the last act!
- I am glad you enjoyed the performance.
- And I'm very thankful to you for such a wonderful evening, Mark.

Задание 3. Напишите по-английски.

моя книга.

ее ручка.

наша комната.

его собака.

ваш портфель.

их комната.

твоя машина.

Задание 4. Замените выделенные слова местоимениями.

1. Peter helped the pupils to translate the text.
2. Mother asks Mary to wash the plates.
3. My friend writes a letter to his sister.
4. Jane took 3books from the library (there).
5. His cousins live in Moscow.
6. Our grandfather and grandmother will come tomorrow.
7. Mary works in a shop.

Задание 5. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.

1. ... am sitting on the sofa.

2. ... are watching TV.
3. Are ... from England?
4. ... is going home.
5. ... are playing football.
6. ... is a wonderful day.
7. ... are speaking English.
8. Is ... your sister?
9. ... are swimming in the pool
10. ... they in the cinema?

Задание 6. Выберите правильные притягательные местоимения.

1. Is this (your/yours) book?
2. It's (their/theirs) door, not (our/ours).
3. They're new pupils and I don't know (their/theirs) names.
4. (My/Mine) flat is bigger than.
5. That's not (my/mine) books. (My/Mine) is new.

Задание 7. Выберите правильные местоимения в объектом падеже.

1. The teacher always gives the pupils homework.
a) me b) them c) you
2. I read the book to my little sister.
a) her b) us c) him
3. The boys are riding their bikes.
a) it b) them c) her
4. My father is writing a letter to John.
a) him b) her c) me
5. I don't know the answer.
a) the b) her c) it
6. Open the window, please.
a) it b) them c) US

Домашнее задание: Выучите диалог по ролям (задание 2)

Практическое занятие №56-57

Тема: Искусство и развлечения

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику

ИСКУССТВО	
WORD / PHRASE	ПЕРЕВОД
to practice an art	заниматься искусством
abstract art	абстракционизм
classical art	классическое искусство
modern art	современное искусство
primitive art	примитивизм
graphic art	графическое искусство, графика
plastic arts	пластическое искусство
art school	художественное училище
Art Nouveau	франц. стиль модерн (художественный и архитектурный стиль конца XIX - начала XX вв.)
antique art	античное искусство
folk art	народное искусство
decorative art	декоративное искусство
applied art	прикладное искусство
art of building	зодчество
art castings	художественное литье
Graphic (black-and-white) art	искусство графики
art is long, life is short посл.	жизнь коротка, искусство вечно
Fine Arts	изобразительные искусства (музей изобразительных искусств имени С. Д. Эрьзи - the S. Erzya Museum of

	Fine Arts)
(the) Academy of Arts	Академия художеств
pictorial art	живопись

Задание 2. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The movies are truly an art of our time. It is the greatest aesthetic and educational force in the world today.

The invention of the photography in 1828 played a very important role in the development of the cinema. 1895 became the year when the cinema was born. After the brothers Lumier had invented the cinematography, the cinema widely spread all over the world. The first movie theatres appeared in 1904. And in 1907 the literature works started to be widely used for the movie scripts. Now different movie versions of novels and stories of famous writers are still very popular.

The movies are a powerful force in contemporary life. Cinema is also used for educational purposes. Video classes are useful when studying geography, foreign languages and many other subjects. They are also the means of getting acquainted with the world. With the help of documentary and science films one can get much information about the world around. The news on TV helps to know what happens in the world each day. It also helps to attract the attention of people to different important problems, such as hunger, earthquakes, water pollution and so on. The cinema is also the means of entertainment. After a working day one can relax watching some good movie. Nowadays people can't just imagine their life without the art of cinema.

Задание 4. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Gregory: Hello, Susan. How do you feel about going to the movies today?

Susan: Oh, great idea! I have not visited cinema for ages. I'll go with pleasure. What cinema are we going to?

G: As for me, I really like "The Stealth". It's always very clean there, the sessions start on time, and the sound is fantastic. They say that they have installed a new sound system recently.

S: Great. And what movie?

G: Today they show several films. What kind of genre do you prefer? Comedy? Fantasy? Action?

S: Honestly, I like melodramas more. But I will also watch comedy with pleasure. But I do not really like horror and militants.

G: Great. Today they show a wonderful film. I think you'll like it. This is a romantic comedy "Midnight in Paris". Have you heard about it?

S: Yes, I've recently watched the advertisement of this film, and I really liked the plot. What a coincidence that we will go to this film!

G: And I have not seen any commercials. Can you describe what this film is about?

S: Oh, this film is about one eccentric who was sure he was not born in his time and that he had to live a hundred years ago.

G: And what happens to him?

S: He went to France with his beloved woman, and got into the past. There he met many celebrities of the time, and did not want to go back.

G: An interesting story. And do not you remember who the director of the picture is?

S: Of course I do. Woody Allen. I love his films.

G: Yes, he is really a talented director and screenwriter.

C: And Owen Wilson plays the lead role.

G: Really? Cool actor! I've seen a lot of his films and he always plays perfectly.

S: I think, today we will see one more such wonderful film.

G: The session starts at 7 pm. We can stop by for coffee before the start.

S: Good idea.

G: Then I'll come after you at 6. See you.

S: I'm looking forward to it.

Задание 6. Переведите диалог с русского на английский язык

Ух ты! Этот музей такой большой! Мы можем даже заблудиться во всех этих галереях. Здесь невозможно увидеть все. Ты знаешь, что в музее хранится более 100 тысяч экспонатов?

- Да, согласен с тобой. Боюсь, что нам понадобится несколько недель, чтобы найти все предметы и прочитывать все надписи.

- Нам нужно смотреть на план этажей возле лестницы у каждого входа.

- И у нас есть буклет-путеводитель по музею. Считаю его очень полезным.

- Меня очень интересуют доисторические предметы и археологические артефакты древних времен.

- Тогда тебе точно понравится смотреть на скелеты динозавров и орудия труда, посуду и драгоценности, изготовленные пещерными людьми.

- О, звучит невероятно! Согласно нашим картам, древние коллекции находятся на втором этаже. Там есть галереи египетского, греческого и римского искусства.

- Что касается меня, я бы предпочел посмотреть на костюмы, мебель, скульптуры и полотна эпохи Возрождения. Мне они очень нравятся. Искусство может рассказать нам многое. Как я вижу, мы найдем много знаменитых шедевров на третьем этаже: картины маслом и акварелью, натюрморты, пейзажи и портреты.

- Что ж! Тогда пойдем! Не забудь выключить свой сотовый. Уверен, наше посещение будет очень познавательным, и музей подарит нам взгляд в прошлое, на жизнь наших далеких предков.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №58-59

Тема: Государственное устройство, правовые институты

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 монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №60-61

Тема: Государственное устройство, правовые институты

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

Практическое занятие №62

Тема: Документы (письма, контракты)

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 монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №63-64

Тема: Документы (письма, контракты)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

Задание 6. Изучите активную лексику:

To receive- получать

Order- заказ

Consignment- партия товара

Delivery- доставка

Do not hesitate to contact us- обращайтесь к нам, не раздумывая

To look forward- ожидать с нетерпением

Задание 7. 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 8. Прочитайте информацию и изучите активную лексику: How to fill out a form.

