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«Курский государственный университет»

Колледж коммерции, технологий и сервиса

***Методические рекомендации по выполнению
практических работ***

**по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности»**

для студентов специальности

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Пояснительная записка

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

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

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

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

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

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

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

Задачи практических занятий:

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

Цель практических занятий:

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

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

Практическое занятие №1
Тема: Иностранный язык в повседневной жизни

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

“Do you speak English?” – we can often hear this question when we travel abroad. Although there are more than 3 thousand languages in the world, English is the most widely spoken language today. It’s not as easy as Esperanto and probably not as beautiful as French but still it’s an international language which has become official in almost 40 countries. Modern English is widely used in international business, politics, sports, medicine, tourism and science. It is everywhere nowadays: in different signs, clothing labels, shops and computers. Besides it is becoming more and more essential if you want to enter a university or apply for a good and well-paid job. We can also study the most popular language as a nice hobby because there are so many beautiful songs, interesting films and useful Internet sites in English.

It’s rather hard but quite possible to speak English fluently and correctly. But you should work hard at the new language and study its grammar, spelling and vocabulary. You need to listen to educational records frequently, watch films in the original with subtitles and attend language courses. And if you can afford it you should travel to English-speaking countries because it’s a great experience to talk to native speakers there.

The language of Shakespeare seems to be a universal means of communication for a long time. So mastering English today is a must for every educated person and it is sure to give you much confidence and knowledge. Studying the language can be very exciting and enjoyable. I fully agree with a proverb: “A new language is a new world.”

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и переведите на русский язык

1. knowledge of a foreign language
2. a sign of good education
3. I have been studying a foreign language for
4. to give you a lot of opportunities
5. to get a well-paid job
6. make it a habit to study
7. ability to speak
8. to broaden your mind
9. help you while travelling
10. not very good at grammar

Задание 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Knowledge of foreign languages is very necessary nowadays.
2. First of all, it is a sign of good education.
3. I have been studying English for 10 years.
4. Knowing English gives you a lot of opportunities, for example...
5. I understand that without English I won’t be able to get a well-paid job.
6. The most important thing is to make it a habit to study regularly.
7. The ability to speak a foreign language can help you in communication.
8. Knowing a foreign language is sure to broaden your mind as ...
9. Knowing foreign languages will help you while travelling and the more so because people will be much friendlier if you address them in their own language.
10. To be honest, I am not very good at grammar.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Why learning foreign languages is important?
2. How does knowledge of languages help businessmen, scientists, people of art?
3. Why do you learn English?
4. Is English an easy language to learn?
5. Would you like to learn one more language? Why?

Задание 5. Подготовьте сообщение, используя данный план

1. How do people learn their mother tongue?
2. What foreign languages were most popular in Russia in the past and why?
3. Why is it important for modern people to speak at least one foreign language?
4. Where can you use a foreign language in a real life situation?
5. Why is it important to save national languages?
- 6.

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Literature of the 20th century refers to world literature produced during the 20th century. The range of years is, for the purpose of this article, literature written from (roughly) 1900 through the 1990s.

In terms of the Euro-American tradition, the main periods are captured in the bipartite division, Modernist literature and Postmodern literature, flowering from roughly 1900 to 1940 and 1960 to 1990 respectively, divided, as a rule of thumb, by World War II. The somewhat malleable term of contemporary literature is usually applied with a post-1960 cutoff point.

Although these terms (modern, contemporary and postmodern) are most applicable to Western literary history, the rise of globalization has allowed European literary ideas to spread into non-Western cultures fairly rapidly, so that Asian and African literatures can be included into these divisions with only minor qualifications. And in some ways, such as in Postcolonial literature, writers from non-Western cultures were on the forefront of literary development.

Technological advances during the 20th century allowed cheaper production of books, resulting in a significant rise in production of popular literature and trivial literature, comparable to the development in music. The division of "popular literature" and "high literature" in the 20th century is by no means absolute, and various genres such as detectives or science fiction fluctuate between the two. For the most part of the century mostly ignored by mainstream literary criticism, these genres develop their own establishments and critical awards, such as the Nebula Award (since 1965), the British Fantasy Award (since 1971) or the Mythopoeic Awards (since 1971).

Towards the end of the 20th century, electronic literature develops as a genre due to the development of hypertext and later the world wide web.

The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually throughout the century (with the exception of 1914, 1918, 1935 and 1940–1943), the first laureate (1901) being Sully Prudhomme. The New York Times Best Seller list has been published since 1942.

The best-selling works of the 20th century are estimated to be Quotations from Chairman Mao (1966, 900 million copies), Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone (1997, 120 million copies), And Then There Were None (1939, 115 million copies) and The Lord of the Rings (1954/55, 100 million copies). The Lord of the Rings was also voted "book of the century" in various surveys. Perry Rhodan (1961 to present) boasts as being the best-selling book series, with an estimated total of 1 billion copies sold.

Задание 7. Изучите активную лексику

| | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| book | [bʊk] | книга |
|------|-------|-------|

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---|
| author | [ˈɔːθə] | автор |
| page | [peɪdʒ] | страница |
| language | [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] | язык |
| article | [ˈɑːtɪkl] | статья (напр. в газете) |
| character | [ˈkærɪktə] | характер (персонаж) |
| reader | [ˈriːdə] | читатель |
| text | [tekst] | текст |
| title | [ˈtaɪtl] | название |
| critic | [ˈkrɪtɪk] | критик |
| context | [ˈkɒntɛkst] | контекст |
| writing | [ˈraɪtɪŋ] | написание, почерк, письмо (процесс письма) |
| literature | [ˈlɪtərɪtʃə] | литература |
| reading | [ˈriːdɪŋ] | чтение |
| novel | [ˈnɒvəl] | роман |
| tale | [teɪl] | сказка, история |
| story | [ˈstoːri] | история, рассказ |
| mystery | [ˈmɪstəri] | тайна, мистика |
| publication | [ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃən] | публикация |
| poem | [ˈpəʊɪm] | стихотворение |
| essay | [ˈɛseɪ] | эссе, сочинение |
| drama | [ˈdrɑːmə] | драма, постановка в театре или на ТВ |
| fiction | [ˈfɪkʃən] | вымысел |
| journal | [ˈdʒɜːnl] | дневник (журнал) |
| episode | [ˈɛpɪsəʊd] | эпизод |
| adventure | [ədˈventʃə] | приключение |
| tragedy | [ˈtrædʒɪdi] | трагедия |
| poet | [ˈpəʊɪt] | поэт |
| poetry | [ˈpəʊɪtri] | поэзия |
| plot | [plɒt] | сюжет |
| writer | [ˈraɪtə] | писатель |

Задание 8. Сосоставьте 10 предложений с активной лексикой

Задание 9. Преведите текст с русского на английский

Книга во все времена играет главную роль в развитии человечества. С появлением первых книг начали появляться библиотеки. Библиотеки хранят в себе знания и историю веков. Их изначальная функция - передавать накопившиеся знания, опыт и культурные ценности будущему поколению. Библиотеки являются основным местом, где люди могут получить нужную им информацию. Но к сожалению, с появлением интернета роль библиотек значительно снизилась, потому что всемирная глобальная сеть способна предоставляет необходимую информацию в считанные минуты, что позволяет сэкономить массу времени.

