

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Худин Александр Николаевич

Должность: Ректор

Дата подписания: 18.11.2024 11:57:39

Уникальный программный ключ:

08303ad8de1c60b987361de7085acb509ac3da143f415362ffaf0ee37e73fa19

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Курский государственный университет»

Колледж коммерции, технологий и сервиса

***Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ
по обязательному учебному предмету «Иностранный язык»
специальность 49.02.01 Физическая культура***



Разработчики:
Макарова Я. А., Зацепина О. С.,
преподаватели колледжа коммерции,
технологий и сервиса ФГБОУ ВО
«Курский государственный университет»

Курск
2024

Пояснительная записка

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

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

Практические работы 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.

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: Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

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

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

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

Задание 4. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту.

Задание 5. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой.

parents-родители

housewife-домохозяйка

younger-младшая

pensioner-пенсионер

tidy-опрятный

educated-образованный

favorite-любимый

to go in for sports

an aunt-тетя

an uncle-дядя

a cousin-кузен, кузина

duties-обязанности

to go shopping-ходить за покупками

to try-стараться, пытаться

to do well-успевать

to prefer-предпочитать

to spend-тратить, проводить

sometimes-иногда

an hour-час

fresh-свежий

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is your name?

2. How old are you?

3. Where do you live?

4. How large is your family?

5. What are your father and mother?

6. How many rooms are there in your flat?

7. What conveniences do you have?

8. What are your duties about the house?

9. What was your favorite subject at college?

10. What books do you like to read?

11. What music do you like to listen to?

12. Do you go in for sports?

Задание 7. Составьте рассказ о себе, заполнив пропуски.

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

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

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме.

Практическое занятие № 2.

Тема: Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

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 with 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 рассказ о своей семье.

Практические занятия № 3-4.

Тема: Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

Phrasal verbs

To take after your mum/dad – быть схожим с кем-то

To bring up a child – воспитывать ребенка

To fall out (with your sister) – поссориться (с сестрой)

To make up - помириться

To get on (well) with somebody – хорошо ладить с кем-то

To get along with somebody – хорошо ладить, быть в хороших отношениях с кем-то

Verbs

To raise your children – воспитывать детей (растить детей)

To adopt – удочерить, усыновить

To quarrel with your siblings – ссориться с братьями, сестрами

To get divorced/ to be divorced – развестись, быть разведенным

To share (a bedroom) – делить с кем-то (комнату)

To start a family – «завести» семью

Expressions

To have a lot of things in common – иметь много общего

To get together – собираться вместе

(A cousin) on my father's side – (двоюродный брат/ сестра) со стороны отца

To be close to – быть в близких отношениях с кем-то

To be a close-knit family – сплоченная семья

To be the breadwinner – быть добытчиком в семье

To be under age – быть несовершеннолетним

To be of age – достичь совершеннолетия

Nouns

A family gathering/ reunion /get-together – семейные встречи

Childhood – детство

Relationships – отношения

Immediate or nuclear/extended family

Twin - близнец

A spouse – супруг/супруга

Sibling (rivalry) - брат/сестра

Step brother/sister – сводный брат/сестра

Ancestors – предки

Задание 2. Описать картинку. Рассказать, кто на ней изображен, что делают люди, как они себя чувствуют, как они относятся друг к другу.



Задание 3. Прочитать тексты по теме.

Relationship and communication with your family

Every person needs a place where he can feel happy and secure. It's important to have people with whom you can speak freely about your problems, share your joys and sorrows. Such place and such people are your family.

Firstly, my family means the world to me. I would do anything in the world for them because they mean that much to me. My parents are the two most important people in the world. I know lots of times I can seem pretty ungrateful but I appreciate everything they have done for me. The number one thing that I really appreciate the most is how they both brought me into this world. The number two thing is how every time I get in trouble or do something stupid, like I always do, they are always on my side, no matter if I'm right or wrong, they always have my back to the fullest.

Secondly, I get along really well with all the members of my family. It's so important for me to know that if I have problems I will always have a shoulder to cry on. Every time I communicate with my family, I try to be polite and treat them with respect and appreciation. Of course, we quarrel sometimes, but I do my best to make up with my family as soon as possible.

Moreover, I love being with my family. My parents are my real friends. We spend a lot of time together, we play together, and we watch TV together. We are a close-knit family and we would do anything for each other. I think it is nice to have someone you can rely on and share your experiences with. After all, without a family you have nothing – that's my opinion.

To sum it up, my family may not be perfect and neither am I, but I am 100% sure, that you will never find another family quite like mine!

Family traditions

Family is an integral part of every person's life. It is the most important social unit. A sense of stability and tradition, that family provides, can't be replaced by anything or anyone.

Perhaps, every family follows some special traditions that have been passed to them by former generations. My family is not an exception.

To begin with, it is habitual for our family to dine together. Every evening, when my parents come home from work, we have a nourishing family dinner. First of all, it lets us feel as a close unit. Secondly, we get to discuss the important events of the day. The same tradition can be seen in my grandparents' house.

Other than that, we are used to share the household chores. Everyone has his/her own duties. For example, my mum is responsible for cooking, while my dad always does the shopping. I'm responsible for the pets and plants, while my elder sister is responsible for washing the dishes and vacuum-cleaning. In my opinion, we are a close-knit and friendly family.

Moreover, each time there is an official holiday we invite the friends and arrange a feast. We especially like celebrating New Year and Christmas. The traditional New Year dishes in our home are a roast chicken, a couple of Russian salads and my mum's specialty - a vanilla cake. We always prepare postcards and presents for everyone who visits us and for our family members. The presents are usually placed under the Christmas tree.

One more family tradition is going out on Friday nights. Every Friday we go out for a dinner. After that, we either come back home to watch a good movie, or we go to the cinema. There are lots of other traditions in my family, but these seem to be the most important ones.

In conclusion, I'm sure that it's very important to have family traditions because they unite people and make them feel close, safe and helpful. When I have my own family, I'll continue to follow all these traditions with my children.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What role does family play in each person's life?
- 2) Who do you get on the best in your family, why?
- 3) How your family members support you in bad/hard moments?
- 4) What family traditions do you have in your family?
- 5) Can you describe one of your closest friends?
- 6) Do you have any childhood friendships that are still strong today? Tell us about them.
- 7) Do you have any long distance friends?
- 8) What behavior of others hurts you most? When you have upset someone by your actions, what do you try to do?
- 9) Is getting along with others a natural ability from birth or does it have to be learnt?
- 10) How important is forgiveness in human relationships?
- 11) What is the difference between friendship and 'kinship' (blood relatives)?

Задание 5. Найдите английские эквиваленты в текстах.

Сплоченная семья, делить радости и печали, чувствовать себя счастливо и безопасно, много значить (для меня они очень много значат), неблагодарный, попасть в беду, быть на чьей-то стороне, ладить, ссориться, быть вежливым, относиться с уважением.

Чувствовать стабильность, заменить, предыдущие поколения, прийти с работы, ужинать вместе, важные события, домашние обязанности, выходить «в свет» (кафе, ресторан, бар)

Задание 6. Вставьте правильное слово, составив его из букв в скобках.

1. Every Sunday my family go to the (I N C M A E)
2. My family always buy a chocolate cake for my (I D T H B A Y)
3. We have (U C H L N) together every day.
4. Every Sunday we go (U O T) for a dinner.
5. My family members (E N C H G X A E) New Year gifts.
6. On December 31st, we have a family (A P T R Y) with friends and relatives.
7. On holidays we (N I V T E I) our friends and arrange a party.
8. I'll continue to (O O F L W) all these traditions with my children.
9. My mum is responsible for cooking, while my dad always does the (H S O P P I N G)
10. A sense of stability and (T A R D I T O I N), that family provides.

Задание 7. Работа с лексикой. Используя словарь, переведите следующие качества и запишите 5 прилагательные, на которых должны и не должны строиться взаимоотношения в семье. Объясните, почему вы выбрали каждое прилагательное. Используйте приведенную ниже таблицу, как пример.

Make a list of **five** things that should and shouldn't exist in family relationships. Use of the following words and phrases:

Attitude to others

Tenderness
Indifference
Selfishness
Rudeness
Insincerity
Hypocrisy

Attention

Warm-heartedness
Patience
Unfriendliness
Respect
Understanding
Love

ФИ уч- ся	Tenderness	Consideration for others	Attention	Indifference	Patience	Respect	Love

Задание 8. Актуализация грамматического материала.

Посмотрите на таблицу с видовременными формами глаголов. Соедините временные формы глаголов (1–4) со случаями их использования (a–d). Работая в парах, объясните выбор правильной грамматической формы в упражнении ниже.

1 present simple	a highlights a recent activity
2 present continuous	b describes a situation in progress or happening around now
3 present perfect simple	c describes a permanent / usual situation
4 present perfect continuous	d highlights the present result of a recent action

1) We're not close friends – we're just studying French at the same evening class.

(This sentence describes a situation in progress, so we use present continuous).

2) I live with Sarah, but each of us has our own group of friends that we hang out with.

3) Olivia and I went on a trip to Peru together ten years ago and we've kept up with each other ever since.

4) I wouldn't say we were friends really. We've met a couple of times at parties.

5) Oh, do you know Tom? He's a good friend of mine too. We should all meet up some time.

6) Jacob always hangs around when he's bored, but he never comes round when he's got something better to do.

7) Kate has always stood by me in times of difficulty. If ever I'm in trouble, I know I can rely on her for help.

8) Colin and I have been teaching at the same school for years. We get on very well, even though we never really see each other socially. I think I've been round to his house once.

9) Barney and I have known each other since we were at school. It doesn't matter if we haven't seen each other for a while; we just seem to pick up where we left off.

10) Jessica and I are going to go for a medieval-style wedding. Themed weddings are becoming very fashionable.

Задание 9. Говорение.

Work in pairs. Think about three of your friends. What kind of friends are they? Choose from the types in Exercise 8. Think also about how often you see these people and what things you do together.

Домашнее задание. Подготовить устное сообщение о традициях в своей семье.

Практическое занятие № 5.

Тема: Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

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 neighbor 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 colors. These colors 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

Bald-headed-лысый

Curly hair – курчавые волосы

Straight hair – прямые волосы

Long/short hair – длинные/короткие волосы

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

Задание 6. Переведите шутку.

— Bobby: Ma, what do we call people who have no hair on their heads?

— Mother: We call them bald.

— Bobby: Look at that man. He is absolutely bald. He has no hair on his head.

— Mother: Hush, dear. He may hear you.

— Bobby: And doesn't he know it?

Задание 6. Переведите слова и назовите антонимы.

ОБРАЗЕЦ to look bad — to look good

to look bad, to look older than..., a short man, to nod one's head, a plain face, a pleasant man, a thin beard, full lips, even teeth, bushy eyebrows, thick eyelashes, narrow forehead, rosy cheeks, light skin, to wear one's hair long, wavy hair, thick hair, dark hair, loose hair, straight nose, in a low voice, in a loud voice

Задание 7. Вставьте пропущенное слово по смыслу.

1. Some middle-aged and old people have no hair on their heads. They are
2. She has rather small eyes but she is a woman.
3. This haircut suits her very much. She looks
4. You can see nothing if you your eyes.
5. When it is cold, one has red
6. One can see her.....teeth and she looks younger than she is.

Задание 8. Ответьте на вопросы по теме "Appearance". Описание внешности людей:

1. What can the color of eyes be?
2. What color of eyes do you like best?
3. What do we hear with?
4. What do we taste with?
5. What can you tell about the figures of different people?
6. What do you know about people's hair?
7. What does it mean when we say, «She is middle-sized»?
8. What does it mean when we say, «She is beautiful»?

Задание 9. Используйте подходящее слово из рамки. Есть лишние слова.

A man and woman were seen running away from a post office, which had just been robbed. This is the report that a witness wrote for the police.

at looking moustache well-built as much like contact
lenses wavy lot bald in wearing putting looked ponytail sunglasses

DATE (дата): 27.10.22

CRIME (преступление): Robbery of Mare Street Post Office

WITNESS (свидетель): M. Stewart

I was just getting out of my car, when I saw these two people, a man and a woman, running fast down the other side of the street from me. They were being chased by one or two people who ran out of the post office. The man was (1) _____ taller than the woman. He was wearing black (2)_____ and he had a long (3)_____. He was carrying a red leather bag. He had long black hair, a beard and a (4)_____. He had on a green anorak with badges on the sleeves. He was quite (5) _____ and muscular. The woman was quite small and very slim, but she could run just as fast (6)_____ the man. She had (7)_____ shoulder-length hair and was probably (8)_____ her late teens. She was (9)_____ a dark blue T-shirt and jeans. They both (10)_____ quite scared.

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

Практические занятия № 6-7.