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

Задание 9. Заполните анкету о приеме на работу:

Образец анкеты, заполняемой при приеме на работу
An example of Application for Employment

Name: _____
 Date of Birth: _____
 Present Address: _____
 Tel. Number: _____
 Indicate Dates You Attended School:
 Elementary, From _____ to _____
 High School, From _____ to _____
 College, From _____ to _____
 Other (Specify Type and Dates): _____

List Below All Present and Past Employment, Beginning with Most Recent

	Company Name	From Mo/Yr	To Mo/Yr	Name of Supervisor	Reason for leaving	Weekly salary	Job description
1)							
2)							
3)							
4)							
5)							
6)							

May we contact the employers listed above? _____
 Indicate which ones you wish us to contact: _____
 Remarks: _____

Домашнее задание. Заполните анкету для работы в одной из зарубежных компаний

Практическое занятие №65-66

Тема: Планирование времени (рабочий день)

Задание 1. 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 foosball, 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 2. Изучите активную лексику к тексту:

Weekdays- рабочие дни

Alarm clock- будильник

To comb hair- причесывать волосы

To turn on (off) - включать (выключать)

To get dressed- одеваться

Successfully- успешно

Special- особенно

To share- делить(ся)

Have to be back- должны вернуться

Report- доклад

Practical classes- практические занятия

Canteen- столовая

It takes me ... minutes to get to the college by bus- у меня уходит ... минут, чтобы добраться до колледжа на автобусе

To miss classes- пропускать занятия

To pass exams- сдать экзамены

To do well- делать успехи, хорошо учиться

To get ready- подготовиться

As a rule- как правило

To get tired- уставать

To fall asleep- засыпать

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой (задание 2).

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. Напишите короткий рассказ о своем типичном рабочем дне, ответив 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. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №67-68

Тема: Планирование времени (рабочий день)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

I think that one of the most difficult things is to plan one's own future. But a person may suppose what he or she would like to do in the near future. I have not decided about my future profession yet. Life is quite difficult now, but I want to have an interesting job. I would like my work to be connected with different countries and people. I'd like to communicate with people at my work. I also hope to enter some higher educational establishment and gain more knowledge and more friends. My another dream is to learn to operate the computer. Perhaps I will attend some computer classes. I will also improve my command of English. I realize that the knowledge of languages is very important nowadays. I hope to spend more time with my family, especially with my grandparents. They are getting older, so they need more care and help now. And I hope I will have enough time for my favourite music and my old friends. I can't imagine my future life without them.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику

o graduate from (the university) — заканчивать (высшее учебное заведение)

would like — хотел бы

independent — независимый

a career — карьера

successful — успешный

to communicate — общаться

to be fond of smth — увлекаться чем-либо

customs and traditions — обычаи и традиции

to realize — осуществлять

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Teacher: Today, students, you will tell us about your future plans. Denis Korotkov will begin. What's your plan for your future life?

Me: At first I would love to finish school with a gold or silver medal.

Teacher: Good, continue.

Me: After school I want to enter the university.

Teacher: What would you like to study?

Me: I like web-designing.

Teacher: Would you like to know how to create websites?

Me: Yes, I do. Besides, I want to learn website development as well as how to promote websites on different search engines so they can be popular and have a lot of visitors.

Teacher: It's a very interesting profession. What about your plans besides studying?

Me: I like traveling and I would like to visit a lot of countries, at least 100 of them. I don't want to simply visit them I want to see the most beautiful and interesting places in the world.

Teacher: Great plans. I hope it will all come true. Anything else?

Me: Of course. I'd like to have a family, a wife that will be always by my side and a couple of children. I'm not in a hurry to get married, I'll plan it after I'm 25.

Teacher: Awesome, anything else would you like to share? Not as big as your previous plans by something for the next year or two?

Me: Sure. I've got some goals that I want to achieve soon. For example, I'd like to get a dog this summer and next month I'm starting to go to English speaking courses. Besides, my parents promised to buy me a new computer if I do good in school.

Teacher: I'm sure you will be a good student. Anything else?

Me: No, that's it.

Teacher: Great, Denis! Thank you for sharing with us. Your plans are very interesting and ambitious. I hope it will all come true.

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите с русского на английский

Я считаю, что строить планы на будущее очень сложно. Но человек может предполагать, что она хотела бы делать в ближайшем будущем. Я еще ничего не решил насчет моей будущей профессии. Сейчас жизнь довольно сложная, но мне хочется заниматься интересной работой. Я также хочу, чтобы моя работа была связана с разными странами и людьми. Мне бы хотелось общаться с людьми по работе. Я также надеюсь поступить в вуз и получить знания, приобрести друзей. Еще одна моя мечта — научиться работать на компьютере. Возможно, я буду посещать компьютерные курсы. Я также буду совершенствовать свои знания английского языка. Я понимаю, что знание языков очень важно в наше время. Я надеюсь проводить больше времени с семьей, особенно с дедушкой и бабушкой. Они стареют и нуждаются в заботе и помощи. Но я надеюсь, у меня хватит времени на мою любимую музыку и старых друзей. Я не могу представить свою будущую жизнь без них.

Задание 6. Восстановите текст

It is so cool to know that you are only 15 and all interesting things in the life are yet to come. I don't like to think what I will do when I am 20 or 40. I prefer to live and enjoy every single day of my 15. But I definitely have some plans for my future and I hope one day all these dreams will come true.

I want to have a big family. I think it's so cool when there are 3-4 children in a family and happy mom and dad. It's not easy to grow up the children, but every day they give you a lot of joy and happiness. My mom always says so.

I think my plans are the same like the other people have. The difference is how we are going to make them true. I have started already to implement them. I try to study well, I make new friends and I help my parents at home. And I am sure in future I will be able to do more and more every day.

I want to have a good job. For now I am not really sure what I want to be. Maybe I will become a doctor or a lawyer. People today have few professions and can change them during the whole life.

I promised myself to help my parents. Now they are so active and take care about me so much. So in future I want to pay back and I want to give them a chance to rest and relax.

In general my plans for future are to be happy and kind. I would like to help people and make my town little bit better. I am sure if everyone does few good things everyday our world will become happier.

I can not say how and when, but in future I would like to travel. I want to see as many cities and countries as possible. It was always interesting to me to meet new people, to learn new culture and to try new food. So travels will help me for sure.

I never thought which age I would like to be married and which country I would go first. I just try to take every chance even if some ideas look strange.

Задание 7. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №69-70

Тема: Условия проживания, система социальной помощи

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

It has never been easy to be a teenager. I believe that the teenage period is the most important one in our life. It is the time when we receive our education and try to learn the right from the wrong.

Teenage hormones make young people more sensitive and emotional than usual. They feel quite miserable, hurt and rejected when they split up with their friends. Young boys and girls often suffer from depressions. Moreover, they constantly have serious arguments with their overprotective parents who try to control everything their children do and do not allow everything they want. Strong parents' pressure to do well in school can also be really annoying for teens.

Teens often face a lot of problems in their relations with parents, teachers and friends. Sometimes they are teased or bullied by their elder brothers or other peers. They also need to be free and independent, so they can feel ashamed while going shopping with their mothers, for example. Some young people get jealous when their friends own a more expensive smart-phone model or a more fashionable piece of clothes.

There are young people who join teenage groups or gangs in order to express their individuality, to increase their self-esteem and to feel accepted and secure. However some subcultures are quite aggressive and opposed to the normal standards in our society. In many gangs teens start using drugs or alcoholic drinks and committing crimes.

One of the main problems among teenage girls is their worry about the body image. They compare themselves with other beautiful and fit girls in their class or even some celebrities and they strongly wish to look like them. This unhealthy self-esteem leads to serious eating disorders and such illnesses as anorexia and bulimia. Girls refuse to eat food in order to change their body shape and to become skinny and then gradually they can't eat at all.