Библиотеки бывают разные, в них хранятся не только книжные издания, но и газеты, журналы. Библиотеки имеют свои архивы. Различают научные библиотеки, государственные, школьные. Существует множество специализированных библиотек, предоставляющих техническую и справочную литературу.

Работники библиотек разными способами стараются привлечь читателей: устраивают литературные вечера, организуют кружки по интересам, курсы иностранных языков. Библиотека - это уникальное место с особой атмосферой, заполненное знаниями всего мира. Тишина, тиканье часов, шелест бумаги - все это завораживает и успокаивает. Раньше многие люди посещали библиотеки чтобы провести свой досуг за чтением интересной книги. Сейчас, студенты, школьники, научные работники всегда могут найти в них очень редкие издания.

Совсем недавно появились электронные библиотеки, но к сожалению в электронном виде не всегда можно найти нужную книгу. Не смотря на появление компьютеризации и цифровых технологий, все ещё есть достаточно желающих посещать библиотеки, посидеть в тихом зале и окутать себя запахом старых книг. Разве это не прекрасно?

Задание 10. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Helen: Hi, Mike. How are you?

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

Helen: I'm also well. How is school?

Mike: Everything is fine. I have excellent marks almost in all subjects. The only problem is literature. As you know I'm not a fan of reading.

Helen: Yes, I know. Speaking of me, I love literature and I read quite a lot.

Mike: That's exactly why I asked you to come over. We have to write a short summary of a favourite book. Well, I don't have any. I was wondering if you could help me with this task. In return I can help you with Maths.

Helen: Sounds good. I'll gladly help you.

Mike: So, what's your favourite book and what are we going to write about?

Helen: I'd choose to write about J. D. Salinger's novel «The Catcher in the Rye». It's one of my favourite books.

Mike: What's it about?

Helen: It's a psychological novel about one teenage boy's life. In fact, the plot is rather exciting.

Mike: Sounds like an interesting book. I think I should read it one day. What else can we mention in the summary?

Helen: We should write about the difficulties that occur in the main hero's life.

Mike: Which difficulties?

Helen: The author describes Holden Caulfield's life at the time when he's suffering a nervous breakdown. He is sixteen years old and he is currently undergoing treatment at a medical institution. He feels lonely and desperate. We should mention all these facts in the summary.

Mike: What else?

Helen: Well, we should mention that the events of the novel take place in New York right before Christmas. The boy is expelled from school, but he doesn't want to tell his parents, as it's not the first time he's been expelled. He can't return to the dormitory as he had a conflict with his roommate. All he can do is to stay at a cheap hotel.

Mike: Continue, please, I'm making notes. Майк: Продолжай, пожалуйста, я записываю.

Helen: He looks for support and at least some understanding everywhere, but he doesn't find any, which makes him even more depressed. On the way he faces lots of mishaps and even when he gets home he doesn't find any understanding.

Mike: What happens at the end?

Helen: Well, after all the unfortunate events that happened to him Holden suffers a mental breakdown and is sent to receive treatment at a psychiatric center.

Mike: How sad! I don't understand why the book is called «The Catcher in the Rye».

Helen: There is an answer to your question. This expression appears when his younger sister asks him what he really wants to do in life. He says that he wants to be a catcher in the rye to prevent children who are playing nearby in a field of rye from going over the cliff.

Mike: That's a great answer I should say. He must be a good person with a kind heart after all.

Helen: That's true. However the novel is sad and full of negative moments.

Mike: Well, this seems to be a great story. I'm sure Mrs. Linn will appreciate our summary.

Helen: I hope so.

Домашнее задание Подготовьте монологическое сообщение по изученной теме

Практическое занятие № 2.

Тема: Правила чтения букв и буквосочетаний. Артикль

Задание 1. Внимательно изучите правило на использование артиклей.

Неопределенный артикль а (an)

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

Неопределенный артикль не употребляется:

1. С неисчисляемыми и «абстрактными» существительными:

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

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

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

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

This car is better than that car.

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

Read the text on page eight.

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

Определенный артикль the

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

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

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

Употребление артикля с географическими названиями

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 3. Выберите правильный ответ

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

Задание 4. Вставьте правильно артикли

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".
2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.
3. I have no ... car.
4. She has got ... terrible ... headache.

5. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.
7. Would you like ... apple?
8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.
9. I can see three ... children. ... children are playing in ... yard.
10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

Задание 5. Вставьте правильный артикль

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

Задание 6. Вставьте артикль там, где это нужно

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

Домашнее задание: Выучить правило по теме.

Практическое занятие № 3.

Тема: Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Задание 1. Внимательно изучите правило.

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

Личные местоимения

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

Склонение личных местоимений

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

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

Указательные местоимения

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

Единственное число

this (этот, эта, это)

that (тот, та, то)

Множественное число

these (эти)

those (те)

Задание 2. Напишите по-английски.

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

Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык.

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

Задание 4. Замените выделенные слова соответствующими местоимениями.

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

Задание 15. Выберите правильные притяжательные местоимения.

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

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

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

Возвратные местоимения

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

(а) сам совершает действие или,

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

В английском языке возвратные местоимения образуются от личных:

I — myself

we — ourselves

you - yourself

you - yourselves

she - herself

they - themselves

he - himself

it - itself

Задание 7. Употребите нужное возвратное местоимение.

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

Домашнее задание: Переведите на английский язык

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

Практическое занятие № 4

Тема: Государственное и политическое устройство Российской Федерации

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику к тексту:

Eastern- восточный

Northern- северный

To border on- граничить с

Plain- равнина

Steppes- степи

Taiga- тайга

Desert- пустыня

Highlands- горные возвышенности

The Urals- Уральские горы

The Caucasus- Кавказ

Moderate- умеренный

Natural resources- природные богатства

Coal- уголь

Ferrous and non-ferrous metals- черные и цветные металлы

State- государство

Banner- знамя, флаг

Legislative- законодательный

Executive- исполнительный

Judicial- судебный

Federal Assembly- Федеральное Собрание

The Council of Federation- Совет Федерации

State Duma- Государственная Дума

Supreme court- Верховный суд

Irrespective of- независимо от
Foreign policy- международная политика

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The Russian Federation

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

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

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

Задание 4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров
2. В мире нет стран с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной
3. Озеро Байкал - самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре
4. На территории Российской Федерации 11 часовых поясов
5. Россия является конституционной республикой, с президентом во главе
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат
7. Президент контролирует только исполнительную ветвь власти

Задание 5. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и выражениями:

-native country- страна рождения, Родина

-to occupy- занимать

-surface- поверхность

-highlands- возвышенности

-to flow- течь

-vast- обширный

-copper- медь

-national banner- государственный флаг

-stripes- полосы

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

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

Задание 7. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

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

Задание 8. Выберите правильный вариант.

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие № 5

Тема: Россия и ее национальные символы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 4. Задайте по 3 вопроса к каждому тексту.

Задание 5. Переведите предложения.

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

Задание 6. Замените модальные глаголы соответствующими эквивалентами:

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

Задание 7. Вставьте необходимые модальные глаголы:

1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test.
 2. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. He (not) ... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early.
 3. ... you ... work hard to do well in your English?
 4. ... we discuss this question now?
- No, we ... We ... do it tomorrow afternoon.