Тема: Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

active – активный
adaptable – легко адаптирующийся
ambitious – амбициозный
cheerful – жизнерадостный
competitive — склонный к соперничеству
creative — творческий
curious — любопытный
determined — решительный
eager — устремленный
easy-going — коммуникабельный
energetic — энергичный
enthusiastic — полный энтузиазма
entrepreneurial — предприимчивый
flexible — психологически гибкий
friendly — дружелюбный
generous — щедрый
good natured — приятный (общее впечатление)
hard-working — трудолюбивый
helpful — полезный
honest — честный
independent — независимый
hard working — трудолюбивый, усердный
mature — психологически зрелый
modest — скромный
motivated — мотивированный
observant — наблюдательный, внимательный
optimistic — оптимистичный
organized — организованный
original — оригинальный
outgoing — легкий на подъем
patient — терпеливый
reliable — надежный
resourceful — изобретательный, находчивый
shy — застенчивый
self-confident — уверенный в себе
serious — серьезный
sociable — общительный
successful — успешный
tactful — тактичный
talkative — разговорчивый
thorough — добросовестный
uninhibited — раскованный
unpredictable — непредсказуемый

Задание 2. Соедините качества личности с их определениями.

quiet	unfriendly	hardworking	
generous	funny	confident	dishonest
	polite		

1. An adjective to describe someone who makes people laugh.
2. An adjective to describe someone who doesn't talk much.
3. An adjective to describe someone who gives their time or money.
4. An adjective to describe someone who is unkind and doesn't like people.
5. An adjective to describe someone who lies, cheats or steals.
6. An adjective to describe someone who is comfortable in social situations.
7. An adjective to describe someone who has good manners and behavior
8. An adjective to describe someone who puts a lot of effort into their work.

Задание 3. Подберите пару (синоним - антоним).

funny	rude
confident	lazy
generous	honest
quiet	shy
dishonest	serious
hardworking	friendly
polite	talkative
unfriendly	stingy

Задание 4. Дополните предложения качествами личности из таблицы.

quiet	serious	unfriendly	generous	hardworking
rude	honest	stingy	funny	lazy
talkative		confident	friendly	dishonest
shy		polite		

1. My dad is very He always makes me laugh.
2. John is he gives to charity and volunteers, but Sam is
3. Catherine talks a lot. She is very
4. Jeffrey always says 'thank you', he is so
5. I don't feel comfortable talking to new people because I'm My cousin Amy loves meeting new people because she is
6. Ingrid is She doesn't work and she watches a lot of TV. Her sister works every day. She is

7. Jack can't be a comedian, he is too
8. Xavier is He always tells the truth.
9. Tiffany makes friends easily because she is very
10. If you are and, people won't like to be with you.
11. I like talking to people, but I'm a bit because I don't have a lot to say.
12. If you tell lies, you are a person.

Задание 4. Опиши себя, используя изученные прилагательные.

In general , I'm a person but I'm not I'm also not
When I go to parties, I talk/don't talk a lot so I'm I'm with my
friends. They can/can't trust me because I'm usually very I work/don't work hard
so that makes me

Задание 5. Чтение текстов, работа с изученным лексическим материалом.

Прочтите тексты, приведенные ниже и решите, какое из предлагаемых прилагательных подходит к описанию.

Generous, honest, hardworking, sociable, thoughtful, creative, cheerful, polite, optimistic, punctual

- (1) Linda is _____. She wakes up early every day to take care of her family. When her family goes to school, she goes to English class. She studies hard and always does her homework. After class she does her goes to work.
- (2) Brent is _____. He talks respectfully to other people. He never swears and he always say, 'please,' and 'thank you,'
- (3) Amy is _____. She always has a smile on her face. She is usually very happy and puts other people in a good mood.
- (4) Amir is _____. He often donates money to charity. If you need something he has, he will give it to you.
- (5) Emily is _____. She always remembers her friends' birthdays and does something special for them. If someone she knows is in the hospital, she will visit them and bring them some homemade cookies
- (6) Jim is _____. If he says he is going to meet someone at six o'clock, then he'll be there before six. He always arrives on time to class and work.
- (7) Tamira is _____. She enjoys meeting new people and has many friends. She often goes to parties and other social gatherings.
- (8) Jenny is _____. She never cheats on her tests or copies homework. She always tells people the truth. You can trust her.
- (9) Max is _____. He has a great imagination and always comes up with original solutions to problems. He really knows how to think outside the box.
- (10) Sam is _____. He has a positive attitude. He sees the good in every one. His glass is always half full.

Задание 6. Активизация лексического материала.

Из предложенных ниже вариантов, выберите лучший, описывающий каждую картинку. Объясните свой выбор на английском.

1.



They are very _____!

- a.) lazy
- b.) energetic
- c.) boring
- d.) shy

2.



Melanie is _____.

- a.) social
- b.) responsible
- c.) curious
- d.) disorganized

3.



Cheryl is so _____!

- a.) talkative
- b.) organized
- c.) brave
- d.) hard-working

4.



Elizabeth is quite _____.

- a.) shy
- b.) confident
- c.) impatient
- d.) active

5.



Michael is a bit _____.

- a.) careful
- b.) careless
- c.) outgoing
- d.) organized

Задание 7. Изучение лексико-грамматического материала по теме «Национальность»

Познакомимся с суффиксами национальностей: -an, -ese, -ish:

-an: Russian, German, American

-ish: British, Polish, Spanish

-ese: Japanese, Chinese

1. Russia (Россия) — (the) Russians (русские) — the Russian language (русский язык)
2. Great Britain — (the) British — the British English (британский английский)
3. America — (the) American(s) — the American English (американский английский)
4. France — (the) French — the French language
5. Germany — (the) German(s) — the German language
6. Italy — (the) Italians — the Italian language
7. Greece — (the) Greek — the Greek language
8. Turkey — (the) Turkish — the Turkish language
9. Egypt — (the) Egyptian(s) — the Arabic language
10. Spain — (the) Spanish — the Spanish language
11. Japan — (the) Japanese — the Japanese language
12. China — (the) Chinese — the Chinese language
13. Australia — (the) Australian(s) — the Australian English (австралийский английский)

Задание 8. Переведите на английский язык.

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

Задание 9. Работа в парах. Задайте вопросы и ответьте на них.

ОБРАЗЕЦ.

- What do we call people who live in France? – **People** who live in France **are** French.
- What language do people speak in France? – **People** who live in France **speak** French.

Задание 10. Задайте и ответьте на вопросы. Используйте выражение «be famous for» – быть известным за...

ОБРАЗЕЦ. What is Great Britain famous for? — Great Britain is famous for its Queens.

Задание 11. Ответьте на вопросы о себе.

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

Задание 12. Говорение. Представьте, что вы присутствуете на международной конференции. Скажите несколько слов о себе.

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

Задание 12. Изучение лексического материала по теме «Образование»

College – колледж

Vocational education – профессиональное образование

Student – студент

Teacher – преподаватель

Group tutor – куратор

Monitor – староста

Department – отделение

Specialty – специальность

Course – курс

A sophomore – второкурсник

Period (double-lesson, double-class) – пара (сдвоенный урок)

Break – перемена

Timetable/curriculum – расписание

Register – журнал

Subject – предмет

Lecture – лекция

Seminar – семинар

Exam – экзамен

Credit test – зачёт

Scholarship – стипендия

Workshop – мастерская

Dormitory – общежитие

Canteen – столовая

Задание 13. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Student's life»

I'm a sophomore. Our college was founded in 1964. There are many departments at our college. Here are some of them: Construction and operation of buildings and structures;

Installation, maintenance and repair of biotechnological and medical devices and systems; Information systems and programming; Design; department of Law and social security; Economics and accounting department; Maintenance and repair of ventilation and air conditioning systems; Maintenance and repair of engines, systems and units of automobiles; Operation and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment, Commerce; Land and property relations; Power supply department. The classrooms in our college are large and bright. We have a large library, computer centre, gym and a canteen in our college. Our college gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. The course of study at the college lasts from 3 to 4 years. The teaching staff is very friendly.

A student life is exciting and it is great to be a student of our college. There are a lot of reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

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

Thirdly, our college offers great opportunities for studying and for social life. 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 their 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, I mean a scholarship.

My college is far from our house and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. I like my college.

Задание 14. Ответьте на вопросы.

- Where do you study?
- What specialty do you study?
- What year are you in now?
- How many students are there in your group?
- When do your periods start?
- When do your periods finish?
- What is your favourite subject?
- Do you always attend your lectures?
- Do you get a scholarship?
- Do any of your friends live in a hostel?

Задание 15. Переведите следующие выражения с английского на русский:

To study at the college, to attend periods, to get a scholarship, to fail at the exam, to take part in social activities, to be at the top of the group, to get excellent marks, sophomore, free of charge, to live in a hostel, groupmate, to miss periods, to do well in a subject, to get ready for exams, a first-year student, semester, academic session.

Задание 16. Переведите следующие выражения с русского на английский:

староста, колледж, среднее профессиональное образование, давать хорошие знания по предмету, физическая культура, изучать английский язык, расписание учебных занятий, сдавать академическую сессию, проводить занятия два раза в неделю, сдать экзамены, хорошо успевать по предмету, выполнять домашнее задание, коллективная работа на занятии, быть студентом-первокурсником, принимать участие в общественной деятельности, усовершенствовать знания языка.

Задание 17. Вставьте предлоги там, где это необходимо.

1. I study...the college. 2. Our college gives profound knowledge... all spheres...life. 3. I try to get good marks... all subjects. 4. This educational institution is famous... its graduates. 5. The students...my group always prepare well...the periods. 6. Citizens... Russia have the right...education. 7. Russian children begin to attend school... the age... six. 8. Entrance examinations...the college are held... July. 9. I study...the part-time department. 10. ... the end ... each semester we have tests.

Задание 18. Переведите следующие предложения

1. Я студент второго курса колледжа. 2. Я учусь на программиста. 3. Я стараюсь получать хорошие оценки и много времени уделяю подготовке домашнего задания. 4. Наш колледж основан в 1964 году. 5. Мой колледж находится далеко от нашего дома, и у меня уходит час, чтобы добраться туда на автобусе. 6. Наши преподаватели дают глубокие знания по всем предметам учебной программы. 7. Прилежные студенты нашего колледжа получают стипендию. 8. Мой любимый предмет – информатика. 9. Я часто посещаю библиотеку. 10. В колледже есть большая библиотека, компьютерный центр, тренажерный зал и столовая. 11. Курс обучения в колледже длится от 3 до 4 лет.

Задание 19. Поставьте вопросы к следующим предложениям.

- 1) I passed my exams well. (How?)
- 2) I go to my college on foot. (How? Where?)
- 3) We have four periods a day. (How many?)
- 4) Our periods begin at 8.30 a.m. (When?)
- 5) I work hard. (How?)
- 6) He does well at the college. (Who? How?)

Дайте краткий утвердительный ответ (+).

- Do your studies begin at 9 o'clock?
- Do you usually have 5 periods a day?

Дайте короткий отрицательный ответ (-).

- Is there a computer centre in your college?
- Have your labs old equipment?

Домашнее задание. Опиши своего друга или члена семьи, используя изученные прилагательные. Подготовьте сообщение о своем образовании.

Практические занятия № 8-9

Тема: Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

Задание 1. Изучите лексику по теме.

1. Выразить себя - to express themselves
2. Пытаться привлечь внимание на себя – to show off
3. выразить свою принадлежность к определенной субкультуре – to identify with a particular subculture
4. знать кто они – to know who they are
5. попробовать всё – to try out all sort of options
6. отвергать всё – to reject everything
7. выразить протест против родителей – to protest against the parents
8. показать, что они против общества – to rebel against the society
9. иметь собственные ценности и веру – to have their own values and beliefs
10. изменить мир к лучшему - to change the world to the best;
11. поддерживать образ жизни и отношения – to support attitude and lifestyle

Задание 2. Используя словарь либо Интернет ресурсы, найдите эквиваленты следующим понятиям:

Subculture; to express one's identity - who somebody is; to rebel against - to protest; rebellious; don't conform; reject; to try out all sorts of options; violent; to differ from social norms; to have their own values and beliefs; distinct features; approve of; disapprove of

Задание 3. Рефлексия. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What does the word subculture mean?
2. Why do some young people follow some kind of youth culture?
3. What features of different groupings can you name?
4. What youth subcultures do you know?
5. What youth groupings are aggressive?
6. What youth groupings are peaceful?
7. What youth groupings would you like to belong to?
8. What youth groupings would you like to belong to?
9. What music do you prefer?

Задание 4. Чтение. Прочтите высказывания нескольких говорящих, соедините идеи говорящих с высказываниями.

Speaker 1: It seems to the kids that the parents are always saying NO! That everything about us, our hair, our music, our clothes, the way we talk, our heroes, our dreams, all are considered bad by the generation who can't stop patting itself on the back over how democratic and liberal it is.

Speaker 2: You want to know when you are 14, 15, 16, 17, you want to know who you are and try out all sorts of options. The way you look, or the way you dress will tell you and everybody else something about the person you need to be.

Speaker 3: In many ways the elder generation cannot understand the younger, because so much has increased in complexity. Besides the youth always tends to change the world.

Speaker 4: A subculture is a way of life. It isn't a fan club, it is a real life. It seems to them that the parents are always saying: NO! That everything about them: their hair, their music, clothes, the way they talk, their dreams are considered bad by grown-ups. The young people are unsure of where they are going. So it is a way of having something that they can say they belong to and that they are "whatever".

Speaker 5: You are unsure of where you are going. Some people know exactly where they are going but most teenagers don't have any idea, that's why they choose subculture.