Most teenagers don't know how to cope with their problems because they don't feel like sharing their emotions and discussing them with their parents or friends. Young people are usually afraid of disapproval and misunderstanding. In this case it may be useful to consult a professional psychologist who can offer some good advice and probably give a helping hand.

Задание 2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 3. Переведите с русского на английский язык

Сегодня мы часто слышим, что молодое поколение невежливое и неорганизованное. Что касается меня, я частично согласна с этим мнением, так как существует множество фактов доказывающих это.

Начнем с того, что подростки не слушаются своих родителей, потому что они абсолютно уверены, что всегда правы, и, следовательно, не нуждаются ни в чьей помощи. Они испытывают желание выглядеть независимыми, но, на самом деле, они, конечно, не могут ни самостоятельно жить, ни справляться со всеми возникающими трудностями сами.

Подростки считают, что они лучше других людей. Они не хотят понять, что "как аукнется, так и откликнется". Более того, я уверена, что детское поведение подвержено серьезному влиянию средств массовой информации. В настоящее время у большинства молодых людей в комнате есть телевизор, а также персональный компьютер с постоянным Интернет-соединением. Благодаря этому, несмотря на то, что многие телевизионные программы не подходят для детского просмотра, они смотрят их, потому что редкие родители действительно следят за этим. Итак, программы, содержащие ненормативную

лексику, сцены насилия и громкие крики, отрицательно воздействуют на подростков. Они начинают повторять жестокое поведение, увиденное на экране, так как они не видят разницу между реальной и экранной жизнью.

Однако некоторые люди не согласны с таким мнением. Они полагают, что тинэйджеры кажутся грубыми и высокомерными из-за своего возраста. Их характер меняется, они взрослеют, им приходится нести ответственность за свои действия. Им трудно справиться со всеми этими проблемами, поэтому они становятся агрессивными.

В заключении, я абсолютно уверена, что многое зависит от родителей и воспитания. Если у подростка есть здравый смысл, тогда он способен решить любую проблему и исправить своё поведение

Задание 4. Изучите активную лексику

used to — раньше, бывало (+ infinitive to talk about things that happened regularly in past, but have changed now)

teenager — подросток, юноша

to worry — беспокоить(ся), волновать(ся)

unemployment — безработица

chain — цепь, цепочка

rasta от rastafari — растафари (название секты ямайских негров, происходит от докоронационного титула императора Эфиопии Хайле Селессие I (настоящее имя Тафари Маконнен) «рас Тафари», т. е. «принц Тафари», которого они считают воплощением бога)

do one's best — сделать все от себя зависящее, проявить максимум энергии

get on well with — ладить (с кем-л.)

Задание 5. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the difference between the life of today's teenagers and their parents when they were in their teens?
2. What do teachers say about today's students?
3. What problems do teens have today? Is it difficult to solve them?
4. What are the trends of today's youth fashion in clothes, music, ways of life?
5. How does the mass media describe the young generation?
6. What is the author's attitude to the young people?

Задание 7. Восстановите текст

Most young people worry more about money than their parents did twenty years ago. They try to spend less and save more. They want to be able to get homes of their own one day.

But now an eighteen-year-old might be a punk, with green hair and chains round his legs, or a skin head, with short, short hair and right wing politics, or a 'rasta', with long uncombed hair and a love for Africa. There's a lot of different music around too. There's reggae, the West Indian sound, there's rock, there's heavy metal, country and western, and disco. All these kinds of music are played by different groups and listened to by different fans.

Life used to be fun for 'teenagers'. They used to have money to spend, and free time to spend it in. They used to wear teenage clothes, and meet in teenage coffee bars and discos. Some of them still do. But for many young people, life is harder now. Jobs are difficult to find. There's not so much money around. Things are more expensive, and it's hard to find a place to live.

For some, the answer to unemployment is to leave home and look for work in one of Britain's big cities. Every day hundreds of young people arrive in London from other parts of Britain, looking for jobs. Some find work, and stay. Others don't find it, and go home again, or join the many unemployed in London. There used to be one kind of teenage fashion, one style, one top pop group. Then, the girls all wore mini-skirts and everyone danced to the music of the Beatles and the Rolling Stones.

When you read the newspapers and watch the news on television, it's easy to get the idea that British young people are all unemployed, angry and in trouble.

But that's not true. Three quarters of them do more or less what their parents did. They do their best at school, find some kind of work in the end, and get married in their early twenties. They get on well with their parents, and enjoy family life. They eat fish and chips, watch football on TV, go to the pub, and like reading about pop stars. After all, if they didn't, they wouldn't be British, would they?

Teachers say that students work harder than they used to. They are less interested in politics, and more interested in passing exams. They know that good exam results may get them better jobs.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №71-72

Тема: Межличностные отношения (отношения между полами, семейные отношения, отношения между представителями разных поколений и др.)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Everyone says that youth is probably the best time of our life - that being young means love, friendship and romance, new discoveries and so on. But it is also the most difficult time for making some very important decisions which will have influence on all our life. Our time is not the easiest even for adults, but for teenagers who are to find own place in the society, is very difficult, that's why parents must help their children solve youth problems and children should be a good and positive example for them showing how it is important to treat other people with respect. I think that all these can really help construct good relationship between parents and children.

But in our modern life there is often a lack of communication between parents and their children. Lack of the love and attention to children can make them unhappy. One can simply open the daily newspaper to find teenagers committing suicide or various crimes due to stress derived from family issues. These incidents reveal the importance of parents' communication with their children. Love for their children is within every parent, which is frequently revealed through the concern they show. But superfluous control can not in the best way influence on child. Often children at school or in the street begin mock at this child. Call him nondependent. In result of this pressure child lose his temper and starts be rude, closed. I think parents should not all the time control their children. Sometimes they have to allow freedom.

As for me, I get on very well with my parents. Whenever I have problems with my friends or with or with my schoolwork, I know they are always there to listen and give advice. They have taught me a lot. They have got a lot of experience and they have always happy to share their knowledge with me. But sometimes my Mum and Dad seem to think I'm still a kid. When I go out with friends, I always have to be back home by ten o'clock and they call me on my mobile to check where I am. I have to ask permission for almost everything I do. It doesn't seem fair sometimes but I anyway love my parents very much and I think they are the kindest in the whole world.

In conclusion, the ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents. If the relationship between parents and children is based on love, mutual respect, and kindness, the family will be happy.

Задание 2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Здание 3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Good morning, mum! How are you today?

- Good morning, honey. Well, I don't feel quite well, I'm afraid.

- What's wrong with you? You look so pale and tired.

- Yes, I didn't sleep last night because of the terrible backache. I couldn't fall asleep.

- Oh, dear! Why didn't you wake me up? You should have told me.

- Sorry, sweetheart, but yesterday was a hard day for you, so I just wanted you to have a proper rest. Please, don't worry, Anna. I am much better now.

- I don't believe you, mum. You are always trying to comfort me when you have problems. I think we should call the doctor.
- Oh, no! Let's wait a little. The pain in my back is just the result of my heavy work in our garden. It will soon pass. My temperature is OK, so I just want you to go to the chemist's and buy an ointment to rub my back.
- Are you sure it will help you?
- Yes, it always does. And please, go to the supermarket and buy some milk, bread, chicken and fruits. I won't be able to go outside today, so I'd like you to buy everything.
- Sure. I'll get back in half an hour. And you must stay in bed all day. OK? Don't do any housework!
- Thank you, my love. I promise to take care of myself. The money is in the kitchen, on the windowsill.

