

Государственное бюджетное
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«Кунгурский колледж агротехнологий и управления»



**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ**

ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ОУД.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность
базовой подготовки

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические рекомендации к выполнению практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначены для организации работы студентов первого курса очного отделения по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность

Согласно учебного плана обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка составляет 108 часов, в том числе 108 часов составляют практические занятия. В связи с практической направленностью дисциплины разработано 54 практические работы.

Практические работы позволяют закрепить, систематизировать и определить уровень знаний и умений.

Содержание программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлено на достижение следующих целей:

- понимание иностранного языка как средства межличностного и профессионального общения, инструмента познания, самообразования, социализации и самореализации в полиязычном и поликультурном мире;
- формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих: речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной и учебно-познавательной;
- развитие национального самосознания, общечеловеческих ценностей, стремления к лучшему пониманию культуры своего народа и народов стран изучаемого языка.

2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

Название раздела, темы	Номер, название практического занятия
Входное тестирование	- Лексико-грамматический тест - Устное собеседование
Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей	
Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи	1.Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. 2. Диалог знакомства. Личные, притяжательные, возвратные местоимения. 3. Отношение поколений в семье. 4. Описание внешности человека. Степени сравнения прилагательных. 5. Описание характера личности.
Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	6. Рабочий день. Present Simple 7. Досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых. 8.Контрольная работа
Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	9.Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Предлоги направления. 10. Как спросить и указать дорогу. Неопределённые местоимения. Модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах 11. Описание здания. Интерьер.оборот there is/are. Неопределённые местоимения some/any/one 12.Описание колледжа (кабинета иностранного языка).
Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	13. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров. Артикли: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой 14. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине. Множественное число имен существительных. 15. Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви. Количественные местоимения. 16. Известные магазины Лондона. 17.Контрольная работа
Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт	18. Физическая культура и спорт. 19. Еда полезная и вредная. Простое прошедшее время 20. Заболевания и их лечение. Present Progressive. 21. Здоровый образ жизни. Present Progressive.
Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.	22. Почему и как люди путешествуют. Инфинитив и его формы. 23. Путешествие на поезде. Неопределенные

	местоимения. 24. Путешествие на самолете. Степени сравнения наречий.
Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка	25. США. Статьи с географическими названиями 26. Вашингтон, его достопримечательности. Прошедшее совершенное действие 27. Из истории США. Прошедшее совершенное действие 28. Государственное устройство США, 29. Нью-Йорк. Достопримечательности. 30. Праздники США, их традиции. 31. Контрольная работа
Тема № 1.8 Россия	32. Россия. Географическое положение, климат, население. Статьи с географическими названиями 33. Национальные символы. Статьи. 34. Государственное устройство России. Прошедшее совершенное действие 35. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы 36. Традиции народов России. 37. Контрольная работа
Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей	
Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии	38. Основные понятия профессии юриста. Инфинитив. 39. Специфика работы юриста. Инфинитив. 40. Юридические профессии в Великобритании. Герундий. 41. Юридические профессии в США. Герундий, инфинитив.
Тема 2.2 Государственные учреждения, бизнес и услуги	42. Экономика России 43. Работа государственных учреждений. 44. Юридические услуги. Документация. 45. Контрольная работа
Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи	46. Роль науки в нашей жизни 47. Достижения науки. Страдательный залог (простые времена) 48. Современные информационные технологии. Страдательный залог 49. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности. Страдательный залог
Тема 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру	50. Известные ученые и их открытия в России. 51. Известные ученые и их открытия в России. 52. Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом 53. Грамматический обзор
Промежуточная аттестация	54. Дифференцированный зачет

3. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Критерии оценки выполнения фонетических и грамматических упражнений

Отметка «5» Задания выполнены на 90-100%

Отметка «4» Задания выполнены на 75-89%

Отметка «3» Задания выполнены на 50-74%

Отметка «2» Задания выполнены менее чем на 50%

Критерии оценки письменных развернутых ответов

Отметка «5» Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, применение лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи

Отметка «4» Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание текста незначительно затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.

Отметка «3» Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание текста затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики.

Отметка «2» Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.