Задание 8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами:

1. They ... not do this work themselves.

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

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практические занятия № 6 -7

Тема: Инфраструктура страны

Задание 1. Изучить лексику по теме.

bustling centre – шумный, суетливый центр

high-quality living – высокий уровень жизни

urban living – городская жизнь

reliable public transport – надёжный общественный транспорт

long opening hours – долгие часы работы

busy lifestyle – занятой образ жизни

chain stores – торговые сети

fashionable boutiques – модные бутики

in the suburbs – в пригороде

local facilities – местные заведения, услуги

village ['vɪlɪdʒ] деревня
city ['sɪtɪ] город (большой)
town [taʊn] город (маленький)
bank [bæŋk] банк
office ['ɒfɪs] офис
hotel [həʊ'tel] отель
library ['laɪbrəri] библиотека
bridge [brɪdʒ] мост
shop [ʃɒp] магазин
market ['mɑ:kɪt] рынок
theatre ['θiətə] театр
park [pɑ:k] парк
zoo [zu:] зоопарк
hospital ['hɒspɪtəl] больница
cinema ['sɪnəmə] кинотеатр
police station [pə'li:s 'steɪʃn]
полицейский участок
bus [bʌs] автобус
river ['rɪvə] река
square [skweə] площадь
museum [mju:'zi:əm] музей
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] церковь
cathedral [kə'θi:drəl] собор
palace ['pælɪs] дворец
castle ['kɑ:sl] замок
railway station ['reɪlweɪ] вокзал
street [stri:t] улица

pavement café – кафе со столиками на тротуаре

places of interest – интересные места

public spaces – общественные места

public transport system – система общественного транспорта

residential area – спальный район

tourist attraction – достопримечательность

traffic jam – затрудненное транспортное движение, «пробка» на дороге

upmarket shops – дорогие магазины

relaxed pace of life – неторопливый темп жизни

clean/crisp/pure air – чистый воздух

rural area – сельский район, местность

high unemployment rate – высокий уровень безработицы

feeling closer to nature – чувствовать себя/быть ближе к природе

low crime rate – низкий уровень преступности

neighbourhood – местный район/община в городе или в сельской местности

Задание 2. Актуализация лексического материала. Заполните пропуски словами по теме.

Russian cities.

My name is _____. I'm from _____. It's a large _____.

The _____ of Russia is Moscow. I live in _____. It's a big _____. There are many _____ and towns in Russia. The streets are _____ and _____ in Moscow. In the _____ you can see a lot _____, cars, big and tall _____. Our _____ is beautiful.

Russian countryside.

My name is _____. I'm from _____. It is a large _____. There are many _____, towns and _____ in Russia. Some _____ live in the _____. There are a lot of green _____ and hills, long blue _____ and nice green _____ with apple trees. You can see a lot of horses and _____ on the farms. The _____ in the country are nice and small. Our _____ is beautiful.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Have you got relatives in the village?
2. Have they got their own houses? Do they keep any animals?
3. How often do you visit them?
4. When do you like to visit them mostly (spring, autumn, summer, winter)? In what season people in a village have a lot of work to do?
5. Can you do any work in the village? Look at a list of words and make your own sentences about your abilities.

Лексика для использования: dig the garden, sweep the floor, weed the garden, milk the cow, mow and collect hay, graze cows, feed chickens, work on a farm

Задание 4. Аудирование. Прослушайте тексты и соедините говорящего и его место проживания.

Script:

Hi! My name is Misha. I live in a big city. You can see many beautiful tall houses here. There are many cars and people in the streets. The roads are wide and long.

Hello! My name is Ann. I live in the country. It's a nice place. The houses are not big. You can see a beautiful nature and many animals here. There are many gardens and fields in the country. There are cows and sheep in the fields.

Hi! My name is Oliver. I live in a little town. My town is very nice. There are many houses in my town, but they are not very tall. There are many parks with lots of trees and flowers in my town. I like to play in the park with my friends.

Задание 5. Прослушайте тексты еще раз, определите верны ли высказывания. Переделайте неверные утверждения так, чтобы они соответствовали информации текстов.

(Say if the sentences are True or False)

1. You can see many tall houses in a big city.
2. There are many cars in the streets of the country.
3. The roads are wide and long in the city.
4. You can see many animals in the country.
5. There are many fields in the city.
6. There are cows and sheep in the fields.

Задание 6. Активизация лексики в речи. Опишите картинки, используя лексику по теме. Используйте оборот There is (are)





Задание 7. Переведите слова в рамке. Прочтите текст, вставьте слова из рамки по смыслу. Переведите текст.

Пропуски с 1го по 8й

tasks traditional focus nearest part harder remote basic

A new report says living in a city makes it (1) _____ for people to concentrate. The research found that people who live in rural areas can (2) _____ better than people in urban areas. The study is from Goldsmiths College, which is (3) _____ of the University of London. Head researcher Dr Karina Linnell and her team studied how two groups of people did the same "thinking (4) _____ ". The team went to a (5) _____ part of Namibia, southwest Africa, to study the Himba tribe. Himba people live a very (6) _____ life in the desert, doing (7) _____ farming. The team also studied members of the same tribe who had moved to the (8) _____ town. Dr Linnell said the tribe who lived in the desert did much better on the tests than those in the town.

Пропуски с 9го по 16й

Certain century relocate based stop operate billions best

Dr Linnell's research may change the way companies (9) _____. In the future, workers may (10) _____ from cities to live and work in the countryside. Linnell said there are too many things around us in the city that (11) _____ us from thinking about one thing for a long time. This means we do not work at our (12) _____. She asked: "What if, for example, companies realised (13) _____ tasks would be better carried out by employees (14) _____ outside of the urban environment where their concentration ability is

better?" The past century has seen (15) _____ of people move from the countryside to big cities. If Dr Linnell's research is true, this (16) _____ might see many of those people return to the great outdoors.

Задание 8. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What is harder for people to do if they live in a city?
2. Who focuses better than people in urban areas?
3. How many groups of people did the research team study?
4. What kind of area did the team go to in Namibia?
5. Where did some members of the Himba tribe move to?
6. What might companies change in the future?
7. How many things are around us to stop us focusing on one thing?
8. Who might do tasks better outside of cities?
9. How many people moved to cities in the last century?
10. When might people return to the countryside?

Задание 9. Говорение. Составьте устное высказывание о месте, где вы живёте.

- a. I live in ...
- b. My village/city/town is big/small/old/modern/nice/beautiful/hospitable.
- c. In our village/city there are ...
- d. There are few/many streets in our village/city/town, they are ...
- e. In our village/city/town there is/are historical place/places ...
- f. Famous people of my village/city/town are ...
- g. The tradition of my village/city/town is to celebrate ...

Задание 10. Письмо. Напишите ответ своему другу по переписке. Прочтите письмо стимул, ответьте на вопросы друга и задайте ему 3 вопроса о месте, куда переехала его семья.

Dear Mike,

Thank you for your letter! Sorry that I haven't written to you but I have been busy.

My parents decided to move to the city. But it's a pity, of course, that they are selling our house in the village... If I were them, I wouldn't do that!

So, but life in a big city has its own good and bad moments, I should say. There are a lot of traffic jams, noise and the air is very polluted. But I'm sure my parents are thinking about my future because I'll get a good education there.