Задание 4. Переведите текст с русского на английский язык

Если после очередной ссоры со своими родителями или детьми вы чувствуете невыносимые муки, и что-то будто бы рвется внутри вас, то вы меня обязательно поймете. Я хочу рассказать о проблеме поколений, ведь она всегда была актуальной. Родители хотят от детей одного. Дети утверждают совсем иное - это известно всем, кто хоть раз сталкивался с современной полноценной семьей. Насколько мне известно, огромное количество детей хочет быть понятыми, взрослые, однако, утверждают, что их дети стали хуже в одно мгновение. Есть определенные проблемы в современных семьях. Первая проблема - непонимание. Некоторые взрослые абсолютно не могут найти общий язык со своими детьми. Они забыли, что они заодно, поэтому они не должны ругаться, нервничать и требовать от своих детей того, чего те делать не хотят. Другие родители, которые более успешны в своих усилиях, советуют использовать различные игры и идти на компромисс. На мой взгляд, семья - это команда игроков, которые наслаждаются игрой. Также, вы можете поменяться местами на один день, это может быть эффективным. Я могу посоветовать вам следовать принципу: "Сделай это, а я дам тебе то, чего ты хочешь". Но вы должны помнить, что вы можете заставить детей сделать что-либо, но вы не можете заставить их полюбить это, поэтому агрессивного поведения нельзя избежать в начале. Вторая проблема - общение. Это может показаться странным, но многие дети говорят, что их родители не хотят с ними общаться. Например, моя подруга Мария, заметила, что её мама не хочет поддерживать с ней разговор, Мария обижается, а это порождает новую ссору. Много психологов говорят, что родители подсознательно боятся разговора с собственными детьми. Почему? Это зависит от разных причин. На мой взгляд, родители не хотят отвечать, потому что понимают, что их ребенок уже не ребенок, но ещё и не взрослый. Иногда они воспринимают разговор критически. Чтобы избежать тишины, вы должны больше говорить и слушать друг друга. Обсуждайте всё, не молчите. Не становитесь чужими, все члены семьи - лучшие собеседники. Помните это, потому что потом будет поздно!

Третья проблема - переходный возраст. Чтобы быть более точной, проблема в родителях, которые постоянно ссылаются на это. Я думаю, это неправильно. Родители показывают своим детям, что они маленькие и глупенькие, а это на самом деле раздражает! Моя одноклассница, Юлия, рассказала мне, что её родители не хотят её понять; она говорит, что они как будто бы разговаривают на разных языках. Они закрываются с помощью этой фразы и отстраняются, они ничего не видят. Я уверена на все сто процентов, что это страшно, потому что родители могут упустить тот момент, когда их ребенок станет взрослым.

Подводя итоги, хочется сказать, что все эти проблемы важны и актуальны. Мне это известно из собственного жизненного опыта. Дети и родители должны учиться находить общий язык, потому что семья - это самое ценное, что у вас есть. Вам не надо делать что-либо, заставляя себя или других. Раньше или позже дети и родители найдут общий язык. Не делайте из мухи слона, потому что всё самое главное кроется в самом процессе.

Задание 5. Изучите активную лексику

Immediate family – самые близкие члены семьи: родители и братья/сестры.

Stable home – крепкая семья.

Respectable family – почтенная, уважаемая семья.

Disfunctional family – неблагополучная семья, члены которой не могут выполнять свои функции.

Deprived home – малоимущая семья.

Nuclear family – полная семья: семья, состоящая из родителей и детей, как противоположность: **one-parent family** – семья, в которой детей воспитывает один из родителей.

Broken home – семья, в которой родители разошлись или развелись.

Задание 6. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №73

Тема: Межличностные отношения (отношения между полами, семейные отношения, отношения между представителями разных поколений и др.)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Men are lazy in the home, according to an official survey published today. They have about six hours a week more free time than wives, but play very little part in cooking, cleaning, washing and ironing, according to the social trends survey by the central statistical office.

Nearly three quarters of married women claimed to do all or most of the housework, and among married men the proportion who admitted that their wives did all or most of the housework was only slightly lower.

The survey showed that washing and ironing was the least popular task among men, with only one per cent performing this duty, compared with 89 per cent of women, and 10 per cent sharing equally. Only 5 per cent of men prepare the evening meal, 3 per cent carry out household cleaning duties, 5 per cent household shopping, and 17 per cent wash the evening dishes.

But when household gadgets break down, repair are carried out by 82 per cent of husbands. The survey says that, despite economic problems, the majority of Britons are substantially better than a decade ago.

Задание 2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Hello! Is there anybody home?

Oh, it's you, Nick. You came at last. I missed you, darling.

I missed you too, honey. It took me ages to get home tonight because of the traffic jam.

You must be tired and hungry after the long business hours.

You're right, sweetheart. I am terribly tired and starving.

Dinner is ready. I'll serve it in the dining-room just in a minute.

Fine. And what have we got for dinner? It smells delicious. Shall I help you?

Well, if you really want to, I don't mind. You can take forks and knives and two wine-glasses. And we are going to have roast chicken with rice and a vegetable salad now.

Oh, dear. Your terrific cooking drives me mad.

Thank you, darling. You are always so caring and helpful. OK, enjoy your meal, honey.

And where are the kids, by the way? I can hear some noise upstairs.

Ah, yes. The kids are busy cleaning their rooms as I found them in such a mess this morning. So

Sam is vacuuming the carpets and Jane is polishing the furniture and ironing the clothes.

Poor kids! ... I'm joking. Well, I hope the rooms will look spotless very soon.

Let's hope for the best.

What are your plans for tomorrow, my love? Anything special?

As far as I remember, tomorrow is Friday. So it's a shopping day, isn't it? We need food for another week and some household cleansers. And I'm afraid there isn't enough money on my credit card.

No problem. You can use mine. Honey, are there any good films on TV after the news tonight? I just wanna hold you in my arms stretching out on the sofa and enjoy some nice movie before going to bed.

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст

To know one's family tree today in Russia is a kind of an entertainment or fashion. We think it no more than just fun. Family tree information has become a popular, though expensive, today. But we never consider this information important for us. Now we hopefully know something

about our parents and grandparents. And quite few of us are eager to find out anything about at least our great grandparents. In fact before the October revolution people of different classes almost always knew their family trees very well; not to say about merchants and the nobility for whom that was a must. We almost never question ourselves why for people in other countries it is absolutely natural to know a lot about their ancestors. I think that there are good reasons for finding out who your ancestors were. Not knowing one's family tree is like being without roots. Just imagine that among your ancestors could be persons, who lived very interesting lives, or even were famous. And it is not necessary to belong to a noble family. It is an excellent opportunity to feel proud of someone of your family! Why is it vitally important to know the history of your country and world history? Today we live in a fast moving world, and we think that all the problems and difficulties that we face are totally new. This is absolutely wrong. There is a very good line from ABBA's song: "The history book on the shelf is always repeating itself." I absolutely agree with this statement. Nothing is new. The history being made today is just a slightly updated variant of the history made by our ancestors. History is not only referred to our past, but mostly to our today and future. History is built up of events and relationships of peoples, nations and countries. How can we live and communicate with each other not knowing how our ancestors did this? So this is the key. Lives of people from our family tree is a reduced model of the country's or world's history. Is there something good and useful that can we pick up for ourselves? Surely there is something. You can not only be proud of your ancestors' achievements, but also look up to them. For example, my great great grandfather was a famous and rich merchant. He was not only lucky but very clever. He knew how to build up a successful business. But apart from that he was very honest as with his business partners, so with everyone else. He never had business with dishonest people. I try to be like my ancestor – honest in everything and with everybody. I consider a genealogical tree to be a real treasure that everybody should find.