Критерии оценки техники чтения

«5» Речь воспринимается легко: необоснованные паузы отсутствуют; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры, произношение слов практически без нарушений нормы; допускается не более 2-х фонетических ошибок;

«4» Речь воспринимается достаточно легко, однако присутствуют необоснованные паузы; фразовое ударение и интонационные контуры практически без нарушений нормы; допускается от 3 до 5 фонетических ошибок, в том числе 1-2 ошибки, искажающие смысл;

«3» Речь воспринимается достаточно легко, однако присутствуют необоснованные паузы; есть ошибки в фразовых ударениях и интонационных контурах; допускается от 5 до 7 фонетических ошибок, в том числе 3 ошибки, искажающие смысл;

«2» Речь не воспринимается из-за необоснованных пауз; неправильных фразовых ударений и искаженных интонационных контуров ИЛИ 8 и более фонетических ошибок.

Критерии оценки перевода текста

Оценка «отлично»

Перевод полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений текста оригинала, не содержит фактических ошибок. Терминология использована правильно.

Перевод отвечает системно-языковым нормам и стилю языка перевода.

Адекватно переданы культурные и функциональные параметры исходного текста.

Допускаются некоторые погрешности в форме предъявления перевода.

Оценка «хорошо»

Перевод полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений текста оригинала, допускается одна фактическая ошибка, при условии отсутствия потерь информации и стилистических погрешностей на других фрагментах текста.

Имеются несущественные погрешности в использовании терминологии.

Перевод в достаточной степени отвечает системно-языковым нормам и стилю языка перевода.

Культурные и функциональные параметры исходного текста в основном адекватно переданы.

Коммуникативное задание реализовано, но недостаточно оптимально.

Допускаются некоторые нарушения в форме предъявления перевода.

Оценка «удовлетворительно»

Перевод содержит фактические ошибки.

Низкая коммуникативность и плохая «читабельность» текста затрудняют его понимание рецептором.

При переводе терминологического аппарата не соблюден принцип единообразия.

В переводе нарушены системно-языковые нормы и стиль языка перевода.

Неадекватно решены проблемы реализации коммуникативного задания.

Имеются нарушения в форме предъявления перевода.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно»

Перевод содержит много фактических ошибок.

Нарушена полнота перевода, его эквивалентность и адекватность.

В переводе грубо нарушены системно-языковые нормы и стиль языка перевода.

Коммуникативное задание не выполнено.

Грубые нарушения в форме предъявления перевода.

Критерии оценки монологического и диалогического высказываний:

«5»

Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме, отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилизовое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.

Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.

Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.

Использованы разные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.

Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.

«4»

Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилизовое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.

Коммуникация немного затруднена.

Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.

Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.

Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

«3»

Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.

Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.

Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.

Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.

Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

«2»

Учащийся не понимает смысла задания. Аспекты указанные в задании не учтены.

Коммуникативная задача не решена.

Учащийся не может построить высказывание. Учащийся не может грамматически верно построить высказывание. Речь понять не возможно.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Тема: 1.Приветствие, прощание. Правила чтения. Звуки. Транскрипция. Глаголы to be, to have, to do

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков.

Студенты должны

уметь: произносить правильно согласные звуки, узнавать их в словах и правильно читать.

знать: артикуляцию согласных звуков и соответствующие им буквы и буквосочетания, спряжение глаголов to be, to have, to do

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1.Прочитайте и запишите правила чтения согласных букв и их сочетаний:

Чтение согласных буквосочетаний.

ck [k] black, stick

ng [ŋ] sing, bring, ring, reading

sh [ʃ] she, shop, fish

ph [f] phone, photograph

ph [v] nephew

[ð] this, that, the

th [θ] thank, thick

[t] Thames

wh [w] when, white, why

BUT: [h] Who

kn [n] know, knife

wr [r] write, wrong

gh [f] enough

gh [-] high

gn [n] sign

[s] possible

ss [ʒ] pressure

[sk] screen

sc [s] scene

nk [ŋk] think

[tʃ] chess

ch [k] chemistry

[ʒ] machine

tch [tʃ] match

qu [kw] question

Чтение букв C и G перед гласными e i y.