Even though, I am not for living in a big city, I think I'll adapt soon and I will be able to make good friends quickly because there a lot of people in the city.

What about you? Do you live in a city or in a countryside? Do you like this place, why? What is special about this place? What are the people there? What is your favorite place there, why?

Sorry, but I have to go now, I am very busy today (I have a lot to do today) ...

Best wishes,

Nina

Задание 11. Изучите лексику по теме «Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу».

TURN LEFT – поверните налево

TURN RIGHT – поверните направо

CROSS THE ROAD – перейдите дорогу

TAKE THE FIRST ON THE LEFT - поверните на первом повороте налево

TAKE THE SECOND ON THE RIGHT - поверните на втором повороте направо

GO STRAIGHT ON – идите прямо

Excuse me, could you tell me the way to... Простите, не могли бы вы подсказать дорогу к ...

Excuse me, how can I get to... Простите, как я могу добраться до ...

turn right / left – повернуть направо/ налево

take the first/ second turning on the left/ right – поверните на первом/ втором повороте налево/ направо

take bus number – сесть на автобус №

get there– добраться туда

go on foot – идти пешком

go straight – идти прямо

go up / down the street – идите вверх/ вниз по улице

go along the street – идти вдоль по улице

go across the street/ cross the street – переходить улицу

go by – идти мимо

go up to – идти до

at the corner – на углу

at the end of the street – в конце улицы

at the traffic lights – у светофора

on the left / right – слева / справа

over there – вон там

far from – далеко от

very near – очень близко

Задание 12. Ответьте на вопросы.

-Where can you buy aspirin?

-Where can you go and watch new films?

- Where can you rest and have a cup of coffee?

-Where can you stay if you are new to the area?

- Where can you buy books?

-Where can you buy bread?

-Where can you buy sport clothing?

-Where can you buy toys?

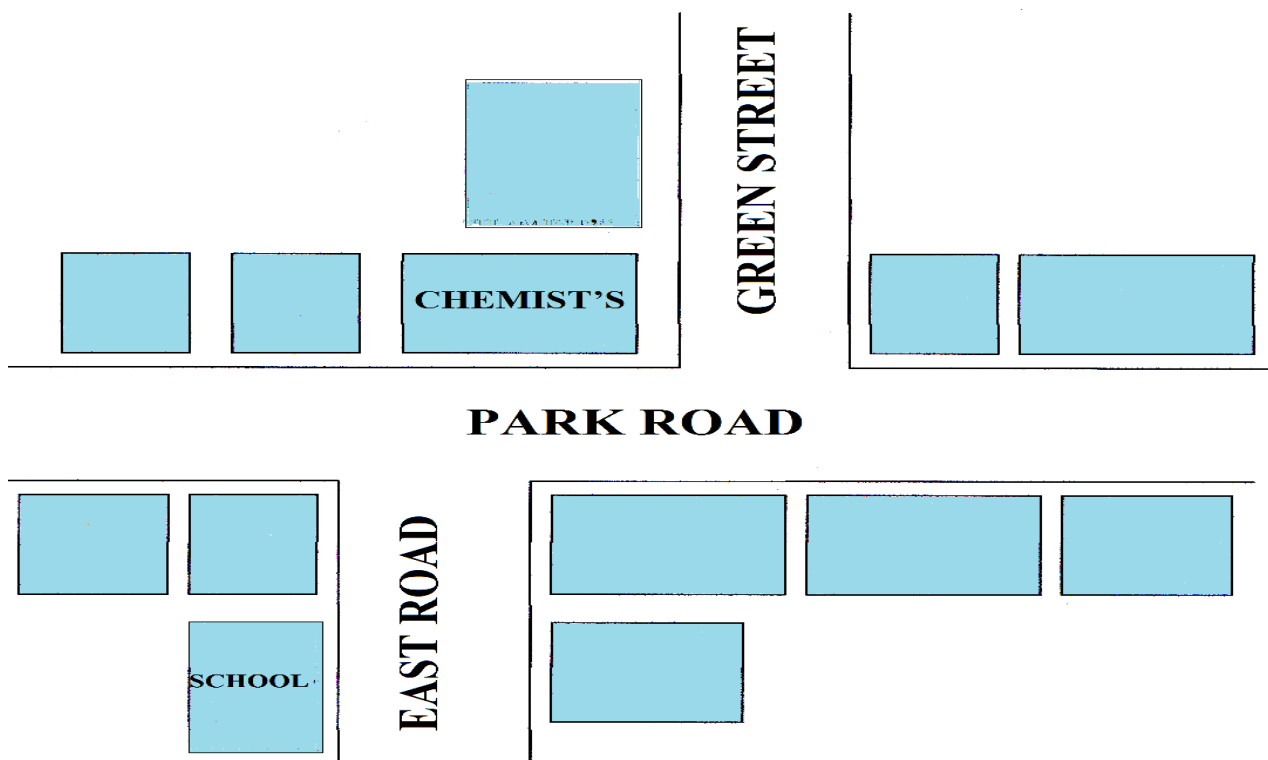
-Where can you take books, which you are need and you don't have at home?

-Where can you send or get letters?

(Pharmacy/chemist's, cinema, hotel, bookshop, bakery, sports shop, toy shop, department store/clothes shop/market, library, post office)

Задание 13. Посмотрите на не завершённую карту города, чтобы ее закончить
ученики должны задать учителю следующие вопросы и дорисовать карту согласно
ответам учителя.

- Where the bank is?
- Where the cinema is?
- Where the café is?
- Where the hotel is?
- Where the book shop is?
- Where the baker's is?
- Where the sports shop is?
- Where the toy shop is?
- Where the library is?
- Where the post office is?