Задание 5. Составьте свое семейное древо

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение

Практические занятия №74

Тема: Профессии и профессиональные качества (профессиональный рост, карьера)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The profession of a teacher is a very noble one. A teacher is a very important person for every family, where the schoolchildren live.

I remember my first teacher very well. Her name was Natalia Victorovna. She was a kind woman and paid much attention to us all. She taught us to read and write, told us many interesting things about everything and she instructed us how to work. When we became fifth-formers we had one form-teacher and many other teachers in all school subjects.

My form-teacher's name is Anna Ivanovna. She pays much attention to us and wants us to pass our examinations well. Most of the teachers that taught me all these years are kind people and good professionals.

Some pupils in our form want to enter the Teacher Training University and to become teachers at school. But I myself do not want to be a teacher because this profession is very difficult. The profession of a teacher demands a great erudition and a great patience to children. I believe, that people, who teach children, must have more time for self-education and must be paid well.

Задание 2. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту

Задание 3. 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 4. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 5. 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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие №75

Тема: Профессии и профессиональные качества (профессиональный рост, карьера)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

My name is Maxim Sviridov. I work as a manager at the "Star tour" company. It is a Russian company which works in the business travel market. Two weeks ago I was sent by the administration of our company to London where I studied the English travel companies, their traditions, their marketing and management. Now my business trip is coming to an end and I want to share my impressions of English business world with you.

First of all English businessmen are well known all over the world for their honesty and decency. If an Englishman gives you his word he will keep it in any case. Besides that, nothing can prevent him from refusing the once taken decision. Of course, there are some exclusions, but they are so rare that nobody should put attention on them.

During the last two weeks my working day was approximately the same. Early in the morning I took a taxi to my hosts' headquarters, which is situated in the City - the business heart of London. First of all I usually asked Mrs. Lapital - my secretary if there were any letters or cables for me. Then she gave me my correspondence and fresh newspapers and I followed to my office-room. There I studied all documents that had come for my name and wrote a short report about previous business day and then faxed it to my native company in Vladivostok.

After that I went to Mr. Forsberg's office-room to get tasks for the new day and ask some questions about their company, its history, traditions, clients, and so on. After that I usually did what Mr. Forsberg told. My usual job was meeting with potential clients, discussing their rest plans and offering the services of Mr. Forsberg's company. I usually met 10 or 12 people a day. They were representatives of different social groups and communicating with them increased my knowledge of England, Englishmen and their psychology greatly.

This business trip was a great chance for me and I hope I used this chance fully. Now I know a lot about Western business world, about travel business and this knowledge will help me in my future career.

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

David: Hi, Kate! How are you?

Kate: Hi, David! I'm fine, thank you! And, how are you?

David: Very well, thanks! Just a bit worried about the coming exam.

Kate: Why? Is it so difficult to pass?

David: No, I wouldn't say it's very difficult, but it's definitely important for my future profession.

Kate: I see. Are you worried about Biology?

David: Yes, I really need good marks in this exam, because I want to enter a Medical college.

Kate: I remember that you've planned to study in the field of medicine. What's so interesting in it? In my opinion, it's a very difficult job to deal with various human illnesses.

David: You're right. I've never thought it's easy. But I know for sure that working in medical field is interesting and useful. When I imagine that after several years of studying I'll be capable of treating people around me, I want to study even more eagerly. Other than that, I'm interested in various innovations. It would be great if I could make my own discovery in medicine.

Kate: Sounds great! And, have you chosen the exact field, yet? I mean, do you want to work in dentistry, gastroenterology, traumatology or any other fields?

David: Yes, I know what you mean. I want to be a humble physician, because these people's work involves lots of knowledge almost in every medical field. They should be aware of many health problems.

Kate: I see. That's a good choice.

David: Remind me, please, what did you choose to do after the school is over?

Kate: I want to go to a Law school. My parents insist on it.

David: Are you unhappy with their choice?

Kate: Kind of. I've always wanted to be an artist. You know, I'm really fond of drawing. But my father says that being an artist is more of a hobby than actual work. He says that I can draw in my free time just for pleasure.

David: He might be right. However, if you don't want to become a lawyer at all, then better refuse now.

Kate: No, it's fine. It has lots of advantages too. Lawyers sometimes deal with interesting people and cases. I will probably like the process of investigation or negotiations at court.

David: Sounds interesting! I think, you should pass Social studies to enter the City Law School, is that right?

Kate: Yes, that's true. I'm also a bit nervous before the exams. However, I think we'll do just fine.

David: Thanks for cheering me up! I feel much better now.

Kate: No problem! We can talk about it anytime.

Задание 4. Изучите активную лексику

case	[keɪs]	дело (случай)
company	['kʌmpəni]	компания
work	[wɜ:k]	работа
money	['mʌni]	деньги
job	[dʒɒb]	работа
service	['sɜ:vɪs]	услуга (обслуживание)
office	['ɒfɪs]	офис
policy	['pɒləsi]	политика (в знач. стратегия, линия поведения)
plan	[plæn]	план
control	[kən'trəʊl]	контроль
report	[rɪ'pɔ:t]	отчет (доклад)
site	[saɪt]	объект (напр. строительный)
performance	[pə'fɔ:məns]	производительность
effort	['efət]	усилие (труд)
action	['ækʃ(ə)n]	действие
activity	[æk'tɪvɪti]	деятельность
practice	['præktɪs]	практика
skill	[skɪl]	умение, навык
order	['ɔ:də]	порядок, приказ, заказ
meeting	['mi:tɪŋ]	встреча
operation	[,ɒpə'reɪʃən]	операция

interview	['intəvju:]	интервью (собеседование)
quality	['kwɒlɪti]	качество
success	[sək'sɛs]	успех
task	[tɑ:sk]	задача
break	[breɪk]	перерыв
mission	['mɪʃən]	миссия
labor	['leɪbə]	труд

Задание 5. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 6. Переведите текст с русского на английский язык

Одним из самых важных решений в нашей жизни является выбор того, как зарабатывать себе на жизнь, когда мы вырастем. Окончание школы означает начало независимой жизни и выбор одной из дорог: техникум или университет. Начало нашей жизни с правильной профессии очень важно, так как будущее молодежи зависит от этого выбора. Поэтому молодежь должна отнестись к выбору с огромным вниманием, проанализировав все за и против. Кроме того, наши друзья и старшие родственники могут повлиять на наш выбор или же дать хороший совет.

Найти хорошую работу нелегко. Вы можете быть прекрасным человеком, но все равно работодатели не предоставят вам должность вашей мечты, если у вас отсутствует необходимая для этой работы квалификация. Поэтому важно проанализировать какое образование и какие умения требуются для вашей профессии. Навыки пользования компьютером и хорошее владение английским языком являются абсолютно необходимыми для современных должностей.

В нашем современном быстроразвивающемся мире существует много новых интересных и общественно значимых профессий. Будущая профессия не должна быть скучной для вас. Она должна соответствовать вашим интересам и качествам характера. Вы можете предпочесть работу в помещении или же на улице, иметь дело с людьми или же с бумагами. Другими словами, вы должны наслаждаться своей работой. Она должна удовлетворять вашим карьерным планам и профессиональным целям. Она должна обеспечить вас возможностью профессионального роста и личностного развития.