Which speaker says that

- A. The teens want to change the world
- B. When you are a teen, you what to know who you are
- C. Some people know where they are going, but most teens don't have any idea

D. It seems to the teens that the parents are always against

E. A subculture is a way of life, a real life

F. All subcultures are awful

Задание 5. Замените местоимение на представителя подходящей по смыслу субкультуры.

1. He wears a leather jacket and a cowboy hat. (a rocker)
2. They are good at computers. (hackers)
3. They like to talk about vampires and about the end of the world. (Goths)
4. He refuses to accept everything. (a punk)
5. They cut their hair shorter than others do. (a skinhead)

Задание 6. Устное высказывание. Посмотрите на представителей некоторых субкультур. Составьте устное высказывание, характеризующее их. Используйте Интернет для поиска дополнительной информации (музыка, идеи, характерные для представителей той или иной субкультуры).

Например: Emos wear slip-fit jeans and tight T-shirts. As for the accessories, they prefer thick black glasses and studded belts. The haircut, which characterizes an emo is a long side-swept fringe..... Emos are into..... music. They think that.....

	Dreadlocks	Long beaded necklaces	Tie-dye t-shirts	Bare feet
HIPPIE				
	Long side-swept fringe	Slim-fit jeans, tight T-shirts	Studded belt	Thick black glasses
EMO				
	Black dyed hair	Black eyes and lips make up	Boots	Dark clothes
GOTH				
	Mohawk	Piercing	DIY clothes	Bright hair colour
PUNK				

Задание 7. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Some people think that only teenagers choose subcultures as a life way. But some grown-ups become the members of subcultures, too. Why does it happen?

Brains of people work in different ways. While we live – we choose a number of values for ourselves. Very often the main things for people are love, family, salary and health. When everything is good in these spheres, we don't need anything else to feel happy. But sometimes we want more things to make life more interesting. Subculture is one of such ways.

The main reasons why people choose subcultures are:

- to show themselves as individuals (firstly, it's a wish of people who are unhappy or have some problems in communication. Demonstration of their own style, philosophy is one of possibilities not to be "grey" in the life.

- it's a way to create (some subcultures like to create new things, for example write poems, songs, make definite styles of music, and members of the group are like a big family which can appreciate and understand your creation. It's often the reason for grown-ups to join different groups).

- when it's nothing to do else (it's not so difficult to understand the ideology of punks. There is no future – it's their answer for all questions. If the world's so bad and there is no wish to make something for own life – shocking style and aggressive behavior is the only chance not to die from boredom);

- when you want to find companions for some actions. It's good when you bring benefit to the world protecting plants, animals, helping orphans and elders, but some groups gather to fight using elements of their style for comfort – skinheads have no hair and wear heavy boots just for this aim.

- to copy somebody (for example, stars of TV-screens, or friends who do the same. Psychologists name it "emotional addiction" – it's special behavior when a person become to live by the life of another person, taking from him or her all the habits and traits.

1) What are the main values of people?

2) What are the main reasons why people choose subcultures?

3) Why do some people want to show themselves as individuals?

4) Can subculture be a possibility to create? Why?

5) Do you agree that some people choose subculture not to die from boredom? Why?

6) What subcultures and movements have the aim to do some actions?

7) Why do the skinheads have their haircut and wear heavy boots?

8) What is emotional addiction?

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте сообщение об одной из субкультур.

Практические занятия 10-11.

Тема: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Прочитайте и переведите их.

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

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

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

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

- large
- beautiful
- little

- an apartment

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

- big

- dark

- narrow

- under

- thin

- left

Задание 6. Заполните пропуски, где необходимо.

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

Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

Is your house very big or small?

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

It is great! Do you have your own bedroom?

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

Do you have a carpet on the floor?

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

Is your room big or small?

My bedroom is small.

Do you have any pets in your bedroom?

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

Задание 8. Составьте диалог по примеру задания 7.

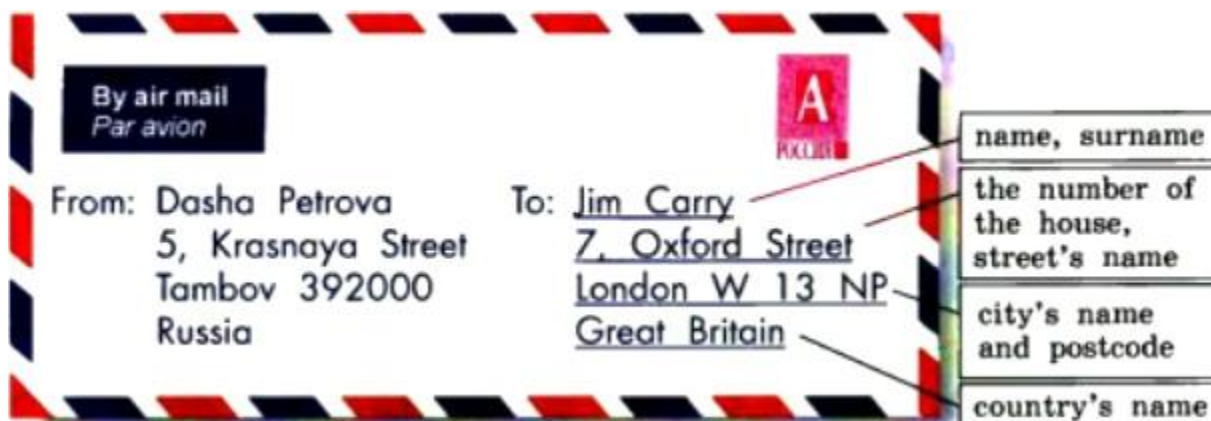
Задание 9. Изучение правила написания адреса на английском языке.

1. Адрес на конверте пишется крупными печатными буквами. Адрес получателя пишется крупнее, чем адрес отправителя

2. В верхнем левом углу размещается адрес отправителя, в нижнем правом углу – адрес получателя

3. Строки адреса располагаются в определенном порядке:

- имя получателя
- название организации
- номер дома, улица, номер квартиры
- название города (штата)
- почтовый индекс
- название страны



Задание 10. Используя приведенное выше правило, оформите конверт с адресатом своего друга.

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте сообщение о своем доме или квартире.

Практическое занятие № 12

Тема: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Задание 1. Изучение лексического материала по теме. Используя словарь, дайте определение новой лексике на русском языке.

a hall of residence

professional training

graduates

picturesque

outstanding people

well-designed

multimedia projection units

an assembly hall

a canteen

sports facilities

nonresident students

a welder

an accountant

practice

workshop

hardworking

experienced

Задание 2. Составьте предложения с новой лексикой.

Задание 3. Прочтите текст.

My college

After finishing secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of technical schools or colleges. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well - designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. There are two computer classrooms in our college where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor, there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for concerts and performances on the first floor. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium.

Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as an accountancy, catering, hotel business, law, IT, marketing and many others. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.

In fact, my favorite subject is English and I like spending time in our English classroom doing different speaking, reading or writing activities. It is very well - equipped and full of educational resources. We have been studying English since the first year in college. Our classroom is totally new. We have a whiteboard instead of a blackboard. We use colorful markers to write on it. The desks and chairs are also top new. They're arranged in a circle so we

can see each other and interact. For listening activities we have special facilities, including the DVD - player and individual headphones. One of the reasons why I like our English classroom is the variety of books, magazines, foreign postcards and informative stands. As soon as you enter this room, mentally you transfer to the English-speaking countries. For example, there are pictures of London attractions and New York parks. There are some wall newspapers, which we created ourselves as a part of a project.

We are hardworking. We always take part in different educational programs, quizzes and competitions and therefore achieve good results. Many of our students get a scholarship. Experienced teachers help to create a friendly atmosphere for learning. They prepare students for entering the best universities of our country. Studying at the college is a hard work but a real pleasure.

Задание 4. Закрепление и применение нового материала.

1. Where do you study?
2. How old is our college?
3. When was it founded?
4. Is your college old or modern?
5. How many professions are there in the college? What are they?
6. What profession do you study at?
7. Where does teaching practice take place?
8. What are you going to be?
9. Do you like to study at our college?
10. What do you like the best about the English classroom in your college?

Задание 5. Подберите английские эквиваленты к русским словам.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) to use | a) цель |
| 2) to find | b) стараться изо всех сил |
| 3) to get | c) мастерская |
| 4) a device | d) ремонтировать |
| 5) to become | e) разный, различный |
| 6) equipment | f) использовать, пользоваться |
| 7) difficult | g) проходить практику |
| 8) aim | h) находить |
| 9) to have practical training | i) прибор, устройство |
| 10) a workshop | j) сложный |
| 11) different | k) оборудование |
| 12) to repair | l) становиться |
| 13) to do one's best | m) получать |

Задание 6. Найдите в тексте предложения и выпишите их.

1. Профессиональная подготовка облегчает получение высшего образования.
2. В нашем колледже есть 2 компьютерных класса, где студенты учатся использовать Интернет для создания своих первых компьютерных программ и проектов по различным предметам.
3. Также имеется большой актовый зал для проведения концертов и представлений.
4. Практика проходит в мастерских. В мастерских есть все виды оборудования.

Задание 7. Дополните предложения

- 1) On the second floor there is
- 2) The classrooms in our college are
- 3) In our college there are.....

Домашнее задание. Выучить лексику, составить устное сообщение про свой колледж.

Практическое занятие № 13

Тема: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

Weekdays

Alarm clock

To comb hair

To turn on (off)

To get dressed

Successfully

Special

To share

Have to be back

Report- доклад

Practical classes

Canteen

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

To miss classes

To pass exams

To do well

To get ready

As a rule

To get tired

To fall asleep

Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play 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 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания.

- я хочу рассказать вам

- быть студентом

- по будним дням (рабочим дням)

- просыпаться

- принимать душ

- чистить зубы
- одеваться
- у меня уходит час, чтобы добрать до
- ездить на трамвае (троллейбусе, автобусе)
- опаздывать на занятия
- заканчиваться поздно вечером
- пропускать занятия
- сдать экзамены успешно
- время от времени
- подготовиться к занятиям
- как правило
- уставать
- свободное время

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующий диалог.

A working day.

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

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

Задание 7. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

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

Задание 8. Актуализация грамматического материала.

- 1) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени и в нужной форме.**
1. It sometimes (snows/is snowing) here in April.
 2. It (snows/is snowing) now.
 3. Every morning mother (cooks/is cooking) breakfast for us.
 4. It is 8 o'clock now. Mother (cooks/ is cooking) breakfast.
 5. Every day father (leaves/is leaving) the house at half past eight.
 6. Now it is half past eight.

Father (leaves/is leaving) the house. 7. We often (watch/are watching) TV. 8. Now we (sit/ are sitting) in armchairs and (watch/are watching) TV. 9. Sometimes Mike (does/is doing) his lessons in the evening. 10. Look at Mike. He (does/is doing) his lessons. 11. It often (rains/is raining) in September. 12. It (rains/is raining) now. 13. Every day the family (has/is having) tea at 5 o'clock. 14. It is 5 o'clock now. The family (has/is having) tea.

2) Выберите из скобок нужную форму. Объясните сделанный выбор. 1. He often (go) to the cinema. 2. They (watch) TV at the moment. 3. She (write) letters to her mother every week. 4. Nina usually (drive) to work. 5. Father (sit) on the sofa now. 6. Listen. The telephone (ring). 7. Tim (study) a new language every year. 8. We always (spend) the summer in York. 9. In summer we usually (go) to the seaside. 10. Look at Tom. He (ride) a horse.

3) Заполните пропуски, используя don't, doesn't, isn't, aren't или am not. 1. We ... watching a television programme now. 2. We ... watch television every day. 3. It... raining very hard at the moment. 4. I ... hear you well. 5. It... rain very much in summer. 6. Mr Johnson ... eating his lunch now. 7. Mr Johnson ... always eat at that cafe. 8. I... see any students in that room. 9. They ... like milk for lunch. 10. He ... have money for a new car.

4) Начните вопросы с do, does, is, are или am.

1. ... you learn new words in each lesson?
2. ... you learning the new words right now?
3. ... she usually sit at the third desk?
4. ... she sitting at the third desk today?
5. ... you read many books every year?
6. ... you reading an interesting book now?

5) Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.

1. We not going to school today.
2. What you doing after school?
3. At the moment Peter is work in Russia.
4. Does he have a new car?
5. He never wear a hat.
6. He don't like black coffee.
7. We are have a good time.
8. What you doing now?
9. It rains at the moment.
10. How you like the game?

6) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1. He (to work) in the city center.
2. I (to write) an essay now.
3. You (to go) to school on Sundays?
4. We (not to dance) every day.
5. They (to play) in the hall now?
6. Where he (to live)? – He (to live) in a village.
7. He (to sleep) now?
8. They (to read) many books.
9. The children (to eat) cakes now.
10. He (to help) his mother every day.
11. You (to play) the piano well?
12. Look! Michael (to dance) now.

Домашнее задание. Расскажите о своем распорядке дня.

Практическое занятие № 14

Тема: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Задание 1. Актуализация знаний. Ответьте на вопросы.