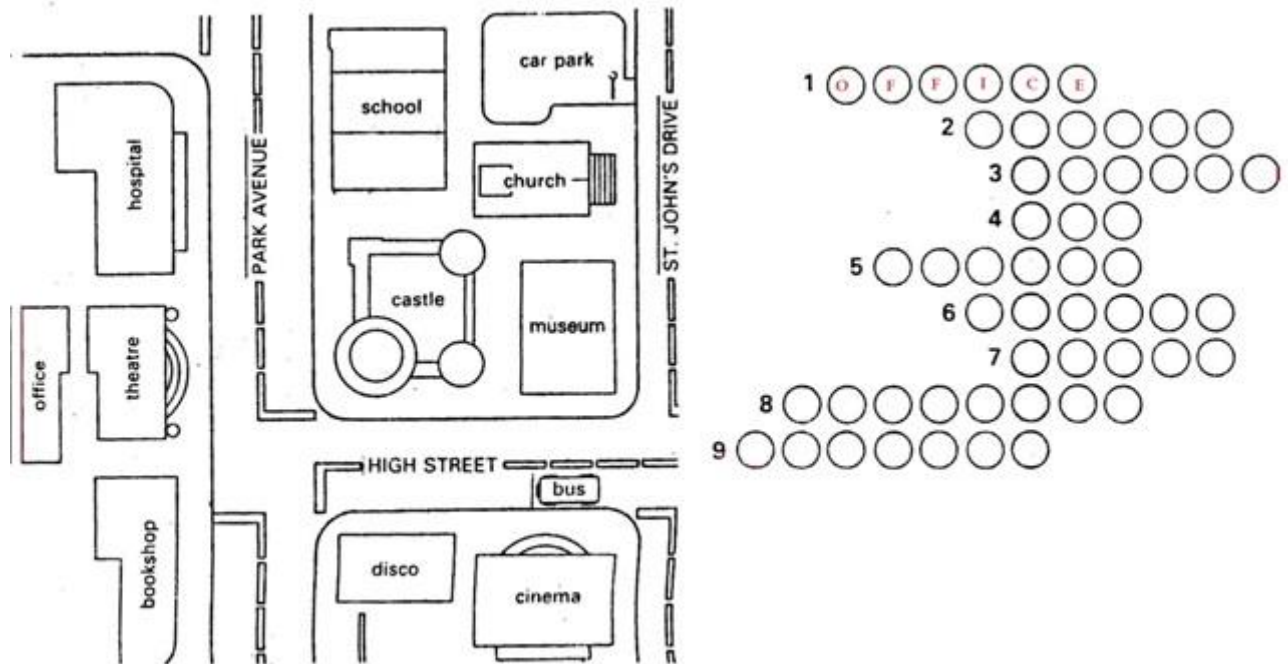


Учитель отвечает на вопросы учеников, помогая им заполнить карту

- 1) The BANK is next to the chemist's on Park Road
- 2) The CINEMA is opposite the bank on the corner of East Road.

- 3) The CAFÉ is next to the bank
- 4) The HOTEL is on the corner of East Road opposite the cinema
- 5) The BOOK SHOP is next to the cinema and opposite the café.
- 6) The BAKER'S is on the corner of Green Street opposite the Chemist's.
- 7) The SPORTS SHOP is behind the baker's on Park Street.
- 8) The TOY SHOP is opposite the sports shop.
- 9) The LIBRARY is on East Street opposite the school.
- 10) The POST OFFICE is between the hotel and the toy shop on Park Road.

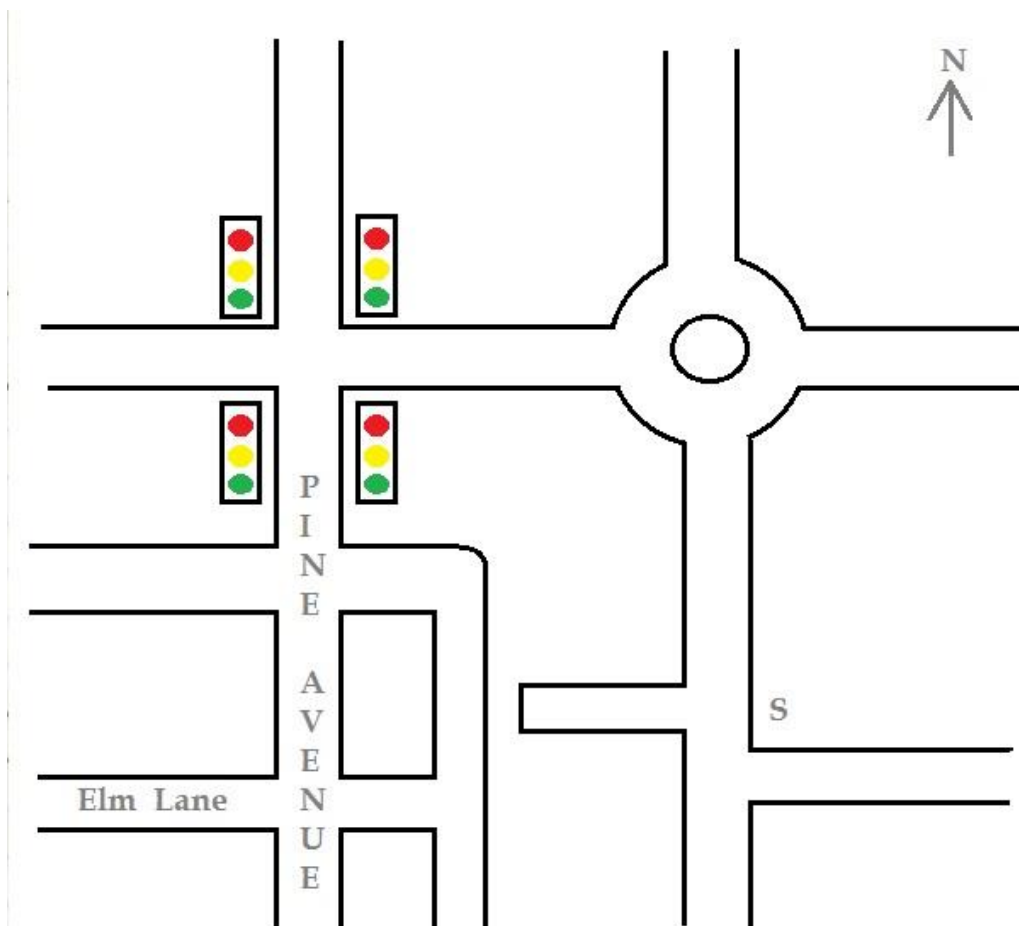
Задание 14. *Внимательно изучите план и заполните головоломку.*



1. It's behind the theatre.
2. It's on the corner of Park Avenue and the High Street.
3. It's opposite the cinema.
4. It's in front of the cinema.
5. It's between the museum and the car park.
6. It's in the High Street.
7. It's next to the cinema.
8. Go down the High Street to the theatre.
9. It's near the bookshop.

Задание 15. *Прочитайте текст, изобразите маршрут на плане, впишите названия улиц, обозначьте расположение школы, церкви и старого дерева.*

You are on the corner of Elm Lane and Pine Avenue. Turn right at the first lights. This is Oak Lane. Go straight on to a roundabout. Turn right at the roundabout. This is Ivy Street. There is a car park on the right, opposite a school. Go straight on and turn left at the stop sign. This is Plainfield Road. There are six houses in Plainfield Road. My house is on the right. It's number 6. It's next to an old tree and opposite a church.



Задание 16. Ответьте на вопросы по карте.

1. Is there a car park in Plainfield Road?
2. Are there houses in Plainfield Road?
3. Is there a school in Ivy Street?
4. Is the tree opposite the church?
5. Are the houses opposite the car park?

Задание 16. Дополните диалог, используя лексику и активные фразы урока. Разыграйте диалог в парах.

A Excuse me. Can you _____ me where Ivy Street is, please?

B Yes, of course. This _____ Elm Lane. Turn left at the traffic _____. _____ is Pine Avenue.

A Turn left. Yes.

B Go along Pine Avenue. At the traffic_____. _____ is Oak Lane. _____ straight to a roundabout. _____ right at the roundabout. This is _____ Street.

A Can I park there?

B Yes, _____ a car park _____ the school.

Задание 17. 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 18. 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 19. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и словосочетаниями.

Is situated

Was founded

Trees and flowers

Was born

Quite famous for

Learn about

Central part of

Around

Grow up

Переведите предложения, на русский язык

Домашнее задание. Подготовьте устное сообщение о своем городе, либо деревне.

Практическое занятие № 8-9
Тема: Культура страны, ее традиции и обычаи

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



Задание 13. 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 14. 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 15. 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 16. 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 17. 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 offers | 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 № 10

Тема: Знакомство. Приветствие. Прощание.

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

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

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

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

Задание 4. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту.