Я уверен, что все мы хотим зарабатывать как можно больше денег. Однако многие молодые люди достаточно мудры, чтобы придерживаться определенной карьеры и зарабатывать в самом начале довольно мало. Они осознают, что у них есть хорошая перспектива в компании, которая занимается обучением своего персонала и что вскоре они смогут подняться по карьерной лестнице. В то же время есть молодые люди, которые предпочитают браться за любую работу, лишь бы она приносила доход. Даже если это так, мы должны признать, что любая временная работа способствует приобретению полезного опыта, и мы многому у нее учимся.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №76

Тема: Профессии и профессиональные качества (профессиональный рост, карьера)

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

What do you want to be when you grow up? We have heard this question many times during our school years. Perhaps, it was difficult for us to give a definite answer earlier. But now we understand that the time to choose our future profession has come. Finishing school is the beginning of an independent life for millions of school-leavers. Many roads are open before us: technical schools, colleges and universities. Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or carpenters. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing. No wonder that it is not an easy thing to make the right choice.

When choosing a future career, we should consider different factors. In my opinion, money is one of the most important factors when you make a choice. There are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. For example, a businessman, a president or a film star, are highly paid jobs. A worker, a doctor or an engineer, are low-paid jobs. I think everybody wants to earn as much money as possible. Training, promotional prospects and conditions should be also taken into account. On the other hand, it's good when you get satisfaction from your job. It is very important to choose a profession that suits your interests. In my opinion, a job should be interesting and socially important. Some jobs are considered to be more suitable for men and others for women. For example, the professions of secretary or nurse are more suitable for women. A lifeguard or a pilot are more likely the jobs for men. You should also decide whether you want to work indoors or outdoors.

To make the right choice, you should take into account your traits of character. It goes without saying that to become a good doctor you must be patient, caring and kind. Teacher's work requires love for children, profound knowledge of subjects, and the ability to explain. A secretary has to be efficient and careful in order to do her work quickly and accurately. Salespeople need to be friendly and persuasive, to get people buy their products. There are so many people who influence us in choosing our occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in our choices.

My father works for an international company as a managing director. It is a highly paid job and it offers a lot of opportunities. You can travel abroad and meet different people. My father is a friendly person and he is easy to talk to. He thinks that I must choose my future profession according to my taste and preferences. I respect him and I want to become a businessman, too. I have always been interested in economics and I am good at Maths. I have an aptitude for working with people, and I think I'm rather communicative and have good social skills. I have good analytical abilities and I am good at problem-solving. Besides, I am good at English. English has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communications. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every businessman. To become a successful businessman you should know a lot. So after finishing school I want to enter the university and to study marketing or management. Management deals mainly with people. A manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organization. Managers spend a great deal of time communicating, coordinating and making decisions affecting the daily operations of their organization. Almost everything, a manager does, involves decisions, and in decision-making there is always uncertainty and risk. So managing is a very interesting, but difficult, job.

Marketing deals with market research and commercial activity in general. It involves analyzing business situations, evaluating market opportunities, developing market strategies and controlling their implementation. It is important for a specialist in marketing to be flexible and prepared to make adjustments where necessary, as it is unlikely that any marketing plan will succeed exactly as planned.

I haven't decided yet what to study. But I still have time to think and to choose.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

11. What types of jobs were popular earlier?
12. What factors we should consider when we choose a future career?
13. What jobs are considered to be highly paid and low-paid?
14. Should a job suit your interest or not? Explain why.
15. What jobs are considered to be suitable for men? And for women?
16. How do you think what traits of character a manager must have?
17. Who influences us in choosing our occupation? Did your parents influence on your choice to be a manager?
18. Where does the narrator's father work? What opportunities can this work offer?
19. Who is a manager? What he does?
20. What is marketing? What problems does it involve?

Задание 3. Дополните предложения

11. Finishing school is the beginning of...
12. You should also decide...
13. It goes without saying...
14. Teacher's work requires love for children,...
15. He thinks that I must choose...
16. I have an aptitude for working with people,...
17. Management deals...
18. Almost everything, a manager does,...
19. Marketing deals...
20. It is important for a specialist in marketing...

Задание 4. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения

8. When you finish school you should think about your future career.
9. Centuries ago there were a lot of different professions and jobs.
10. A doctor, a worker, an engineer are highly-paid jobs.
11. Parents and friends influence on our choices.
12. If you are a secretary you have to be efficient and careful.
13. German has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communications.
14. A good teacher should be flexible and prepared to make adjustments where it is necessary.

Задание 5. Переведите на английский язык

начало самостоятельной жизни

выпускник школы

техникум

мясник

плотник

не удивительно

сделать правильный выбор

подготовка (обучение)

принимать во внимание

условие

удовлетворение от

соответствовать интересам

няня

черты характера
само собой разумеется
терпеливый
глубокие знания предмета
умелый (подготовленный)
убедительный
влиять на
предоставлять различные возможности
выбирать профессию в соответствии вкусам и предпочтениям
я умею решать проблемы
иметь дело с
контролировать (заведовать)
принимать решение
выполнение (осуществление)

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №77

Тема: Интернет

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Lately computers have filled our life. Now they are almost in each family. We have got used to them and we do not imagine our leisure without this miracle-machine.

With the help of computers the Internet has entered into our life. It became an integral part of a life of each person. Now people cannot live a day without checking of mail and visiting their favourite sites. The Internet is not only the assistant in daily work, it is also the other world in which there are mail boxes, libraries, photo galleries, games, shops. By means of the Internet people can travel to different cities, visit tourist places, communicate with people.

Recently many people ask a question: " Is the Internet harmful or useful? ". I think, that on this question there is no certain answer. In fact on the one hand the Internet is a very good and useful thing. And on the other hand it has many negative functions: dependence, the waste of time, money, health.

Certainly, the Internet can be the excellent assistant in information search. But if we spend a lot of time on the Internet we`ll have some problems. We lose a touch with the real world, get in a full dependence on a computer. I think, that it is important to learn to distinguish a side between a real life and a life on the Internet. For that it is necessary to understand, what is really important on the Internet and what is not . And then the Internet will be not the terrible enemy, but the indispensable assistant.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику

Global network- глобальная сеть

To link- соединять, связывать

Exchange- обмен

Host-хост (компьютер, подключенный к сети интернет)

To gain, get access- получить доступ

Remote terminal- дистанционный (удаленный) терминал

Server- сервер

Formatted- форматированный

Hypertext document- гипертекстовый документ

Markup- разметка

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)- язык, используемый для создания страниц WWW.

URL (Universal Resource Locator)- универсальный указатель информационного ресурса (стандартизированная строка символов, указывающая местонахождение документа в сети Internet)

Application- приложение, прикладная программа

Browser (Web browser)-Web- браузер (программы для просмотра Web-страниц в сети Internet)

As long as- пока, до тех пор, пока

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is Internet?
2. What is e-mail?
3. What is World Wide Web?
4. What is Web browser?
5. What is Internet provider?
6. What are the types of domain names?

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №78

Тема: Интернет

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 №79

Тема: Интернет

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 №80

Тема: Страноведение

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Great Britain

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».

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

Практическое занятие №81

Тема: Страноведение

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, рас-положен на реке Потомак в округе Колумбия. Округ Ко-лумбия - 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. Вставьте где необходимо артикли:

1. Tom lives in ... town.
2. Julie is reading ... English book.
3. We eat meat with ... knife and ... fork.
4. There is ... boy on ... bicycle.
5. I know ... boy with black hair.
6. ... boys are young men.
7. I have ... television.
8. television is my house is broken.
9. ... television are very common today.
10. This is ... key.
11. This is key ... to ... my car.
12. Keys are for opening locks.

Задание 5. Вставьте артикли:

1. I think we mast call ... doctor.
2. Do you know ... Browns? They live next to us.
3. ... Peter is tallest in class.
4. There are some beautiful towns in ... north of Italy.
5. ... Greece is in south.