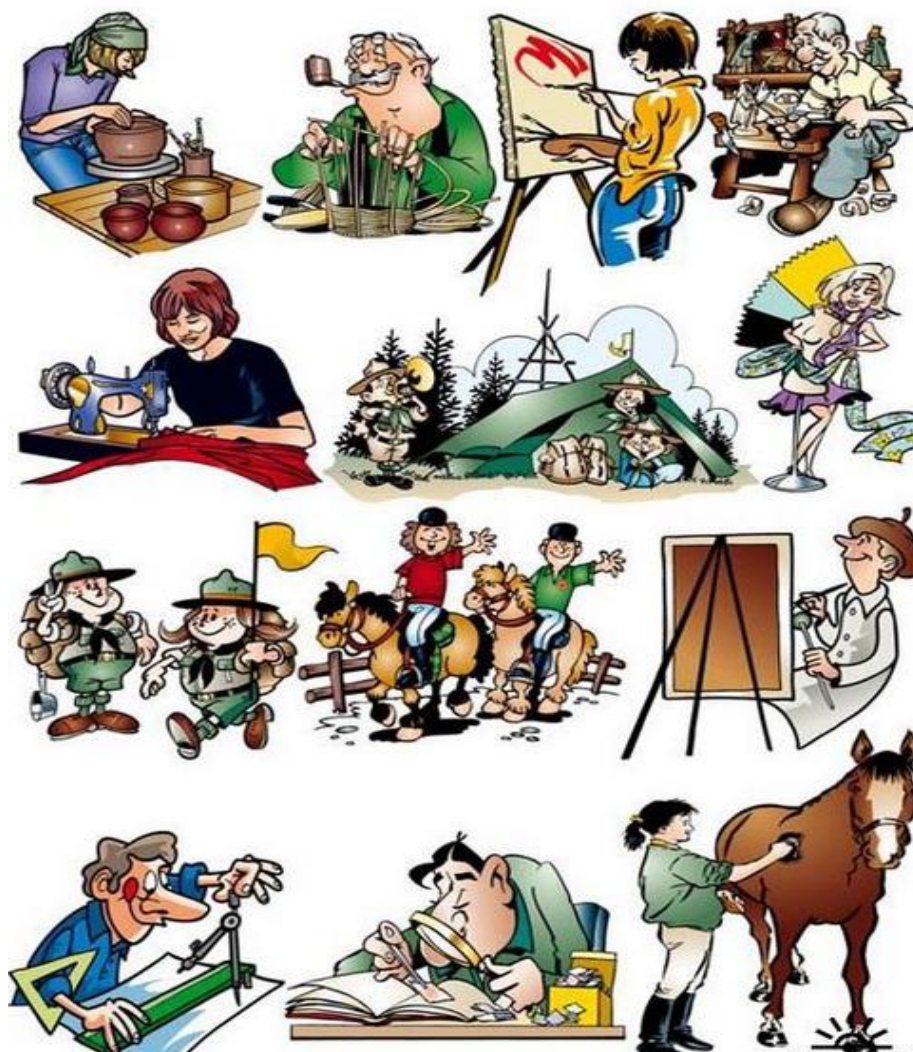
- Do you have much free time?
- How do you usually spend your free time?
- What is your favorite hobby?
- Why do you like your hobby?
- Are there any hobbies you would like to try?
- Which hobbies do you think are the most difficult?

Задание 2. Первичное введение нового материала. Переведите лексику на русский язык.

collect — собирать collecting — коллекционирование item — предмет, единица в коллекции stamp collection — коллекция марок consist of — состоять из be fond of — увлекаться be proud of — гордиться be interested in — интересоваться be good at — хорошо получаться be keen on — сильно увлекаться be crazy about — обожать have fun — развлекаться have a good time — хорошо проводить время be popular with — быть популярный у exciting — увлекательный expensive — дорогой have nothing to do / do nothing — ничего не делать go out — проводить время вне дома stay indoors — оставаться дома surf the Internet — сидеть в интернете rest/ have a rest — отдыхать get bored — скучать share pictures / photos — делиться фотографиями socialize — общаться play table games (chess, cards, etc.) — играть в настольные игры growing flowers (pot flowers) — выращивание цветов (комнатных растений) gardening — садоводство travelling — путешествия doing sport — заниматься спортом roller-skating /skateboarding — катание на роликах, на скейтборде learning languages — изучение языков	reading books — чтение книг making up stories — сочинение рассказов taking pictures (photography) — фотографирование dancing, singing — танцы, пение listening to music — музыка (досл. слушать музыку) playing the guitar — игра на гитаре drawing / painting — рисование (живопись) watching TV, playing computer games — смотреть телевизор, играть в компьютерные игры going to museums — посещение музеев going to the theatre (a theatre-goer) — посещение театров going to the cinema (a cinema-goer) — посещение кинотеатров cooking, baking — выпечка fishing — рыбалка handicraft — ремесло, рукоделие embroidering — вышивка beading — вышивание бисером knitting — вязание sewing — шитье woodwork — резьба по дереву collecting - коллекционирование • stamps — марки • badges — значки • coins — монеты • cards — открытки, карты • pictures — картинки • statuettes — статуэтки • dolls — куклы • toys — игрушки • toy soldiers — игрушечные солдатики • toy cars — игрушечные машинки • velvet toys — мягкие игрушки
---	---

Задание 3. Динамическая пауза. Game “Crocodile”.

Now let's have a rest and play a little. One student will come to the board. I'll show him or her a picture (см. Приложение ниже) and the student will have to show to group without words what he has seen on the picture. Who will guess, will explain another word from the picture.



Задание 4. Первичное введение нового материала.

Pay attention to the following synonyms and remember:

После этих глаголов употребляется глагол с окончанием **-ing**.

be fond of — увлекаться

be interested in — интересоваться

be good at — хорошо получаться

be keen on — сильно увлекаться

be crazy about — обожать

- My sister is fond of dancing.
- Nick is interested in skateboarding.
- I am good at cooking.
- Young people are keen on surfing the Internet.
- Little girls are crazy about playing with dolls.

После глаголов **love, like, hate, start, begin, continue, stop** и некоторых других может употребляться как инфинитив смыслового глагола, так и смысловый глагол с окончанием **-ing**.

- Men like to hunt/hunting.

- They continue to learn/learning English.
- I love to watch/watching comedy films.

Задание 5. Закрепление грамматического материала. Откройте скобки, вставляя глагол с инфинитивом, либо герундий.

1. I (to love) (to read) and (to listen) to the music.
2. He (not to like) (to play) chess.
3. We (to like) (to correspond) with each other very much.
4. Bob (to hate) (to wash) the dishes.
5. We (to enjoy) (to travel) round our country.
6. They (to like) (to chat) with each other in the evenings.
7. Mary and her mum (to love) (to do shopping).
8. My parents (not to like) (to go) to the theatre.
9. I (to hate) (to stay) at home at the weekends.
10. What do you really (to enjoy) (to do)?
11. What do you (to like) (to make)?
12. She (to continue) (to work) in the school library?
13. Finally it (to stop) (to rain).
14. After you (to finish) (to study) take some time to relax.
15. Unfortunately many people (to dislike) (to do) morning exercises.

Make up sentences and write them down.

Model: Mary likes growing flowers/ Mary likes to grow flowers.

I		to woodwork
We		to grow flowers
Her uncle	to be fond of	to cook
My brother	to be interested in	to travel
His parents	to be good at	to play table games
Their teacher	to hate	to dance
Our friend	to like	to go to museums
Nick	to enjoy	to fish
Mary		to collect coins
Director		to do sport

Задание 6. Работа в парах. Составьте диалоги про хобби, досуг. Используйте вопросы ниже, как опору.

- Do you have much free time?
- Do you have hobby?
- What is your hobby?
- Do you spend much time for you hobby?
- Is you hobby useful?
- Do your parents like your hobby?
- What hobbies are popular among your friends?
- Do you enjoy travelling?
- Are you fond of computer games?

Задание 7. 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 8. 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 9. 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 № 15

Тема: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

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 branches 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

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 № 16

Тема: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

What is better - the city or the countryside?

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту

Задание 3. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

City objects. Городские объекты

Cathedral	собор
Church	церковь
Cemetery	кладбище
Chapel	часовня
Convent	монастырь
Fortress	крепость
Monument	памятник
Museum, memorial	музей
Tomb	усыпальница, могила

Gallery	галерея
Exhibition	выставка
Theatre	театр
Cinema	кинотеатр
Circus	цирк
Library	библиотека
Law courts	суд
Office	учреждение
Enterprise	предприятие
Factory	фабрика
Plant	завод
Academy	академия
University	университет
Institute	институт
Educational institution	учебное заведение
School	школа
Kindergarten	детский садик
Shop	магазин
Fair	ярмарка
avenue	проспект
street	улица
by-street	боковая улица
lane	переулок
square	площадь
pavement/footpath/side walk	тротуар
pedestrian	пешеход
traffic lights	светофор
roadway	мостовая
bumpy road	ухабистая дорога
crossing	перекресток
to cross	пересекать
to go on foot	идти пешком

to take a bus	сесть в автобус
to go by bus	ехать в автобусе
driver	водитель
to obey traffic rules	соблюдать дорожные правила
to break/infringe upon/transgress	нарушать...
driver's licence	водительские права

Задание 4. Продолжите текст, выразив свое мнение

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

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

But for every plus there is a minus. For example you have a job, but if it is not well-paid you can't enjoy this city life as it is expensive. A lot of people move to big cities to find a good job or to enter the University, but if you don't have your own flat it is not so cheap to rent it and it looks like a problem. The next disadvantages are noise and traffic jams. I think that citizens become very nervous and stressful because of these problems. What is more, sometimes it is very difficult to find open space and green grass, especially at weekend when parks are overcrowded!

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

As for me ...

Задание 5. Сопоставьте русские и английские эквиваленты следующих высказываний

Advantages of life in a village

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

Disadvantages of life in a village

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

Преимущества жизни в деревне

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

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

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

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

Недостатки жизни в деревне

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

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

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме

Практическое занятие № 17

Тема: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

We live in a new two-storied house. There is a large garden near our house. Vegetables and fruits grow in the garden. We have many apple trees, raspberries, and strawberries, currants. Our house was built by my grandfather many years ago. It is made of wood and looks very nice. Life in a village is different from life in the noisy city. Everything is very simple here. We have no public transport; everyone walks on foot or rides a bike. And nobody complains about it. It seems that time is slower here than in the city. Nobody is in a hurry. There is not a great number of people here, everyone knows each other, greets and smiles. The rural inhabitants are rather quiet and friendly.

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику

tree дерево

valley долина

wall стена

waterfall водопад

wood лес, роща

rake грабли

pitchfork вилы

poultry домашняя птица

harvest жатва, уборка урожая

ground земля, почва, грунт

well родник, колодец

harvester уборочная машина

spade лопата

meadow луг

manure навоз, удобрение

pasture пастбище, выгон

pesticide пестицид

plough плуг, снегоочиститель

field поле

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

Задание 3. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Lucy: Hi, Adam. How are you?
Adam: Hi, Lucy. I'm fine, thank you. And you?
Lucy: I'm also well, thank you. Haven't seen you for ages at the countryside. Where have you been?
Adam: You are right, I haven't been here for quite a while. I was mostly in the city with my parents. Apart from that, we went to Greece for a one-week holiday. So that's why I couldn't come to visit my grandparents.
Lucy: I see. Well, that's good you're here now. We can have a great time.
Adam: Where do you want to go tomorrow morning?
Lucy: Me and my brothers are going to the lake to swim and sunbathe tomorrow. If you want you can join us.
Adam: I'm not a fan of sunbathing you know. I could fish there while you swim.
Lucy: It's up to you. Do you have a fishing rod? Adam: No, I haven't, but my grandfather has one. So I'll borrow his.
Lucy: After we spend time by the lake, we are planning to go to the forest to pick berries.
Adam: I'll come with you. My grandmother wanted me to go after the berries and mushrooms.
Lucy: Is there anything else that you want to do in the countryside?
Adam: Yes, I'd like to make a bonfire in the evening. While the weather is good, we can sit around it and tell each other different stories.
Lucy: Which stories? Funny or scary?
Adam: It doesn't matter. I simply like spending time in the company of good friends. I haven't seen everyone since last winter. I should say, I missed them.
Lucy: I see. Well, Veronika and David aren't here at the moment. They moved to the city a couple of months ago.
Adam: Is Renat here?
Lucy: Yes, he is. And he is not alone. His cousin Rudolf came with him this time. He is very witty and funny. I promise you won't be bored if he comes with us.
Adam: Sounds great. Let's invite him too.
Lucy: What else do you want to do while you are here?
Adam: I'd like to pick one day specially for active games. We could play hide-and-seek or volleyball. Whatever you guys wish.
Lucy: We'll do that. We can also play ping-pong at our yard. My dad bought a special table for tennis and I have the rackets with balls.
Adam: That's a great idea. I'm one of the best table tennis players at my school.
Lucy: Ah, so we need to be careful with you if we don't want to lose.
Adam: You'd better.

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

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

- You must take the underground. You can see it from here.
- You have been most helpful. Thank you.
- Don't mention. Have a good time!
- Good luck?