c [s] city, pencil, nice

Буквы	Типы слогов			
	I (открытый)	II (закрытый)	III (гласн. + г)	IV (гл. + г + гл.)
Aa	[eɪ] game	[æ] fact	[ɑ:] star	[eə] stare
Oo	[oʊ] pole	[ɒ:] hot	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] more
Ee	[i:] Pete	[e] send	[ə:] term	[iə] here
Ii	[aɪ] fine	[ɪ] win	[ə:] first	[aɪə] tired
Yy	style	gym	Byrd	tyre
Uu	[ju:] tune	[ʌ] club	[ə:] turn	[juə] cure

2. Распределите слова согласно их звучанию. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

that, month, then, thin, they, with, birthday, think, another, maths, bathroom, those, thing, tooth, fourth, weather, there, three, that, both, brother

[θ]	[ð]

Распределите слова согласно их звучанию. Если в слове сразу два звука, занесите его в обе колонки. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

size, say, sit, east, times, glasses, these, style, please, certainly, zoo, August, dress, places, suit, rose, husband, easy, words, always, police, pencil

[s]	[z]

Распределите слова согласно их звучанию. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

teacher, lounge, bridge, chair, large, chicken, cheap, juice, Dutch, language, chips, orange, cheese, dangerous, watch, coach, general, June, village, check, vegetable, page, question

[ʃ]	[dʒ]

4. Прочитайте слова и объясните, по какому типу слога они читаются.

a

- age, stage, date, face, trace, labour, navy, cradle, change, same
- bag, bad, man, back, black, act, action, latter, capital, match
- arch, march, sharp, 'army, part, car, charge, yard, large, art
- square, spare, 'parents, fare, com'pare, ware, pre'pare, care, Mary

e

- be, he, she, eve, even, scene, 'secret, com'plete, these, 'legal, mete
- men, yes, set, ac'cept, rent, 'enter, well, bed, 'petty, bed, Ted, Ben
- 'person, pre'fer, term, serve, 'German, herd, e'merge, 'mercy, con'fer
- here, 'era, 'period, 'series, mere, in'herent, 'hero, **sphere** [f], inter'fere,

I/y

1. my, bike, try, fine, nice, Mike, 'library, pro'vide, des'cribe, type
2. fit, city, finish, symbol, thick, thin, dig, bill, myth, 'sympathy
3. first, sir, girl, third, thirty, circle, dirty, firmly, birthday, myrtle
4. fire, wire, en'tire, de'sire, tired, hire, dire, shire, tyre

o

1. so, no, note, open, stone, vote, social, pro'pose, those, yoke, hope
2. stop, shot, lot, gone, job, doctor, long, strong, box, dog, fog, top
3. 'fortress, north, 'former, sport, 'order, short, ac'cording, horse, or
4. more, shore, 'story, be'fore, 'glory, store, ore, bore, tore, fore

u

1. use, 'student, duke, 'unit, 'duty, 'music, ac'cuse, tune, 'super, 'pupil
2. 'uncle, just, 'judges, Dutch, 'public, 'upper, dis'cuss, 'struggle, gun, cut
3. oc'cur, hurt, 'further, 'urgent, 'purpose, turn, burst, church, herd, burn
4. cure, 'curing, pure, lure, 'during, 'fury, dure, 'plural, en'dure, 'jury

5. Запишите правила чтения гласных диграфов и сочетаний.