6. What did you have for ... dinner.
7. ... Trafalgar Square is in ... London.
8. Take ... pen and make ... exercise in written form.
9. My son studies at ... Moscow University.
10. My brother is in ... hospital, because he needs an operation.

Задание 6. Вставьте артикли:

1. Will you have ... cup of ... tea.
2. ... Warsaw is ... capital of Poland.
3. This is ... book, ... book is very interesting.
4. Do you see ... sun in ... sky today?
5. Usually I get up at ... 70' clock in morning.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №82

Тема: Страноведение

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the British Isles and consists of 4 parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country has the population of 60 million people within the land area of 244 thousand square kilometers. The isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south. The UK is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from Northern Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England. The highest point in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1 340 metres). The longest river flows in England, it is the Severn. The main attraction in the north of England is the Lake District. Thanks to the warm waters of Gulf Stream the island is very green and the British climate is mild. Local summers are rather hot and winters are not cold. As the weather is very changeable in Britain, it is the favourite topic for discussion with the British.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It stands on the Thames river. The country is a constitutional monarchy and officially the Queen is the Head of state. But it is ruled by the Prime Minister and the government. The legislative body is the Parliament which consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The UK is a highly developed industrial state. The chief industries are shipbuilding, fishing and mining, production of aircraft equipment, electronics, textile and chemicals. The country is the world's largest exporter of iron and steel goods. The most important industrial cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh.

A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain. Among them are Shakespeare, Newton, Churchill, Paul McCartney, Joanne Rowling, Sting, David Beckham and many others.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику

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. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. 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 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The capital of Great Britain is full of popular and world-famous tourist attractions, both educational and entertaining. Most of them are located close to the river Thames, others are in different parts of London and in its suburbs. The city was founded about 2 000 years ago, so there are a lot of interesting historic and architectural sights.

Big Ben is the most famous iconic clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. Behind this long and beautiful building stands medieval Westminster Abbey where many historic weddings, coronations and burials took place. The Tower of London has rich history as a royal palace, a fortress, a prison and a place of execution. Not far from the Tower guests can see the magnificent architecture of St Paul's Cathedral, originally designed by Sir Christopher Wren. In the middle of Trafalgar Square tourists stop to admire a 52-metre Nelson's column dedicated to Admiral Lord Nelson. Buckingham Palace has been the official residence of British monarchs since the reign of Queen Victoria.

London is famous for its wonderful museums and art galleries. In British Museum one can see ancient paintings, sculptures and even Egyptian mummies. London's National Gallery has the greatest collection of paintings of Van Gogh, Leonardo da Vinci, Renoir and many others. The Natural History Museum boasts its fabulous dinosaur exhibition. Tate Modern is a unique museum with the works of Picasso, Dali and other modern artists. The Science Museum is a technology thought-provoking museum with interactive galleries devoted to many fields of science: from space travel to psychology.

As for the entertaining, it is impossible to get bored in London. The best places for quiet relaxation are traditional English parks and gardens. The tourists' favourites are Kew Gardens, Hyde Park, St. James's Park, Green Park and Kensington Gardens. Right in the heart of the capital we can find London Zoo and London Aquarium. In Madame Tussauds Museum visitors will meet face to face with hundreds of celebrities: from Shakespeare to Lady Gaga because it's an amazing collection of wax figures. Warner Bros. Studio Tour is an unbelievable behind-the-scenes tour where we can enjoy the magic of the Harry Potter films. The London Eye is a giant wheel that carries its visitors in one of its capsules for breathtaking experience above the city and its attractions.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №83

Тема: Музыка, литература, писатели

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 Delson 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 Vivaldy. 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 №84-85

Тема: Музыка, литература, писатели

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Literature of the 20th century refers to world literature produced during the 20th century. The range of years is, for the purpose of this article, literature written from (roughly) 1900 through the 1990s.

In terms of the Euro-American tradition, the main periods are captured in the bipartite division, Modernist literature and Postmodern literature, flowering from roughly 1900 to 1940 and 1960 to 1990 respectively, divided, as a rule of thumb, by World War II. The somewhat malleable term of contemporary literature is usually applied with a post-1960 cutoff point.

Although these terms (modern, contemporary and postmodern) are most applicable to Western literary history, the rise of globalization has allowed European literary ideas to spread into non-Western cultures fairly rapidly, so that Asian and African literatures can be included into these divisions with only minor qualifications. And in some ways, such as in Postcolonial literature, writers from non-Western cultures were on the forefront of literary development.

Technological advances during the 20th century allowed cheaper production of books, resulting in a significant rise in production of popular literature and trivial literature, comparable to the development in music. The division of "popular literature" and "high literature" in the 20th century is by no means absolute, and various genres such as detectives or science fiction fluctuate between the two. For the most part of the century mostly ignored by mainstream literary criticism, these genres develop their own establishments and critical awards, such as the Nebula Award (since 1965), the British Fantasy Award (since 1971) or the Mythopoeic Awards (since 1971).

Towards the end of the 20th century, electronic literature develops as a genre due to the development of hypertext and later the world wide web.

The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually throughout the century (with the exception of 1914, 1918, 1935 and 1940–1943), the first laureate (1901) being Sully Prudhomme. The New York Times Best Seller list has been published since 1942.

The best-selling works of the 20th century are estimated to be Quotations from Chairman Mao (1966, 900 million copies), Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone (1997, 120 million copies), And Then There Were None (1939, 115 million copies) and The Lord of the Rings (1954/55, 100 million copies). The Lord of the Rings was also voted "book of the century" in various surveys. Perry Rhodan (1961 to present) boasts as being the best-selling book series, with an estimated total of 1 billion copies sold.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику

book	[bʊk]	книга
author	[ˈɔːθə]	автор
page	[peɪdʒ]	страница
language	[ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ]	язык
article	[ˈɑːtɪkl]	статья (напр. в газете)
character	[ˈkærɪktə]	характер (персонаж)
reader	[ˈriːdə]	читатель

text	[tɛkst]	текст
title	['taɪtl]	название
critic	['krɪtɪk]	критик
context	['kɒntɛkst]	контекст
writing	['raɪtɪŋ]	написание, почерк, письмо (процесс письма)
literature	['lɪtərɪtʃə]	литература
reading	['ri:dɪŋ]	чтение
novel	['nɒvəl]	роман
tale	[teɪl]	сказка, история
story	['stɔ:ri]	история, рассказ
mystery	['mɪstəri]	тайна, мистика
publication	[,pʌblɪ'keɪʃən]	публикация
poem	['pəʊɪm]	стихотворение
essay	['ɛseɪ]	эссе, сочинение
drama	['drɑ:mə]	драма, постановка в театре или на ТВ
fiction	['fɪkʃən]	вымысел
journal	['dʒɜ:nl]	дневник (журнал)
episode	['ɛpɪsəʊd]	эпизод
adventure	[əd'ventʃə]	приключение
tragedy	['trædʒɪdi]	трагедия
poet	['pəʊɪt]	поэт
poetry	['pəʊɪtri]	поэзия
plot	[plɒt]	сюжет
writer	['raɪtə]	писатель

Задание 3. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Преведите текст с русского на английский

Книга во все времена играет главную роль в развитии человечества. С появлением первых книг начали появляться библиотеки. Библиотеки хранят в себе знания и историю веков. Их изначальная функция - передавать накопившиеся знания, опыт и культурные ценности будущему поколению. Библиотеки являются основным местом, где люди могут получить нужную им информацию. Но к сожалению, с появлением интернета роль библиотек значительно снизилась, потому что всемирная глобальная сеть способна предоставляет необходимую информацию в считанные минуты, что позволяет сэкономить массу времени.