Задание 7. Изучите активную лексику, переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.

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

Задание 8. Составьте предложения, употребив активную лексику.

Задание 9. Согласитесь и опровергните следующие утверждения.

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

Задание 10. Ответьте на вопросы.

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

Задание 11. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

- Excuse me, madam. Could you tell me how to get to Carnegie Library from here?
- Of course. It's on Tenth Street just across from the Armoury.
- On Tenth?
- That's right. Do you know where that is?

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

Задание 12. Подберите эквиваленты к следующим словам и выражениям.

Excuse me, ...

Where is ...?

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

How do I get to ... ?

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

Can you tell me where ... is?

I'm looking for

Are we on the right road for ...?

Is this the right way for ...?

Do you have a map?

Can you show me on the map?

Are you from around here?

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте диалогические сообщения по теме.

Практические занятия № 18-19

Тема: Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

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

Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

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

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

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do shops play an important role in our life?
2. Where do people go when they want to buy something?
3. What can be seen through the shop-window?
4. What can we buy at the grocer's?
5. What can we buy at the baker's?
6. What can we buy at the greengrocer's?
7. What can we buy at the butcher's?
8. What can we buy at the confectioner's?
9. What can we buy at the footwear shop?
10. What can we buy at the bookseller's?

11. Where do the customers pay for the goods at the self-service shops?

12. What is a supermarket?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

Mum: Hello?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mum: Would you like fruit salad or watermelon?

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

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

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

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

Amy: OK. See you soon.

Mum: Bye!

Задание 6. Дополните диалог подходящими фразами:

- Are you being attended, Madam/

- ...

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

- ...

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

- ...

- I think so
- ...
- You may pay here. Thank you. Come again.

Задание 7. Внимательно изучите правило на использование артиклей.

Неопределенный артикль a (an)

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

Неопределенный артикль не употребляется:

1. С неисчисляемыми и «абстрактными» существительными:

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

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

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

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

This car is better than that car.

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

Read the text on page eight.

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

Определенный артикль the

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

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

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

Употребление артикля с географическими названиями

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 8. 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 9. 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 10. 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 11. 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 12. 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.

Задание 13. 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.

Задание 14. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Shops and Shopping Areas in Britain and in the USA

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

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

Department stores, supermarkets, chemists and other kinds of shops are often called chain stores, which means they are part of a group of similar stores belonging to one company. Marks and Spencer is an example of a famous chain store. You can buy quality underwear and sweaters

there. Other well-known chains sell shoes, clothing, household goods, etc. and many British High Streets have shops in national chains.

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 15. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What can you buy in a large store in London? 2. What famous London department stores do you know? 3. What is Covent Garden famous for? 4. What have you learnt about chain stores? 5. Why is it especially convenient to do shopping at supermarkets? 6. What can you buy at a chemist's? 7. How can word use be confusing when one goes shopping in Britain and in America? 8. How are telephone and telegraph services handled in the USA? 9. What can you say about a sales tax in America?

Задание 16. Прочитайте, переведите и разыграйте диалог по ролям

SHOP ASSISTANT. What can I do for you?

WIFE. I'd like a summer dress. But something not too loud, please.

SHOP ASSISTANT. We have some very nice dresses in green and blue.

HUSBAND. Show us something in green, (to WIFE). Green is very becoming to you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Here is a nice green dress. Such dresses are just coming in.

HUSBAND. It looks nice, doesn't it?

WIFE. Yes, indeed. I'd like to try it on.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Certainly. You can change in the cabin to the right.

WIFE. Isn't it lovely?

HUSBAND. Yes, you look smart in it. It's very becoming to you.

WIFE. Only I am afraid these stockings don't match. They are a bit too dark.

HUSBAND. Oh, that's all right. We'll just step over to the hosiery counter and buy the right shade, (to SHOP ASSISTANT). We shall take this dress.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Will you wear it now or shall I wrap it up for you?

WIFE. I'll wear it now. It's too much bother changing again.

HUSBAND. Thank you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Come again.

WIFE. By all means.

Задание 17. Напишите слово справа в нужном месте в предложении. Переведите предложения

1. I'd like glass of wine, please. **a**
2. Would you like cake? **some**
3. We don't have cheese. **any**
4. What would you like drink? **to**
5. Can I have stamps, please? **some**
6. 'James, you like cooking?' 'No, I don't.' **do**
7. Here are your apples. Do you want else? **anything**

Задание 18. Распределите слова по колонкам

Shopping bag, cash desk, fine quality, cheap, information desk, reasonable, kilo, worthy, pound, fitting room, shop-window, valuable, dozen, low, priceless, gram, half a kilo, counter, high, scales, worthless, cart, rise, expensive.

Shopping facilities	Prices	Quality	Measures
---------------------	--------	---------	----------

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по теме.

Практические занятия № 20-21

Тема: Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

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

Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

According to Russian tradition, a meal begins with the appetizers, for example a variety of salted, fermented and pickled cucumbers, cabbage and mushrooms, also soaked apples and cowberry to be followed by cold dishes. Also popular are soaked cranberry and marinated garlic. The routine feature of any Russian feast is the Olivier salad. It consists of potatoes, green peas and cold veal or chicken and dressed with mayonnaise.

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

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

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

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

Pancakes. Pancakes (bliny) is a popular hot dish in Russia. They are made of wheat, buckwheat or millet and served with black and red caviar, cream butter, lightly-salted fish and sour cream. Pancakes come not only as appetizers but also as desserts with strawberries, jams or honey.

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

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

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

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

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы:

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

5. Прочитайте диалог по ролям и переведите:

Jim: Hello! Nice to see you.

Helen: Good afternoon! Glad to meet you too.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methods of Cooking

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

91

Окончание

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

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

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

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

Задание 8. Ответьте на вопросы:

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

Задание 9. Изучите активную лексику.

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

Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.

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



Задание 10. Заполните пропуски словами из рамки (используйте каждое слово один раз):

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

Weights and Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 11. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

There is no cuisine in the world about which there are as many jokes as there are about British cooking. Particularly the French are great in making jokes about British cuisine. For example, according to one French comic, hell is a place where the cooks are British.

Or do you know why the British serve mint sauce with lamb? According to French food critics, mint must be the only plant not eaten by sheep.

Of course, these all are exaggerations. The British bear them with their superior sense of humour.

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 12. Составьте предложения со следующей лексикой.

Hell- ад

Exaggeration- преувеличение

Renowned- известный

Adopt- перенимать, заимствовать

Creation- создание

Elite- элитный

Troop- войско

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

Porterhouse- стейк из говядины высокого качества

Cut- вырезка, филе

Pub- пивная, трактир, таверна

Brand- сорт

Porter- крепкое темное горькое пиво

Trait- черта (характера)

Conquered- завоеванный, захваченный

Habit- привычка

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

Задание 13. Ответьте на вопросы.

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

Задание 14. Прочитайте диалог по ролям, переведите его на русский язык.

Sergey: Tania, have you had breakfast yet?

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

Sergey: What has she done for breakfast today?

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

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

Tania: Do you like English coffee?

Sergey: Oh no! English people can't make good coffee.
 Tania: Yes, I enjoy English breakfast but their coffee is bad.
 Sergey: Did you get used to English tea with milk?
 Tania: Yes, and I prefer is to coffee.

Задание 15. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 16. Найдите в тексте предложения с активной лексикой.

Dinnerware, tableware- посуда, приборы для сервировки стола

Silverware, cutlery- ножи, ложки, вилки

Stemware, glassware- стаканы, бокалы, рюмки

Service plate- подставочная тарелка

Entrée- горячее (блюдо)

Napkin- салфетка

Utensils- приборы, принадлежности

To arrange- располагать

Edge- режущая кромка, лезвие (ножа)

Spreader- нож для масла

Handle- ручка, рукоятка

Bowl- миска, глубокая тарелка, чашка

Bouquet- букет (вина)

To manoeuvre- маневрировать

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

Saucer- широкий бокал для шампанского, бокал-блюдец

Martini- мартини

Waiter: Hi. How are you doing this afternoon?

Customer: Fine, thank you. Can I see a menu, please?

Waiter: Certainly, here you are.

Customer: Thank you. What's today's special?

Официант: Привет. Как у вас дела сегодня?

Гость: Хорошо, спасибо. Могу ли я посмотреть меню, пожалуйста?

Официант: Конечно, вот.

Гость: Спасибо. Что сегодня особенного?

Официант: Жареный тунец и сыр на ржи.

Waiter: Grilled tuna and cheese on rye. Customer: That sounds good. I'll have that. Waiter: Would you like something to drink? Customer: Yes, I'd like a coke. Waiter: Thank you. (returning with the food) Here you are. Enjoy your meal! Customer: Thank you. Waiter: Can I get you anything else? Customer: No thanks. I'd like the check, please. Waiter: That'll be \$14.95. Customer: Here you are. Keep the change! Waiter: Thank you! Have a good day! Customer: Goodbye.	Гость: Звучит хорошо. Я возьму это. Официант: Хотите что-нибудь выпить? Гость: Да, я бы хотел колу. Официант: Спасибо. (возвращаясь с едой) Вот ваше блюдо. Приятного аппетита! Гость: Спасибо. Официант: Могу ли я принести что-нибудь еще? Гость: Нет, спасибо. Я хотел бы счет, пожалуйста. Официант: Все будет \$ 14,95. Гость: Вот. Сдачи не надо! Официант: Спасибо! Хорошего дня! Гость: до свидания
---	--

Диалог между официантом и компанией друзей

Kevin: The spaghetti looks really good. Alice: It is! I had it the last time I was here. Peter: How is the pizza, Alice? Alice: It's good, but I think the pasta is better. What would you recommend? Waiter: I'd recommend the lasagna. It's excellent! Alice: That sounds great. I'll have that. Waiter: Fine. Would you like an appetizer? Alice: No, lasagna is more than enough for me! Kevin: I think I'll have the lasagna as well. Waiter: Right. That's two lasagnas. Would	Кевин: Спагетти выглядит действительно хорошо. Алиса: Это так! Я ел их в последний раз, когда я был здесь. Питер: Как пицца, Алиса? Алиса: Вкусная, но я думаю, что паста лучше. Что бы вы посоветовали? Официант: я бы порекомендовал лазанью. Она великолепная! Алиса: Звучит отлично. Я буду ее. Официант: Отлично. Хотите закуску? Алиса: Нет, лазанья более чем достаточно для меня! Кевин: Думаю, я тоже возьму лазанью. Официант: Хорошо. Две лазаньи. Вы бы
---	---

you care for an appetizer?	хотели закуски?
Kevin: Yes, I'll take the calamari.	Кевин: Да, я возьму кальмары.
Peter: Oh, that sounds good! I can't decide between the chicken marsala and grilled fish.	Питер: О, звучит классно! Я не могу выбрать между куриной марсалай и жареной рыбой.
Waiter: The fish is fresh, so I'd recommend that.	Официант: Рыба свежая, поэтому я бы порекомендовал ее.
Peter: Great. I'll have the fish. I'd also like a salad.	Питер: Отлично. Я буду рыбу. Я также хотел бы салат.
Waiter: What would you like to drink?	Официант: Что бы вы хотели выпить?
Kevin: I'll have water.	Кевин: Я буду воду.
Alice: I'd like a beer.	Алиса: Я бы хотела пиво.
Peter: I'll take a glass of red wine.	Питер: Я возьму стакан красного вина.
Waiter: Thank you. I'll get the drinks and the appetizers.	Официант: Спасибо. Я принесу напитки и закуски.
Kevin: Thank you.	Кевин: Спасибо.

Задание 17. Составьте мини-диалоги «В кафе», «В ресторане»

Домашнее задание. Расскажите, как вы накрываете стол.

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

Практические занятия № 22-25

Тема: Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание.

Спорт. Посещение врача.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику к тексту

All over the world-

To be fond of-

Healthy-

To be fit-

Personal initiative-

Skiing-

Skating-

Body- building-

Facilities-

Swimming pool-

Skating rink-

Attention-

Compulsory-

Sailing-

Rowing-

Wrestling-

Fencing-

Weightlifting-

Out-of-doors-

Indoors-

Sport societies-

Задание 3. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

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

5. What can you say about physical training lessons at your school?
6. What kinds of sport are the most popular in our country?
7. What are the sports clubs in our country?
8. What are the most popular kinds of sport in America and England?
9. What do you do to be healthy and fit?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Healthy lifestyle

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

Задание 6. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык

healthy way of life = healthy living
 unhealthy way of life = unhealthy living
 bad/ unhealthy habit
 take care of your health
 get into a habit of
 get rid of a bad habit
 make it a rule
 prefer organic food
 food with additives/ junk food/ fast food
 food rich in calories = fatty food
 influence our health
 improve health
 ruin health
 do harm
 skip breakfast
 be overweight
 lose weight
 put on weight
 keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet
 have little physical activity
 take regular exercises
 live a regular life
 a late riser
 an early riser
 be as fit as a fiddle

Задание 7. Составьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 8. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и выражений

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

Задание 9. Ответьте на вопросы

What problems do people have nowadays?

Why should a person be healthy?

What do people do to take care of their health?

Is overeating dangerous? Why?

What does healthy diet include?

Are modern diets harmful or useful?