Задание 5. Составьте предложения с активной лексикой.

parents-родители
housewife-домохозяйка
younger-младшая
pensioner-пенсионер
tidy-опрятный
educated-образованный
favorite-любимый
to go in for spots
an aunt-тетя
an uncle-дядя
a cousin-кузен, кузина
duties-обязанности
to go shopping-ходить за покупками
to try-стараться, пытаться
to do well-успевать
to prefer-предпочитать
to spend-тратить, проводить
sometimes-иногда
an hour-час
fresh-свежий

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы.

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

Задание 7. Составьте рассказ о себе, заполнив пропуски.

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

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

Практическое занятие № 11

Тема: Представление себя и других. Внешность человека.

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.

Практическое занятие № 12-13

Тема: Представление себя и других. Описание характера.

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 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

Практические занятия № 14 -15
Тема: Магазины. Покупки.

Задание 1. Изучите активную лексику.

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

Задание 2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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

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

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

Nowadays it's becoming more and more popular to shop online. I'm firmly convinced that it's the most comfortable way. You just surf the Internet and look through the enormous range of goods. Moreover, you can compare prices and find a real bargain. Also, you can have your purchases delivered. It's amazingly easy and saves a lot of time and energy.

Thus, if you're not a fan of shopping like me, do it online.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do shops play an important role in our life?
2. Where do people go when they want to buy something?
3. What can we see through the shop-window?
4. What can we buy at the grocer's?
5. What can we buy at the baker's?
6. What can we buy at the greengrocer's?

7. What can we buy at the butcher's?
8. What can we buy at the confectioner's?
9. What can we buy at the footwear shop?
10. What can we buy at the bookseller's?
11. Where do the customers pay for the goods at the self-service shops?
12. What is a supermarket?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

Mum: Hello?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mum: Would you like fruit salad or watermelon?

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

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

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

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

Amy: OK. See you soon.

Mum: Bye!

Задание 6. Дополните диалог подходящими фразами:

- Are you being attended, Madam/
- ...
- We've got a rich choice of woolen suits of all shades. Will you try this one?
- ...
- Certainly. Here it is. Try it on. This way, please. Here is the fitting room
- ...
- I think so
- ...
- You may pay here. Thank you. Come again.

Задание 7. 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 Selfridge'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 that appears on the price tags. This is because there's a sales tax in America on everything except basic foods.

Задание 8. 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 9. 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 10. 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 11 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

Практическое занятие №16
Тема: Магазины, товары, покупки

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Trading is as old as mankind. The early civilizations of Mesopotamia or Egypt traded among themselves and with other people. Gradually, trade routes developed over land and sea. These were used to transport spices, salt, minerals and jewels over great distances.

In the 15th century Europeans started exploring the seas to find new trade routes to Asia. The Portuguese explored the coast of Africa, the Spanish, English and French set across the Atlantic and founded colonies in the New World.

In the 1700s the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. During the following two centuries it became the most powerful trading nation in the world. The British sold goods to its colonies and received raw materials from them.

During this era governments did not interfere much with free trade. As a result many owners became very rich. They kept all the money themselves and paid workers badly. In the first half of the 20th century World War I and the Great Depression led to the decline of world trade. Many governments introduced new plans to help their own companies' workers.

After the Second World War the big countries of the free world tried to improve free trade. Some have formed trading blocs that trade freely. The biggest of them are the European Union, NAFTA and South America's Mercosur. About 150 countries are members of the World Trade Organization, an institution that sets up rules for world trade.

Задание 2. Составьте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения

actual price фактическая цена

agency contract агентский договор

agreed price договорная цена

all-in price полная цена

allowance – reduction скидка

amount – sum сумма

amount of invoice сумма фактуры

approximate price примерная цена

article – item изделие

as per sample согласно образцу

assortment – range ассортимент

assortment of sizes ассортимент размеров

back order – outstanding order задержанный заказ; невыполненный заказ

backlog of orders невыполненные заказы

bargain торговая сделка; выгодная покупка

to bargain over the price торговаться о цене

batch – lot of goods партия товара

business card (GB) – calling card (US) визитная карточка

buy by instalments (GB) – to buy on the instalment plan (US) покупать в рассрочку

to buy for cash покупать за наличные

to buy in bulk – to buy wholesale делать оптовые закупки

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)

Практическое занятие № 17
Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Задание 1. 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 2. Составьте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения

retail organization организация (предприятие) розничной торговли

shop магазин

shopping area торговый центр

shopping mall крытый торговый центр

department store универсальный магазин

chain store один из филиалов, принадлежащих одной торгующей организации

mail-order firm фирма «товары почтой», торгующая по заказам, сделанным по каталогу

booth ларек

stall киоск

rag fair «толкучка»

shop-window (window display) витрина

to dress the shop-window оформлять витрину

show-case, case витрина-прилавок

counter прилавок

check-out point контрольный пункт

cash-desk касса

salesman (shop assistant) продавец

saleswoman продавщица

customer (shopper) покупатель

consumer потребитель

Домашнее задание: Подготовить пересказ текста (задание 1)

Практическое занятие №18

Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Many people dream of having their own business. But if you want this dream to come true, you should be hard-working, ambitious, self-disciplined and obsessed with your passion. Running your own business can give you a lot of benefits. And it seems a lot better than working for a boss for the rest of your life. If you want to be a successful businessman or a businesswoman, you should be self-organized. It's not as easy as it seems, as you should have many skills, know how to organize your time and to communicate effectively with different types of people. You also need a lot of patience in order to achieve your goals. And you should be strong enough to take responsibility for your actions.

As a kid, I used to dream that I would make a lot of money when got older. But now I realize that I don't have all the needed qualities for becoming a successful businessman. I wish I had these qualities. Then I would open a cozy bookshop.

I don't have any business idols, but I respect people who have passion in their heard and do everything possible to achieve their dreams. In my humble opinion I would be a good, kind and understanding boss for my employees, but I don't have the possibility to check it out.

Задание 2. Задайте 4 вопроса к тексту.

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| price | [praɪs] | цена |
| tax | [tæks] | налог |
| cost | [kɒst] | стоимость |
| organization | [ˌɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃən] | организация |
| economy | [i(:)'kɒnəmi] | экономика |
| bank | [bæŋk] | банк |
| agency | ['eɪdʒənsi] | агентство |
| store | [stɔ:] | магазин (склад) |
| fund | [fʌnd] | фонд |
| stock | [stɒk] | акция |
| loss | [lɒs] | ущерб |
| trade | [treɪd] | торговля |
| deal | [di:l] | сделка |
| bill | [bɪl] | счет (напр. в ресторане) |
| benefit | ['benɪfɪt] | выгода |
| firm | [fɜ:m] | фирма |
| management | ['mænɪdʒmənt] | управление (руководящий состав) |
| charge | [tʃɑ:ʒ] | плата (цена) |
| property | ['prɒpəti] | собственность |
| base | [beɪs] | база, основание |
| owner | ['əʊnə] | владелец |
| investment | [ɪn'vestmənt] | инвестиции |
| consumer | [kən'sju:mə] | потребитель |
| budget | ['bʌdʒɪt] | бюджет |
| agreement | [ə'ɡri:mənt] | соглашение |
| capital | ['kæpɪtl] | капитал |
| account | [ə'kaʊnt] | счет (в банке) |
| credit | ['kredit] | кредит |
| income | ['ɪnkʌm] | доход |
| insurance | [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] | страхование |
| sales | [seɪlz] | продажи |

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)

bank lending rates ставка ссудного процента банка
bank loan банковская ссуда
bank merger слияние банков; объединение банков
bank rate rise повышение банковской учетной ставки
bank sector банковский сектор
bank suretyship – bank guarantee банковское поручительство; банковская гарантия
bank transfer банковский трансферт

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)

Практическое занятие №19
Тема: Переговоры, разрешение конфликтных ситуаций

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

To be honest for many people work means only a source of income. People work to fend for themselves and to support their families. They work long hours and endure tight schedules. It is certainly bad. When someone doesn't like what he is doing, sooner or later he gets stressed or depressed.