Библиотеки бывают разные, в них хранятся не только книжные издания, но и газеты, журналы. Библиотеки имеют свои архивы. Различают научные библиотеки, государственные, школьные. Существует множество специализированных библиотек, предоставляющих техническую и справочную литературу.

Работники библиотек разными способами стараются привлечь читателей: устраивают литературные вечера, организуют кружки по интересам, курсы иностранных языков. Библиотека - это уникальное место с особой атмосферой, наполненное знаниями всего мира. Тишина, тиканье часов, шелест бумаги - все это завораживает и успокаивает. Раньше многие люди посещали библиотеки чтобы провести свой досуг за чтением интересной книги. Сейчас, студенты, школьники, научные работники всегда могут найти в них очень редкие издания.

Совсем недавно появились электронные библиотеки, но к сожалению в электронном виде не всегда можно найти нужную книгу. Не смотря на появление компьютеризации и цифровых технологий, все ещё есть достаточно желающих посещать библиотеки, посидеть в тихом зале и окутать себя запахом старых книг. Разве это не прекрасно?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Helen: Hi, Mike. How are you?

Mike: Hi, Helen. I'm fine thank you. And you?

Helen: I'm also well. How is school?

Mike: Everything is fine. I have excellent marks almost in all subjects. The only problem is literature. As you know I'm not a fan of reading.

Helen: Yes, I know. Speaking of me, I love literature and I read quite a lot.

Mike: That's exactly why I asked you to come over. We have to write a short summary of a favourite book. Well, I don't have any. I was wondering if you could help me with this task. In return I can help you with Maths.

Helen: Sounds good. I'll gladly help you.

Mike: So, what's your favourite book and what are we going to write about?

Helen: I'd choose to write about J. D. Salinger's novel «The Catcher in the Rye». It's one of my favourite books.

Mike: What's it about?

Helen: It's a psychological novel about one teenage boy's life. In fact, the plot is rather exciting.

Mike: Sounds like an interesting book. I think I should read it one day. What else can we mention in the summary?

Helen: We should write about the difficulties that occur in the main hero's life.

Mike: Which difficulties?

Helen: The author describes Holden Caulfield's life at the time when he's suffering a nervous breakdown. He is sixteen years old and he is currently undergoing treatment at a medical institution. He feels lonely and desperate. We should mention all these facts in the summary.

Mike: What else?

Helen: Well, we should mention that the events of the novel take place in New York right before Christmas. The boy is expelled from school, but he doesn't want to tell his parents, as it's not the first time he's been expelled. He can't return to the dormitory as he had a conflict with his roommate. All he can do is to stay at a cheap hotel.

Mike: Continue, please, I'm making notes. Майк: Продолжай, пожалуйста, я записываю.

Helen: He looks for support and at least some understanding everywhere, but he doesn't find any, which makes him even more depressed. On the way he faces lots of mishaps and even when he gets home he doesn't find any understanding.

Mike: What happens at the end?

Helen: Well, after all the unfortunate events that happened to him Holden suffers a mental breakdown and is sent to receive treatment at a psychiatric center.

Mike: How sad! I don't understand why the book is called «The Catcher in the Rye».

Helen: There is an answer to your question. This expression appears when his younger sister asks him what he really wants to do in life. He says that he wants to be a catcher in the rye to prevent children who are playing nearby in a field of rye from going over the cliff.

Mike: That's a great answer I should say. He must be a good person with a kind heart after all.

Helen: That's true. However the novel is sad and full of negative moments.

Mike: Well, this seems to be a great story. I'm sure Mrs. Linn will appreciate our summary.

Helen: I hope so.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалог по изученной теме

Практическое занятие №86
Тема: Музыка, литература, писатели
Контрольная работа № 2 (английский язык)

1 вариант

- 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательное в нужную степень сравнения:**
 - a) Vienna is one of the (beautiful) cities of the world.
 - b) Is New York (old) than Moscow?
 - c) I speak English (well) than German.
- 2. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию *there is – there are* в соответствующем времени:**
 - a) На этой улице есть супермаркет.
 - b) В классе есть несколько студентов и преподаватель.
 - c) Вчера на столе стояла ваза с цветами.
- 3. Вставьте местоимения (much, many, little, a little, few, a few):**
 - a) There are ... plates on the table.
 - b) Please don't put too ... pepper on the meat.
 - c) He is very thin because he eats...
- 4. Вставьте предлог:**
 - a) What time do you go ... bed?
 - b) I usually get up ... 7 o'clock.
 - c) He works ... the restaurant.

2 вариант

- 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательное в нужную степень сравнения:**
 - a) London is one of the (large) seaports in Europe.
 - b) The Oka is (long) than the Seim.
 - c) You have (bad) results than me.
- 2. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию *there is – there are* в соответствующем времени:**
 - a) В парке было много народа.
 - b) В этой комнате нет света.
 - c) На столе лежат 5 книг.
- 3. Вставьте местоимения (much, many, little, a little, few, a few):**
 - a) I never eat ... bread with soup.
 - b) Very ... people in Russia can speak Japanese.
 - c) We have ... bread, so you needn't go to the shop.
- 4. Вставьте предлог:**
 - a) I like reading ... bed.
 - b) I met a lot of people ... the party.
 - c) I was born ... September.

3 вариант

- 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательное в нужную степень сравнения:**
 - a) New York is one of the (noisy) cities in the world.
 - b) The goods in this shop are (cheap) than in that one.
 - c) Your mark for the test is as (bad) as mine.
- 2. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкции *there is – there are* в соответствующем времени:**
 - a) В парке было много народа.
 - b) В этой комнате нет света.

- c) На столе лежат 5 книг.
- 3. Вставьте местоимения (much, many, little, a little, few, a few):**
- a) Do you drink ... coffee?
b) He hasn't got ... friends.
c) There is ... juice in the fridge, you can drink it.
- 4. Вставьте предлог:**
- a) Do you go ... college today?
b) We have exams ... the end of December.
c) Children did their homework ... the evening.

4 вариант

- 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательное в нужную степень сравнения:**
- a) San Marino is one of the (small) countries in the world.
b) English is as (difficult) as German.
c) I have (little) money than you.
- 2. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию *there is – there are* в соответствующем времени:**
- a) На уроке было много студентов.
b) В холодильнике есть несколько яблок.
c) На столе лежит 1 книга.
- 3. Вставьте местоимения (much, many, little, a little, few, a few):**
- a) There is ... food in the fridge, we can cook a good dinner.
b) There were ... students at the lesson, many students are ill.
c) I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema.
- 4. Вставьте предлог:**
- a) After classes I work ... the library.
b) She was born ... the 3rd of June.
c) We go to the country ... the week-end.

5 вариант

- 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательное в нужную степень сравнения:**
- a) I speak German as (well) as English.
b) Kursk is (beautiful) than Lgov.
c) Your homework is the (good) of all the groups.
- 2. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию *there is – there are* в соответствующем времени:**
- a) В парке было несколько девочек.
b) В холодильнике есть один пакет молока.
c) На тарелке лежат два апельсина.
- 3. Вставьте местоимения (much, many, little, a little, few, a few):**
- a) They haven't got ... money, but they have got ... friends.
b) Don't eat so ... ice-cream.
c) Her wardrobe is not very rich, but she has got ... nice dresses.
- 4. Вставьте предлог:**
- a) I'll come back ... 3 minutes.
b) The lessons are over ... 5 p.m.
c) The nature is lovely ... winter.

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