What do you do to be healthy?

Задание 10. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Are there any practical rules for healthy living? Very few. The formula for healthy life cannot be put into words — it can only be practised. Some people break the so-called health every day and escape punishment and some look after their health and don't live any longer in the end.

There are hardly any rules worth having but there are some principles which will help to counteract the harmful genes.

These principles are: love in childhood. Love from parents.

Another principle is — healthy nutrition — with all elements in proper proportion.

Then comes control of environment— air, water and especially the new pollutants. Remember, too, the animals — they have a right to share in the health we want for ourselves.

Stresses are an essential part of being alive — but the art of life is to arrange rules that stress does not become strain. A healthy organism is extremely tough. It can withstand overwork, fatigue, anxiety, microbes — up to a certain point, of course.

A personal belief— the most important element in a healthy life is some faith in life which mobilizes our faculties and makes the most of them.

Perhaps these health principles seem too theoretical, but they are golden rules which can stretch our powers and help us in our fight against harmful genes.

Задание 11. Изучите активную лексику

Слово	Транскрипция	Перевод
Фитнес		
running	[ˈrʌnɪŋ]	бег
jogging	[ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ]	медленный бег (трусца)
power walking	[paʊə ˈwɔːkɪŋ]	спортивная ходьба
cardio exercises	[ˈkɑːdiəʊ ˈeksəsaɪzɪz]	кардио упражнения
skipping rope	[ˈskɪpɪŋ ˈrəʊp]	скакалка
strength training	[streŋθ ˈtreɪnɪŋ]	силовая тренировка
dumbbells	[ˈdʌmbelz]	гантели
barbell	[ˈbɑːbel]	штанга
willpower	[ˈwɪlpaʊə]	сила воли

Здоровье		
healthy living	['helθi 'lɪvɪŋ]	<i>жизнь по ЗОЖ</i>
active mode of life	['æktɪv məʊd əv laɪf]	<i>подвижность, жизнь в движении, активность</i>
have little physical activity	[həv 'lɪtl̩ 'fɪzɪkl̩ æk'tɪvəti]	<i>иметь маленькую физическую активность</i>
live a healthy life	['laɪv ə 'helθi laɪf]	<i>вести здоровый образ жизни</i>
bad habits	[,bæd 'hæbɪts]	<i>вредные привычки</i>
improve health	[ɪm'pru:v helθ]	<i>улучшать здоровье</i>
do harm	[du: hæ:m]	<i>зубить, вредить</i>
take care of your health	['teɪk keər əv jə helθ]	<i>оберегать здоровье</i>
to be overweight	[tu bi ,əʊvə'weɪt]	<i>иметь лишний вес</i>
keep to a diet	[ki:p tu ə 'daɪət]	<i>придерживаться диеты</i>
lose weight	[lu:z weɪt]	<i>сбросить вес, похудеть</i>
put on weight	['pʊt 'ɒn weɪt]	<i>набрать вес, поправиться</i>
keeping fit	['ki:pɪŋ fɪt]	<i>поддерживать форму</i>
Питание		
healthy food	['helθi fu:d]	<i>здоровая пища</i>
unhealthy food	[ʌn'helθi fu:d]	<i>нездоровая пища</i>
proper nutrition	['prɒpə nju:'trɪʃn]	<i>правильное питание</i>
vitamins	['vɪtəˌmɪnz]	<i>витамины</i>
proteins	['prəʊti:nz]	<i>белки</i>
fats	[fæts]	<i>жиры</i>
carbohydrates	[,kɑ:bə'haidreɪts]	<i>углеводы</i>
the daily value	[ðə 'deɪli 'vælju:]	<i>дневная норма</i>
metabolism	[mə'tæbəˌlɪzəm]	<i>обмен веществ</i>
body mass index	['bɒdi ,mæs 'ɪndeks]	<i>индекс массы тела</i>
water intake	['wɔ:tə 'ɪnteɪk]	<i>потребление воды</i>
dehydrated	[,di:'haɪdreɪtɪd]	<i>обезвоженность</i>
veganism	['vi:gənɪz(ə)m]	<i>вегетарианство</i>

organic food	[ɔ:'gænik fu:d]	<i>пища органического происхождения</i>
--------------	-----------------	---

Задание 12. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 13. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

George: Hi, Nika. How are you? I haven't seen you for ages.

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

George: I'm also well. By the way, you look great.

Nika: Thanks. I've started attending the gym recently and it feels great.

George: I didn't know you were a fan of sport.

Nika: I can't say I'm a fan of certain sport, but I try to lead a healthy lifestyle.

George: Sounds interesting. What do you do at the gym?

Nika: Well, every day is different. For example, on Mondays and Wednesdays I attend the aerobics class. On Tuesdays and Thursdays I do yoga. On Friday I do just a few simple exercises. At weekend I relax.

George: What's the benefit from aerobics? Джордж: Какая польза от аэробики?

Nika: It's really good for my heart and it helps me to keep fit during the week.

George: How about the benefit from yoga?

Nika: Well, it's good for stretching the body and relaxing it.

George: That's good to know. I used to go to the gym as well two years ago.

Nika: What did you do there?

George: I did mainly weight training. It helped me to build up the muscles.

Nika: Why did you give up then?

George: I didn't have a good company and it felt boring to go there every day all alone.

Nika: I see. You can join me if you want. I think there is a special room at this gym for weight training.

George: With pleasure. When are you planning to go there next time?

Nika: Tomorrow morning.

George: I'll come with you. By the way, does your healthy lifestyle include only physical training?

Nika: No, it doesn't. I also try to eat healthy food.

George: Tell me a bit more about it. I also want to switch to healthy lifestyle.

Nika: Well, I try to eat lots of fruit and vegetables, cereals and wholemeal bread. I also don't eat much meat these days.

George: I see. Any other secrets of healthy lifestyle?

Nika: Yes. Try to avoid stressful situations and don't drink alcohol or smoke cigarettes. If you follow all these rules, you'll quickly feel how your body re-energizes.

George: Thank you for your advice. I will also try to make my way of living healthier.

Nika: When are you going to start? Ника: Когда ты хочешь начать?

George: Tomorrow morning. It isn't difficult when you have a partner like you.

Nika: I'm also happy to have someone who will accompany me to the gym.

Задание 14. Составьте собственный мини-диалог, используя активную лексику

Задание 15. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The health of a person is the main value in the life. It cannot be bought with any money! There is no price for it. Being the sick person, you cannot realize all your dreams and be successful in the modern world.

But how to be healthy, when there are a lot of fatal temptations around us?

Don't begin! Don't make the first cigar inhalation, the first sip of alcohol! Everything begins so simply, but comes to the end with a trouble.

It was said so much about the harm of smoking. For a long time it has been proved, that smoking is not only reflected on the budget of a family, pollutes air, but also ruins our health. But, in spite

of all that the number of smoking people is not diminished. And what is more grievous, not only the teens but also the junior schoolboys begin to smoke.

I think those, who don't do his (her) best in study or school life, as a rule begin to smoke at the school age. It was proved, that there is no such organ which would not suffer from smoking. Smoking is not a harmless pastime which can be given up without efforts. It is necessary to have the will - power to stop smoking.

In addition to smoking, we can name the other fatal habit: the drinking of alcohol. Unfortunately, very often they combine with each other. Alcohol is a poison! Having penetrated into an organism, it has destroyed the brain of the person for some months. A great man said that drinking alcohol is a voluntary mad, and I think he was right. Under the influence of alcohol the person can make absolutely rash actions. The matter is that alcohol is the drug, and drugs influence on the brains of the person. Especially alcohol is very dangerous for the young because their organism is exposed to the influence of harmful substances more easily. Even a single sip of alcohol causes a poisoning which can lead to death. And the usage of drugs ... They ruin all human organs, so the drug addicts die young. Few of them live longer than several years after they have started taking drugs.

So, I consider that there is no place to these habits in our life. To my mind, only healthy people should live on our planet and then our Earth will be brighter and more beautiful, because only the healthy person will provide its further development and prosperity.

Задание 16. Изучите активную лексику

to keep fit
healthy
healthy way of life
unhealthy
take care of health
food rich in vitamins
good / bad habit
get rid of a bad habit
give up smoking
take up playing sports

Задание 17. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 18. Переведите на русский язык

1. Everybody wants to live a long healthy life. Nowadays such life has become a dream. Because of pollution people have a lot of **diseases**.

2. Being healthy means being happy as well. In other words, when you are healthy, you are happy, you can work and rest well. If you are ill, nothing seems nice.

3. Some people think they are healthy, if nothing in their body hurts. The best way to stay healthy is to do sports. Doing exercises is the best way to **avoid** depression.

4. Today everybody wants to be fit, feel good, look slim and stay young. Many fitness clubs and sports centres have been built during the past years. These modern centres are competing with cinemas and theatres for people who go there to spend their time.

5. The word "vitamin" comes from the Latin word "life". Men and animals do not **produce** vitamins in their bodies and must take vitamins, because they help the bodies work well. If we don't take vitamins, we can die. People can take vitamins in pills and from fruit and vegetables.

6. People who smoke have yellow teeth and problems with lungs. But smoking is bad not only for the smokers, but for the non-smokers who are around too.

Задание 19. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What does it mean to be healthy?
2. Is healthy lifestyle popular in Russia?
3. Do you do anything to keep fit?
4. What do you do?
5. Why are vitamins important?

Задание 20. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык

Food we eat also influences our health

rich in calories (fatty)

additives

get rid of a habit of

bad habits

Задание 21. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Задание 22. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Our health depends on many things: our physical activity, the food we eat and our good and bad habits. Although a lot of people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Modern way of life when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television and work on computers for many hours is quite dangerous for their health. People's health also influences their mood.

There are many opportunities to stay healthy and be fit and one of them is **going in for sports**. But you needn't be a professional sportsman. Just **simple regular exercises** give you energy and help you feel and look better.

Exercises that involve repeated movements such as are walking, jogging or swimming are the best. Bending and stretching which are practiced in aerobics or yoga make your body flexible and light. The cheapest and most popular sport is jogging. If you don't have time for it, make small changes like using stairs instead of the lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus and it can help you to improve your health and make you a more active person.

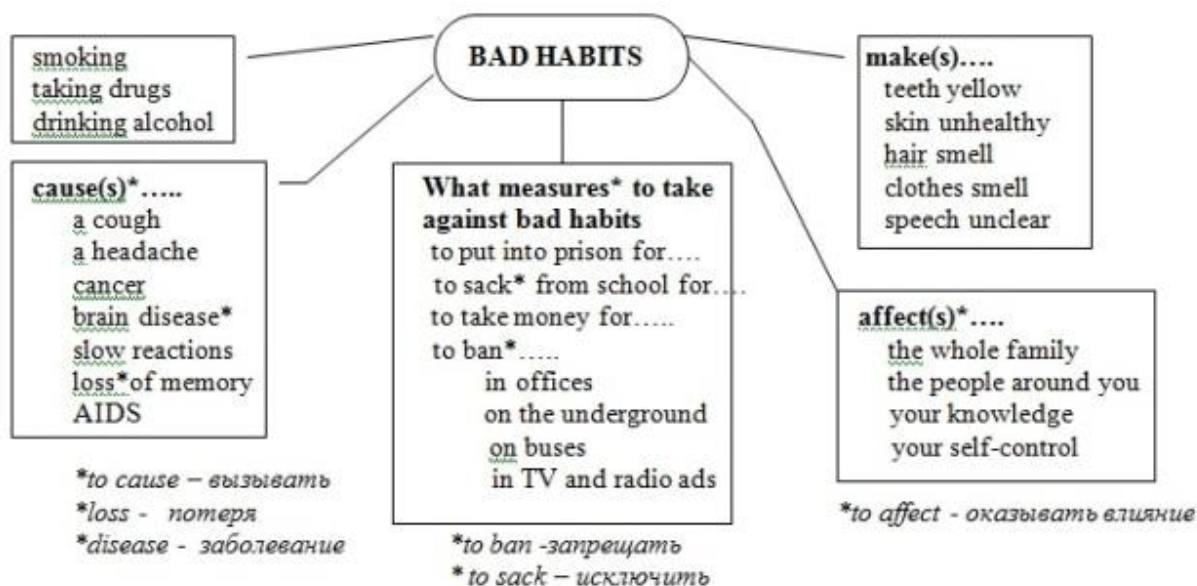
Also it is very important to get rid of **bad habits**. The worst ones are smoking and drinking alcohol. Smoking doesn't only causes heart and lung problems but also makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy.

Food we eat also influences our health. A lot of people like drinking Coca-Cola and coffee and enjoy pizza and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not healthy. You should avoid eating in fast food restaurants and make it a rule to cook meals at home using organic food as much as possible.

Only a healthy man can enjoy his life, work well and be happy. There are proverbs "**Health is better than wealth**" and "**Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise**".

Задание 23. Укажите вредные привычки, изучив таблицу

1. lead to (приводить) = cause (вызывать) = result in
2. take measures – принимать меры
3. argument – довод, аргумент
4. convince – убеждать
5. affect= influence – влиять



1. Which arguments against bad habits seem most convincing to you? Place them in order of importance. Consult the table.
2. Which of the arguments will you use to convince your friends or parents not to smoke or drink to much? Use the table.