I don't think that someone can be successful at work without taking pride in what he does.

People who really enjoy their occupation seem to be always happy. They can work all day long spending hours to explore new ideas. To be out of work for a long time makes such people sad and lonesome. They lose not only mass attention and respect but also their self-esteem.

Basically, unemployment for these people is devastating.

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

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения

ad или advert (сокращённо от advertisement) реклама, объявление

application form заявление

appointment встреча

CV (сокращённо от curriculum vitae) резюме

job description описание работы

interview интервью

job offer или offer of employment предложение работы

qualifications квалификации

to apply for a job подать заявление на работу

to accept an offer принять предложение

to reject an offer или to turn down an offer отказаться от предложения

to hire нанимать

job работа

career карьера

part-time неполная занятость

full-time полная занятость

shift work работа по графику

temporary временный

contract контракт

permanent постоянный

starting date дата начала работы

notice period срок для уведомления об увольнении (срок, за который сотрудник должен уведомить работодателя об уходе с занимаемой должности)

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста

Практическое занятие № 20-21

Тема: Рабочие совещания. Отношения внутри коллектива

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 3. Изучите активную лексику по теме

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

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

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

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

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

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

Br.: Have you got all necessary materials?

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

point, your prices are too high, I'm afraid.

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

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

Br.: When do you require the equipment?

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

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

I.: Of course. Is 11.00 convenient to you?

Br.: Any time you say.

I.: Good-bye.

Br.: Good-bye.

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

Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 8. Найдите ответы в тексте на следующие вопросы:

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

Задание 9. Вместо пропусков вставьте подходящее слово (transmit, nervous, information, animals).

1. Communication is the « ... system» of managing.
2. ... communications can be planned to some degree.
3. We are information seeking.
4. Whatever is written or said has a meaning that the communication intended to ...

Задание 10. Озглавьте каждый абзац текста

Задание 11. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту

Задание 12. Изучите активную лексику:

To receive- получать

Order- заказ

Consignment- партия товара

Delivery- доставка

Do not hesitate to contact us- обращайтесь к нам, не раздумывая

To look forward- ожидать с нетерпением

Задание 13. Напишите ответ на письмо:

Dear friend,

Thank you very much for your letter. You ask me about my family and how. I spend my free time. I live with my parents and my younger brother Peter. My mother likes cooking. She cooks very nice food-steaks, fried chicken, vegetables salads and cakes. On Sundays my grandparents often come to dinner to our place. My father likes sport and he plays football very well. Peter doesn't like sport. He never plays football with me. And how do you spend your free time?

Best wishes.

Your friend, John.

Задание 14. Прочитайте информацию и изучите активную лексику: How to fill out a form.

Form- бланк, форма, анкета

Application form- анкета поступающего на работу, бланк для заявления

First name=forename- имя

Last name=family name=surname- фамилия

Date of birth- дата рождения

Sex (male/female)- пол (муж/жен).

Present address- текущий адрес

Employment- занятие, работа

To list- составлять список, перечислять

Blank space- пробел, пропуск

To fill out- заполнять (анкету)

Personal reference- личная рекомендация

Weekly salary (wages)- недельная заработная плата

Age- возраст

Occupation- род занятий, профессия

Experience- опыт работы, стаж работы

Place of birth- место рождения

Nationality- гражданство (страна)

Native language- родной язык

Permanent address- постоянное место жительства

Emergency contact- с кем связаться в неопределенном случае

Задание 15. Заполните анкету о приеме на работу:

Образец анкеты, заполняемой при приеме на работу
An example of Application for Employment

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Present Address: _____

Tel. Number: _____

Indicate Dates You Attended School:

Elementary, From _____ to _____

High School, From _____ to _____

College, From _____ to _____

Other (Specify Type and Dates): _____

List Below All Present and Past Employment, Beginning with Most Recent

| | Company Name | From Mo/Yr | To Mo/Yr | Name of Supervisor | Reason for leaving | Weekly salary | Job description |
|----|--------------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) | | | | | | | |
| 2) | | | | | | | |
| 3) | | | | | | | |
| 4) | | | | | | | |
| 5) | | | | | | | |
| 6) | | | | | | | |

May we contact the employers listed above? _____

Indicate which ones you wish us to contact: _____

Remarks: _____

Домашнее задание. Заполните анкету для работы в одной из зарубежных компаний

Практическое занятие №22
Тема: Рабочие совещания. Отношения внутри коллектива

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите деловое письмо

Mr John Lewis
General Manager
Hoverny Ltd
4567 Snake street
Oakland, California

Howard Stanley
9034 Canyon Street
San Francisco, California
USA, 90345

October 01, 2015

Dear Mr Stanley,
October, 02 will be a remarkable day of your 10th anniversary as a member of Hoverny Ltd.
During these years of work you proved to be a loyal and qualified worker with great potential.
We recognize the contribution you make in our company success and wish to congratulate you upon your 10th anniversary.
With respect,
John Lewis,
General Manager

Задание 2. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения

absentee - отсутствующий; лицо, не присутствующее на собрании, встрече

agenda - повестка дня

agent - агент

agreement - договор, соглашение

attendee - человек, который присутствует на собрании, встрече

chairman / chairperson - председатель

commitment - обязательство

compromise - компромисс

condition - условие

conference - конференция

consensus - консенсус, согласие

contract - контракт, договор

counter-offer - встречное предложение

deadline - последний срок, крайний срок

deal - сделка, соглашение

know-how - ноу-хау, секреты производства

joint venture - совместное (смешанное) предприятие

objective - цель, задача

proposal - предложение

summary - краткое изложение, сводка

task - задача, задание

tender - письменное предложение, заявка

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

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

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

A: So how did you solve the problem?

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

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

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

A: It is great. Keep working this way.

Домашнее задание: Составьте деловое письмо (задание 1)

Практическое занятие №23-24

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

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Economy is a system which tries to balance the available resources of a country, including land, labour, capital and enterprise. The word “economy” derives from Greek language and means “household management”. Economy of a certain region or country is closely interlinked with such areas as culture, education, technological progress, history, political structure, legal systems, natural resources and ecology. These areas or factors set the conditions for the economy. That’s why some cultures create more productive economies and function better than others.

As for Russia, its economy strongly depends on its vast natural resources, such as gas, oil, coal and precious metals. The Russian economy is the 8th largest economy in the world. However, it has experienced great changes lately, as it has been affected by global economic crisis. The inflation rate in Russia is quite high and the prices are growing year by year. Unemployment and poverty still remain one of the serious economic problems. In spite of decline, Russia has various profitable branches of industry, for example, metallurgical, automobile, chemical, textile, agricultural, and else.