Задание 24. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?
3. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do?
4. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
5. Is sport popular in your family? Do your parents do sports regularly?
6. Why is it important to exercise every day?
7. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме

Практические занятия № 26-28

Тема: Туризм. Виды отдыха.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста.

Задание 3. Задайте к каждому абзацу текста вопрос.

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

People can travel by plane, train, boat, car and on foot.

Traveling by plane is very comfortable and convenient method, but it is difficult to buy tickets.

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

Some people prefer travelling by boat. It is so wonderful: to feel the fresh sea wind, to hear the cry of the sea-gulls, to see the rise and fall of the waves. Hitch-hiking is one of the most popular kind of movement. It is 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

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

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 7. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 8. 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
- 32.

Задание 9. Составьте мини-диалог, используя слова и выражения (задание 3). Объем диалога: 6-8 реплик.

Задание 10. 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...

Задание 11. 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 12. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 13. Составьте предложения, изучив активную лексику

Задание 14. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

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

Задание 15. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

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

Задание 16. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

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

Задание 17. Подберите правильные реплики диалога

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

Задание 18. Выполните двойной перевод

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологические сообщения по теме

Практические занятия № 29-33
Тема: Страна/страны изучаемого языка

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. They lie to the north-west of Europe. The British Isles are separated from the continent by the narrow strait of water which is called the English Channel.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England, the central part, occupies the most of the island of Great Britain. To the north lies Scotland and to the west the third part of the country, Wales, is situated. The fourth part is called Northern Ireland and is located on the second island. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Wales has Cardiff, Scotland has Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

Great Britain is a country of forests and plains. There are no high mountains in this country. Scotland is the most mountainous region with the highest peak, Ben Nevis. The rivers of Great Britain are not long. The longest rivers are the Thames and the Severn. The capital of the United Kingdom, London, stands on the banks of the Thames. As the country is surrounded by many seas there are some great ports at the seaside: London, Glasgow, Plymouth and others.

Wales is a country of lakes.

Seas and oceans influence the British climate which is not too cold in winter but never hot in summer. Great Britain is a beautiful country with old traditions and good people.

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения:

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 по тексту:

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

Political System of Great Britain

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 5. Составьте 2 вопроса к тексту

Задание 6. Выберите один из правильных вариантов ответов на следующие вопросы

1. What is the official name of the country?
a) England b) Great Britain c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2. Is the UK ...?
a) a constitutional monarchy b) a republic c) a federation
3. Who is the head of state in the UK?
a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Queen
4. Who is the head of the government in the UK?
a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Queen
5. What is the building where the British Parliament sits called?
a) Buckingham Palace b) Westminster Abbey c) the Palace of Westminster
6. How many Houses does it consist of?
a) one b) two c) three
7. How many parts does it consist of?
a) one b) two c) three
8. What are the members of the House of Commons called?
a) deputies b) MPs c) peers and life peers
9. How many MPs are there?
a) 560 b) 650 c) 65
10. What are their duties?
a) They talk about bills before they become laws.
b) They work on bills, which later become new laws.
c) They approve the decision of the House of Commons.
11. What are the members of the House of Lords called?
a) deputies b) MPs c) peers and life peers
12. What are their duties?
a) They talk about bills before they become laws.
b) They work on bills, which later become new laws.
c) They choose the Prime Minister.
13. How often do British people vote for MPs?
a) every five years b) every four years c) every three years
14. Who opens the Parliament?
a) the Queen b) the Speaker c) the Lord Chancellor

15. Who presides over the House of Commons?
a) the Queen b) the Speaker c) the Lord Chancellor
16. Who presides over the House of Lords?
a) the Queen b) the Speaker c) the Lord Chancellor
17. What do these Queen's words "La Reine ie veut" mean?
a) "The Queen suggests it" b) "The Queen wishes it" c) "The Queen does it"
18. What are the main colours of the Houses of Parliament?
a) gold, red and blue b) gold, green and red c) red and green
19. Who writes the Queen's speech?
a) the Queen b) the Government c) the Lord Chancellor
20. Which are Britain's two main political parties?
a) the Democratic, the Republican and the Conservative
b) the Conservative, the Democratic
c) the Labour and the Conservative

Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

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

The British isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest - east, center and southeast - is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain. (1343 m.)

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

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

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

Задание 8. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту.

Задание 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст :

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there.

It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Picadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

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

Задание 11. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста, выделив основную мысль.

Задание 12. Задайте по одному вопросу к каждому абзацу текста.

Задание 13. 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 14. Задайте по одному вопросу к каждому абзацу текста

Задание 15. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст

Вашингтон, столица Соединенных Штатов Америки, расположен на реке Потомак в округе Колумбия. Округ Колумбия - это кусочек земли площадью десять квадратных миль, который не принадлежит отдельному штату, но всем одновременно. Округ назван в честь Колумба, первооткрывателя 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 ничего, 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 внутри 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 16. Изучите название стран и их столицы

1. Russia (Россия) — (the) Russians (русские) — the Russian language (русский язык)
2. Great Britain — (the) British — the British English (британский английский)
3. America — (the) American(s) — the American English (американский английский)
4. France — (the) French — the French language
5. Germany — (the) German(s) — the German language
6. Italy — (the) Italians — the Italian language
7. Greece — (the) Greek — the Greek language
8. Turkey — (the) Turkish — the Turkish language
9. Egypt — (the) Egyptian(s) — the Arabic language
10. Spain — (the) Spanish — the Spanish language
11. Japan — (the) Japanese — the Japanese language
12. China — (the) Chinese — the Chinese language

13. Australia — (the) Australian(s) — the Australian English (австралийский английский)
14. Russia — Moscow [ˈmɒskəʊ]
15. Great Britain — London [ˈlʌndən]
16. America — Washington D.C. [ˈwɒʃɪŋtən di si]
17. France — Paris [ˈpærɪs]
18. Germany — Berlin [bɜːˈlɪn]
19. Italy — Rome [rəʊm]
20. Greece — Athens [ˈæθɪnz]
21. Turkey — Ankara [ˈæŋkərə]
22. Egypt — Cairo [ˈkaɪrəʊ]
23. Spain — Madrid [mæˈdrɪd]
24. Japan — Tokyo [ˈtəʊkiəʊ]
25. China — Beijing [ˌbeɪˈdʒɪŋ]; Peking
26. Australia — Canberra [ˈkænb(ə)rə]

Задание 17. Переведите на английский язык.

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

Задание 18. Ответьте на вопросы

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

Задание 19. Представьте, что вы присутствуете на международной конференции.

Скажите несколько слов о себе.

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме

Практические занятия № 34-37

Тема: Россия

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

Задание 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

The Political System of Russia

The Russian Federation is a federal republic. The head of the state is the President, elected for a period of four years. The President is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He signs all the important documents, appoints the Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet. He also appoints the judges of the Supreme and Constitutional Courts.

The government of Russia consists of three parts — legislative, executive and judicial. They work in the regime of checks and balances.

Federal Assembly has all the legislative power in the country. It consists of the Federation

Council and the Duma. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions. The Duma is elected by the population.

The Duma examines and discusses different bills. The bill must be approved by the Duma and the Federation Council and signed by the President. Then it becomes a law. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial power is vested on the judges of the Supreme and the Constitutional Courts.

We have a three-colored flag. The colors are red, white and blue. The Hymn of the country is created by Alexandrov and Mikhalkov. The national coat of arms has been changed. It is the two-headed eagle. It was adopted in the ancient times as the symbol of Russia's position between the East and West.

The official language is Russian. Different religions are spread on the territory of the country, but the main is the Russian Orthodox Christian Church.

Задание 10. Найдите в тексте предложения с активной лексикой, выпишите их и выполните перевод

the commander-in-chief главнокомандующий вооруженными силами страны

regime of checks and balances режим сдержек и противовесов

heads of the regions главы регионов

is vested возложена

was adopted был принят

are spread распространены

The Russian Orthodox Русская православная

Christian Church церковь

Задание 11. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 12. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста

Задание 13. Прочитайте и переведите текст « My native town Kursk ».

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 14. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 15. Найди в тексте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями. Прочитай и переведи их:

A picturesque spot

Historical past

A fortress

Nightingales

Along the streets

Cathedrals and historical buildings

Задание 16. Прочитай и переведи текст

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history.

Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid-19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred (900) square kilometres (ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin). The population of the city is over 9 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture.

The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There's a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Now Moscow is being reconstructed and we all hope that in a few years the city will become even more beautiful.

There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 100 higher educational institutions in it.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country.

Задание 17. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
3. When did Moscow become the capital?
4. In 1712 the capital was moved to St Petersburg, wasn't it? When did Moscow become the capital again?
5. Was ancient Moscow a big city? What's the total area of modern Moscow?
6. What's the population of Moscow?
7. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
8. What do you know about St Basil's Cathedral?
9. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
10. What are the most famous Moscow museums? (art galleries?)
11. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
12. What is your favorite place in Moscow?

Задание 18. Выполните обратный перевод

Москва - столица России. Это самый большой город в нашей стране и один из самых больших городов в мире. Более 13 миллионов человек живут там. Кроме того, каждый день около миллиона человек приезжают в Москву со всей России и из других стран. Москва была основана более 800 лет тому назад Юрием Долгоруким. Наша столица расположена на берегах Москва-реки. Это основной политический, экономический и культурный центр нашей страны. Москва - резиденция нашего правительства. Здесь расположены многочисленные государственные и правительственные учреждения. Президент России живёт и работает в Москве. Сердце Москвы - Красная площадь. Здесь можно увидеть прекраснейшие шедевры российской архитектуры - Кремль и Собор Василия Блаженного. Они привлекают множество туристов. Тысячи посетителей любуются Царь-Колоколом и Царь-Пушкой, колокольной Ивана Великого, церквами и музеями Кремля.

Москва - город высокоразвитой промышленности. В ней множество современных предприятий, в основном машиностроительных и металлообрабатывающих заводов. Они выпускают станки, автомобили, трансформаторы, электродвигатели, телевизоры, часы и т. д. Москва - также центр химической промышленности. Москва - порт пяти морей. Четыре аэропорта связывают её с другими частями нашей страны и другими странами. В Москве девять железнодорожных вокзалов. Москву можно назвать городом студентов. Там великое множество школ, гимназий, лицеев, колледжей, институтов и университетов. Москва - это также важный культурный центр. Во всём мире известны театры (Большой Театр, Малый Театр, Московский Художественный театр, Театр на Таганке и многие другие), музеи и художественные галереи (Музей изобразительных искусств имени Пушкина, Третьяковская галерея и т. д.), выставочные залы, которые находятся здесь. Москва очень красива. Множество зелёных парков, больших площадей и широких улиц делают Москву очень привлекательной.

Задание 19. Расскажите о достопримечательностях Москвы. Расскажите, куда бы вы хотели сходить и почему?

Задание 20. Изучите лексику

- historian историк
- to accept принимать, допускать
- gradually постепенно
- powerful сильный, могущественный

liberation освобождение
tartar yoke татарское иго
united соединенный, объединенный
to remain оставаться
target мишень, цель, объект
attack нападение, атака
to destroy разрушать
fire пожар
occupation оккупация
completely полностью, целиком
to restore реставрировать, восстанавливать
ancient древний
masterpiece шедевр
architecture архитектура
architect архитектор, зодчий
tower башня
legend легенда
to,blind ослепить
palace дворец
mansion особняк
to reconstruct перестраивать, восстанавливать
unique уникальный, единственный в своем роде
drama драматический театр
studio студия, театр-студия
higher educational institution высшее учебное заведение

Задание 21. Составьте 5 предложений, используя лексику

Домашнее задание: Разыграйте диалог по ролям

Тема: Россия

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

English Traditions

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

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

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

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

They say that English people keep to their traditions even in meals. Porridge is the dish Englishmen are very fond of. Many of them eat porridge with milk and sugar for breakfast. As for the Scots, for example, they never put sugar in their porridge, they always put salt in it. By the way, breakfast time in England is between seven and nine. Then, between 12 and 2 there comes lunch time. In some English houses lunch is the biggest meal of the day — they have meat or fish, vegetables, fruit or pudding.

In the afternoon, at tea-time the English like to have a cup of tea with milk.

Some Englishmen have their dinner late in the evening. For dinner they have soup, fish or meat, vegetables, pudding or fruit. For supper they usually have a glass of milk and a cake or a cup of tea and a sandwich.

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

Задание 2. Озаглавьте каждый абзац текста

Задание 3. Задайте 6 вопросов к тексту

Задание 4. Составьте предложения, изучив активную лексику

Celebration == торжество

Jubilee == юбилей

Birthday == день рождения

Birthday party == празднование дня рождения

Name day == именины

Anniversary == годовщина

Celebrate == праздновать

New Year == Новый год

Christmas tree == новогодняя елка

Father Christmas == Дед Мороз

Christmas == Рождество

Shrovetide == Масленица

Epiphany == Крещение Господне

Day of the defender of the fatherland == День защитника Отечества

International Women's Day == Международный женский день

Annunciation day == Благовещение пресвятой богородицы

Easter == пасха

May day == Первомай

Victory day == День победы

Trinity == Троица

Intercession of the Holy virgin == Покров пресвятой богородицы

National unity day == День народного единства

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

— Hello, Natasha!

— Hello, Marina!

— You look so happy!

— I have just returned from England. You know, there are many interesting and funny traditions there.

— Really? I thought they have the same holidays and traditions as we do.

— Actually, yes, they also celebrate Christmas and Easter. But they have their own interesting holidays and traditions. For example, at Hungerford, on the second Tuesday after Easter the annual Festival "Oranges and Kisses" takes place.

— A funny name for a festival. I wonder what they do on this day.

— The Festival is 600 years old. It starts at 9 a.m. Young men with a sack with oranges go along the streets.

— What do they do?

— They collect money from the men and kisses from the girls. In return they bring good luck and oranges.

— It is really a funny spring holiday! I also heard something about the "leek holiday".

— It takes place on the first of March.

— Why is it connected with vegetables?

— It has nothing to do with vegetables. A leek is a kind of vegetable, similar to an onion, and is the national emblem of Wales. Each year you can see people walking round London with leeks pinned. Many Welsh people show their solidarity on their national day.

— Oh, now I understand. Well, there are really many interesting traditions in Britain. Thank you for information.

— My pleasure!

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Old traditions

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

New Years day in Russia

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

Easter

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

Christmas

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

Maslenitsa

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

Family traditions

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

Blessing

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

Задание 7. Задайте 7 вопросов к общему тексту

Задание 8. Переведите с русского на английский язык

День Защитников Отечества также известен как День мужчин, так как все русские мужчины и мальчики, все состоящие на военной службе и ветераны войны получают теплые поздравления и особые подарки от своих семей, друзей и коллег. Международный Женский день празднуется в России с 1913 г., и это день для всех матерей, сестер, жен, дочерей и любимых девушек. День Весны и Труда появился в России 1 мая 1890 г. после забастовки рабочих Чикаго, которые требовали 8-часовой рабочий день.

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

Задание 9. Расставьте абзацы в правильном порядке

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 10. Составьте предложения с данными словами

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

Задание 11. Изучите внимательно правило.

1. Предлоги места в английском

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

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

2. Предлоги направления в английском

Предлоги данной категории показывают направление движения.

Предлог	Как переводится	Как используется/Что обозначает	Пример употребления
To	к, в, на	по направлению к чему (кому) кто-то	Let's go to the disco tonight! Пойдем сегодня на

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

3. Предлоги времени в английском языке

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

Предлог	Как переводится	Как используется/Что обозначает	Пример употребления
In	в, через	с днями, месяцами, годами, временем суток, временем года, с промежутками времени	Mike was born in June. Майк родился в июне. We will go to the trip in a few weeks. Через несколько недель мы отправимся в путешествие.

At	в	с часами, выходными, праздниками, определенными моментами дня	Our English class begins at 5 o'clock. Наш урок английского начинается в 5 часов. They will come back at night. Они вернутся ночью.
On	в	с датами и днями недели	We were at the Zoo on Monday. В понедельник мы были в зоопарке. Her birthday is on the 5th of May. Ее день рождения 5 мая.
By	к	обозначает срок, к которому должно быть выполнено действие	I will prepare all the documents by noon. Я подготавливаю все документы к полудню.
Before	до, перед	указывает, что что-то происходит раньше определенного действия/события	Call me before you leave. Позвони мне перед тем, как ты уйдешь.
After	после	указывает, что что-то произошло позже определенного действия/события	How do you feel after your first yoga class? Как ты себя чувствуешь после первого занятия йогой?
Till/until	до	обозначает, что что-то происходит до определенного момента	Give me your answer until Sunday please. Дай мне, пожалуйста, ответ до воскресенья.
Ago	назад	показывает, как давно что-то произошло	He came back from school 2 hours ago. Он вернулся со школы 2 часа назад.
During	во время	Указывает на то, что что-либо	You're not allowed to talk during the

		происходит в течение заданного конечного отрезка времени, как правило, в течение какого-либо другого события	exam. Нельзя разговаривать во время экзамена.
Since	с тех пор, как	указывает на то, что что-то происходит/происходило с определенного периода времени	We have been friends since childhood. Мы дружим с детства.
For	в течение	обозначает, как долго происходила ситуация/действие	I was on a business trip for a few months. Я был в командировке 3 месяца.

4. Предлоги причины в английском языке

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

Предлог	Как переводится	Как используется/Что обозначает	Пример употребления
Of	из-за, от, по	показывает на причину, по которой что-то произошло	She died of a heart attack. Она умерла от сердечного приступа.
For	из-за, за, для	указывает, что что-то происходит из-за чего-то или для какой-то цели	What are the plans for your vacation? Какие у тебя планы на отпуск?
Because of	из-за, потому что	помогает выразить, что кто-то (что-то) является причиной чего-то	He was upset because of you. Он был расстроен из-за тебя.
From	из, по	с его помощью можно сказать, почему мы что-то думаем или во что-то верим	From his behavior, I understood he was nervous. По его поведению я понял, что он нервничал.
Through	из-за, благодаря	используется, когда нужно сказать, что	She lost her final test through illness.

		что-то происходит из-за чего-то	Она пропустила последний тест из-за болезни.
Due to	из-за, благодаря	используется, когда нужно сказать, что что-то произошло из-за чего-то (как правило, с негативным оттенком)	The match was canceled due to a bad weather. Матч был отменен из-за плохой погоды.
Thanks to	из-за, благодаря	используется, когда нужно сказать, что что-то произошло из-за чего-то (как правило, с положительным исходом)	I found the way thanks to your help. Благодаря твоей помощи, я нашел дорогу.
In accordance with	согласно, в соответствии с	используется, когда нужно сказать, что что-то происходит по определенному правилу (закону)	In accordance to this contract clause, we have to deliver the goods on Sunday. В соответствии с этим пунктом договора, мы должны доставить товар в воскресенье.

Задание 12. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги времени)

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

Задание 13. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги времени)

- I have my gym class _____ Wednesdays.
- I started work this morning _____ 8 am.
- Are you going away _____ Easter?
- Moir's birthday is _____ September, 24.

17. We're flying to Beijing _____ June 2nd.
18. Please visit me _____ Sunday.
19. My flight is _____ Monday.
20. Mary went on holiday _____ Monday.

Задание 14. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги места)

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

Домашнее задание: Подготовить монологические сообщения по теме.

Практические занятия № 42-45

Тема: Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии

Задание 1. Переведите диалог.

Employer: Good morning! How are you?

Candidate: Fine, thank you very much.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 3. Составьте предложения со следующими словами

Vocabulary

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

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски необходимыми предлогами.

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

Задание 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

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

Задание 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

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

Задание 7. Поставьте существительные в предложениях во множественное число.

1. This man works at our office.
2. I'll give you my book.
3. This story is very interesting.
4. He keeps his toy in a box.
5. Is this a good student?
6. The student puts his book on the desk.

Задание 8. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

Who do you work for?

– I'm a copywriter in an advertising agency.

– Do you advertise?

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

– And I could see the result of your work?

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

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

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

Задание 9. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой.

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

Задание 10. Прочитайте и переведите реплики на английский язык.

- Good day to you, Mary!
- Как твои дела, Ник!
- I am fine. Mary, tell me a little bit about your occupation. What do you do for living?
- Ты знаешь, я мед. сестра в клинике для душевно больных. Я приношу им таблетки и ухаживаю за ними. А кем работаешь ты, Ник?
- I am a professor at university. I teach mathematic and history. My job is extremely difficult because I have to give lectures to 150 students it is actually very hard to keep their attention.
- Я понимаю, Мне кажется, ты отлично справляешься
- Yes I do. Mary, tell me one more thing. What did you want to be when you were a child?
- О Боже, это было так давно. Видишь ли, я хотела стать актрисой в Голливуде, довольно таки известной. А ты?
- I wanted to be a professor university.
- Вау, ну хоть кто-то из нас воплотил в жизнь свою мечту...

Задание 11. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

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

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

Задание 5. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

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

adult – взрослый человек

to get money – для того, чтобы заработать деньги

well-paid – хорошо оплачиваемый

important – важный

fair – справедливый

save – спасать

salary – зарплата

injustice – несправедливость

underpaid - малооплачиваемый

a teacher - учитель

an engineer – инженер

a hairdresser – парикмахер

a doctor – доктор

a nurse – медсестра

a mechanic – механик

a plumber – сантехник

a shop assistant – продавец

a police officer – полицейский

a cleaner – уборщик

workplace – рабочее место

As far as I'm concerned – Что касается меня

balance – баланс

according to – в соответствии с

interests - интересы

skills – навыки, умения

talents – таланты

Задание 12. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

Компьютерные технологии - наиболее динамично развивающаяся отрасль в мире. Первый компьютер был размером в микроавтобус и весил тонну. Сегодня его работу можно сделать чипом размером с булавочную головку. И революция продолжается.

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 13. Изучите активную лексику

to backup – выполнять резервное копирование;

to compress – сжимать;

to debug – отлаживать;

to create/to delete – создавать/удалять;

to disconnect – отключать, разъединять;

to enable – включать, активировать;

to plug in – подключать;

to reboot – перезагружать;

to verify – проверять.

Задание 14. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Список литературы

Основные печатные издания

1. Афанасьева, О.В. Английский в фокусе. 10 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева. – Москва: Просвещение, 2023. – 248 с. – ISBN: 978-5-09-068073-8. – Текст: непосредственный.
2. Афанасьева, О.В. Английский в фокусе. 11 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / О.В.Афанасьева, Д.Дули, И.В. Михеева. – Москва: Просвещение, 2023. – 240 с. – ISBN: 978-5-09-019656-7. -Текст: непосредственный.
3. Безкоровая Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: электронный учебно-методический комплекс английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М., 2021. – 256с. – ISBN: 978-5-4468-9407-9. - Текст: непосредственный.
3. Биболетова М.З. Английский с удовольствием. 10 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / М.З. Биболетова, Е.Е. Бабушис, Н.Д. Снежко. – Москва: Просвещение, 2020. – 216 с. – ISBN: 978-5-358-20853-7. – Текст: непосредственный.
4. Биболетова М.З. Английский с удовольствием. 11 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / М.З. Биболетова, Е.Е. Бабушис, Н.Д. Снежко. – Москва: Просвещение, 2022. – 216 с. – ISBN: 978-5-358-17772-7. – Текст: непосредственный.
5. Joathan Marks. English Pronunciation in Use - elementary. Cambridge University Press/ J. Marks. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2019. – 168 p. ISBN: 9781108403528. – Текст: непосредственный.
6. Логинова, В. О. Английский язык для педагогических специальностей. (СПО). Учебник./ В.О. Логинова. – Москва: КноРус, 2020. – 200 с. – ISBN: 978-5-406- 07964-5. – Текст: непосредственный.

3.1.2. Электронные издания

1. Английский язык для естественно-научных направлений : учебник и практикум для вузов / Л. В. Полубиченко, Е. Э. Кожарская, Н. Л. Моргун, Л. Н. Шевырдяева ; под редакцией Л. В. Полубиченко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 311 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-15168-8. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489569> (дата обращения: 20.02.2022).
2. Английский язык для гуманитариев (B1–B2). English for Humanities : учебное пособие для вузов / О. Н. Стогниева, А. В. Бакулев, Г. А. Павловская, Е. М. Муковникова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 178 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-14982-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/494395> (дата обращения: 19.02.2022).
2. Английский язык для академических целей. English for Academic Purposes : учебное пособие для вузов / Т. А. Барановская, А. В. Захарова, Т. Б. Поспелова, Ю. А. Суворова ; под редакцией Т. А. Барановской. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 220 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-13839-9. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489787> (дата обращения: 19.02.2022).
3. Английский язык. Экология, почвоведение и природопользование: учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / О. А. Егорова, О. Н. Козлова, Е.

Э. Кожарская ; ответственный редактор Л. В. Полубиченко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 112 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-08000-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/492283> (дата обращения: 20.02.2022).

3.1.3. Дополнительные источники

1. Видеоуроки в интернет: [сайт]. — ООО «Мультиурок», 2020 — URL: <http://videouroki.net> (дата обращения: 06.02.2022) — Текст: электронный.
2. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://school-collection.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 08.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.
3. Информационная система «Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам». - URL: <http://window.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 02.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.
4. Онлайн-словари ABBYY Lingvo. - URL:<http://www.abbyyonline.ru> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.
5. Онлайн-словари Мультитран». - URL:<http://www.multitrans.ru> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.
6. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://fcior.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 01.07.2021). - Режим доступа: свободный. — Текст: электронный.
7. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. — Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020 — URL: www.britannica.com (дата обращения: 26.04.2020) — Текст: электронный.
8. Cambridge Dictionaries Online. - URL:<http://dictionary.cambridge.org> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.
9. Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов: [сайт]. — Macmillan Education Limited, 2009-2020 — URL: www.macmillandictionary.com (дата обращения: 08.02.2022) — Текст: электронный.
10. News in Levels. World news for students of English: [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.newsinlevels.com> (дата обращения: 06.02.2022) — Текст: электронный