The British economy consists of the economies of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The economy of England is the largest of four countries because England is a highly industrialized country. It is an important producer of textiles and chemical products. The aerospace, defense and pharmaceutical industries play a key role in the development of British economy. There are also many poverty-stricken countries in the world, which are mainly situated in Africa. These countries are known as developing or less-developed countries. The economy in such countries is on a rather low level yet, but they are slowly developing.

Задание 2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту.

Задание 3. Выпишите из текста выделенные словосочетания и составьте предложения с ними.

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст

I would like to introduce my company. Our company is one of the largest and oldest car-manufacturing companies in Germany. We are manufacturing a wide range of cars for more than hundred years. Our range can suit various demands of our customers.

Я хочу представить вам свою компанию. Наша фирма является одним из крупнейших и старейших производителей автомобилей в Германии. Мы занимаемся производством широкой линейки автомобилей более ста лет подряд. Спектр нашей продукции может удовлетворить разнообразные потребности наших покупателей.

Our cars are manufactured in accordance with the highest international standards. They are sold in different countries of the world. The motors manufactured by our company are used not only in the automobile industry. We also deliver them for industrial, agricultural and scientific purposes. The most of our customers are pleased with the design and technical characteristics of our products.

Задание 5. Составьте 3 вопроса к тексту

Задание 6. Изучите активную лексику и составьте предложения

transfer ['trɪnsfɜː] 1) передача, передача в собственность; 2) уступка (имущества, права); 3) перевод (денежных сумм); 4) перечисление; 5) (бухг) перенос

voluntary ['vɒləntɪ(q)rɪ] 1) добровольный; 2) неоплачиваемый; безвозмездный (о работе); 3) намеренный, сознательный, умышленный

influence ['ɪnfluəns] влияние, воздействие

to contend [tu kɒn'tend] утверждать, заявлять (that)

to prevent (from)

[tu prɪ'vent frɒm] 1) предотвращать, предупреждать, предохранять; 2) мешать, препятствовать, не допускать

to coerce [tu kəʊ'ws] принуждать, принудить

hence [hens] 1) значит; 2) отсюда; 3) следовательно
coercion [kOu'WS(q)n] 1) принуждение, насилие, применение силы 2) сила принуждения; возможность принудить
to bargain [tu 'bRgIn] 1) торговаться о цене; 2) вести переговоры, договариваться; 3) заключить сделку; 4) прийти к соглашению, условиться (for), договориться
to compete [tu kqm'pJt] состязаться, соревноваться, конкурировать
defensive [dI'fensIv] защитный, оборонительный, оборонный, защищающий, направленный на защиту, защитительный
mode [mOud] 1) способ, метод; 2) образ действий; 3) режим
to engage [tu In'geIdZ] 1) нанимать (проводника, адвоката, прислугу); 2) заниматься чем-л. (in/on/with); 3) обязываться (oneself)
proactive [prOu'xktIv] 1) активный, прогрессивный; 2) ухудшающий;
compatible [kqm'pxtqbl] совместимый, сходный
entitlement [In'taItlmqnt] 1) право на что-л.; 2) документ о праве; 3) предоставление права
in accordance with [In q'kLd(q)ns wID] согласуясь с (чем-л.), в соответствии с (чем-л.)
valuation ['vxlju'eIS(q)n] оценка, определение ценности, стоимости
to retain [tu rI'teIn] 1) удерживать; 2) поддерживать; 3) сохранять
mutually beneficial ['mjHtjuqlI "benI'fIS(q)l] взаимовыгодный
to ordain [tu L'deIn] устанавливать в законодательном порядке, предписывать
to part [tu pRt] 1) разделять(ся), отделять(ся); 2) отдавать; 3) расставаться
equilibrium point ["JkwI'lIbrIqm pOInt] точка равновесия
in question [In 'kwestS(q)n] о котором идет речь
oversupply ['Ouvqsq'plaI] поставка, превышающая спрос или требование
to coincide [tu "kOuIn'sald] совпадать, совмещаться
to proffer [tu 'prOfq] предъявлять, представлять (документ в суд)
market failure ['mRkIt 'feIljq] трудности на рынке труда
perfect information ['pWfIkIt "Infq'meIS(q)n] полная информация

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте пересказ текста (задание 1)

Практическое занятие № 25-26

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

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 № 27-28

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

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 и составьте предложения

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.

Домашнее задание: Подготовьте монологическое сообщение

Практическое занятие №29-30
Тема: Финансовые учреждения, услуги

Задание 1. Изучите правило

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

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

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

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

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

Существуют три способа образования английских составных существительных:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Некоторые английские существительные образуют множественное число особым образом

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

Единственное и множественное число некоторых английских существительных совпадает

| Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|---------------|
| aircraft | aircraft |
| deer | deer |
| fish | fish |
| means | means |
| salmon | salmon |
| series | series |
| sheep | sheep |
| species | species |
| spacecraft | spacecraft |
| squid | squid |

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

Athletics

Billiards

Cards

Darts

Dominoes

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

Ethics

Gymnastics

Linguistics

Measles

News *Eg. The news is at six*

Physics

Politics

Rabies

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

Congratulations

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

Glasses

Goods
Jeans
Nail clippers
Outskirts
Pants
Savings
Scissors
Shorts Eg. *I like shorts, they are comfortable and easy to wear!*
Spectacles
Stairs
Steps
Thanks
Tropics
Trousers
Wages
Wits

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

Barracks
Crossroads Eg. *She's at a crossroads in her career.*
Headquarters
Means Eg. *What means of transport is she using?*

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

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

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

Accommodation
Advice Eg. *Let me give you some advice.*
Cement
Equipment
Fun
Furniture
Gold
Homework
Information
Knowledge
Lightning
Luck
Luggage/Baggage

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

Неисчисляемые существительные нельзя употреблять с неопределенным артиклем a/an, а также с числительными. Они не употребляются во множественном числе, а употребляются с выражениями количества - a bit/a litre/piece/ a lot of, (a) little или определяющими словами - my, her, some, any, no, the, this, that.
Eg. He bought a very expensive piece of furniture for his new apartment.
There's a glass of milk and a bar of chocolate in the fridge for you.
I found out an interesting piece of information.

Некоторые существительные можно употреблять как во множественном, так и в единственном числе. При этом меняется их значение.
Eg. I bought a new iron and an ironing board. compare: Iron rusts easily.
She poured some milk into a glass. compare: The table was made of hardened glass.
Would you like a chocolate? compare: Would you like some chocolate?

Иногда неисчисляемые существительные употребляются как исчисляемые со значением "мера" или "пример".
Eg. Can I have two teas and one coffee, please? (two cups of tea and one cup of coffee ...?)

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

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

Задание 3. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

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

Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He's got much information/informations about our travel.
2. He's going to buy some new trouser/trousers.

3. They are not going to buy new furniture/furnitures.
4. His hair/hairs is fair.
5. I'm going to buy new sunglass/sunglasses.
6. They gave us some advice/advices.

Задание 5. Поставьте существительные в предложениях во множественное число.

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

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения во множественном числе.

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

Задание 7. Перепишите предложения в единственном числе:

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

Домашнее задание: Перепишите предложения без ошибок:

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

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