1. **ai, ay** = [ei] wait, rain, mail, bail, main, ray, pay, may, bay, lay
air = [eə] hair, air, airplane, chair, pair, fair, lair
al + l(k) = [o:] fall, call, wall, small, ball, tall, talk, chalk, walk, balk
au, aw = [o:] 'autumn, Paul, pause, 'auto, auk, law, saw, dawn, maw, pawn
a + ss = [a:] class, glass, brass, pass
a + st = [a:] cast, fast, master, vast, past, last
a + sk = [a:] cask, basketball, task, bask, mask, ask
a + sp, a + ft = [a:] after, craft, grasp, draft
a + th = [a:] father, rather, lather, path, bath
2. **ea** = [i:] cheap, peak, sea, leaf, dean, mean, meat, team, bean
ee = [i:] feed, fee, speech, seek, need, feel, deep, meet, bee, keen
ea + d = [e] ready, bread, head, dead, 'meadow, 'dreadful
igh = [ei] eight, weigh, neigh, freight, weight, 'eigh'teen, eighty
ew = [ju:] few, pew, dew, mew; **1, r, j + ew** = [u:] flew, blew, grew, drew, jew
ey = [ei] they, grey, o'bey, 'diso'bey, con'vey
eer = [iə] 'pio'neer, ,engi'neer, veer, leer, deer, peer, beer
3. **ia, io** = [aiə] via, trial, dial, lion, liar, diary
i + ld, nd = [ai] child, wild, mild, find, mind, bind, kind
i + gh = [ai] high, higher, sight, sigh, right, might, light, night
4. **oa** = [əu] boat, coat, soap, load, toast, toad, coal
oi, oy = [oi] ap'point, coy, an'noy, toy, boy, oil, boil, toil, spoil
oo + k = [u] took, crook, shook, look, rook, nook, book, 'looking-glass
oo + 1, m, n = [u:] spoon, soon, moon, loom, doom, fool, pool, tool, tooth [θ]
o + ld = [əu] hold, sold, old, told, fold, bold, folk, toll
ou = [au] loud, found, sound, round, pound, a'bout, out, lous
ow + n = [au] town, down, brown, 'powder, cows, vow, bow, how, now, al'low
o + (m, n, v, th) = [ʌ] come, son, some, front, month, mother, brother, other, an'other, love, above, a'mong, 'company, done, govern, dove

6. Прочитайте слова с дифтонгами:

- dive five mine site bike line wide tie
- go hope, note, code nose rose so stone
- cube cute flute music tune fume, June, huge
- byte dry type sky spy, cry
- at hat apple cap back map cat Pat flag pan
- egg leg red ten end pet met net pen hen
- tip six pin film win kiss is pig big him his it win
- Am date face gate name plate game bake escape
- gyp Syn syntax lynx myth
- bus but nut cut sun hug ugly
- put bull pull Ku Klux Klan push
- see he she we be Pete tea sea theme
- stop dog not hot mob hop mom clock sock
- place, may, bottle, sort take, button, hot
- me, tea, true, truly, pure, tie, nice, tiny not
- bone, toe, pearl, turn, but, go, bag, pattern, flag, exam
- bed, message, first, him, pretend, met, hop, Syn, are, car, far, card
- pin, must, fur, bus, dirt, his, box, map, mom, sir, corn
- tip, pistol, six, hat, win, it, stop, dog, force, serve, girl, port
- at, apple, circle, cap, back, cat, flag, kiss, is, afford
- byte, cute, spy, flute, music, tune, sky, June, huge, film, big
- egg, party, curl, leg, red, ten, end, net, pen, verb
- Syntax, burn, bird, push, myth, clock, church
- Storm, ordinary, ugly, put, bull, pull, cry, dry
- Bus, but, cut, sun, hug, march, park, dark, type
- forehead note cure score pure shore more
- sure [ʃuə] date code stone Pete mine rose tea site wide line

5. Контрольное задание на все типы слогов. Прочитайте.

I. place, may, bottle, sort take, button, hot
me, tea, true, truly, pure, tie, nice, tiny not
bone, toe, pearl, turn, but, go, bag, pattern, flag, exam
bed, message, first, him, pretend, met, hop, Syn, are, car, far, card

II. pin, must, fur, bus, dirt, his, box, map, mom, sir, corn
tip, pistol, six, hat, win, it, stop, dog, force, serve, girl, port
at, apple, circle, cap, back, cat, flag, kiss, is, afford [ə'fɔ:d]
byte, cute, spy, flute, music, tune, sky, June, huge, film, big

III. egg, party, curl, leg, red, ten, end, net, pen, verb
Syntax, burn, bird, push, myth, clock, church [tʃɜ:ʃ]

Storm, ordinary, ugly, put, bull, pull, cry, dry
Bus, but, cut, sun, hug, march, park, dark, type

IV. hare [hɛə] here [hɪə] interfere [ˌɪntə'fɪə]
mere [mɪə] hire ['haɪə] tyre ['taɪə] dire ['daɪə]
byre ['baɪə] tire wire fire mire care prepare
lyre ['laɪə] core [kɔː] dare [dɛə] adore [ə'dɔː]

V. forehead note cure score pure shore more [mɔː]
sure [ʃʊə] date code stone Pete mine rose tea site wide line
am go face gate nose name plate game bake escape
see he she bike we be sea theme so tie hope five

6. Запишите слова по колонкам согласно их звучанию. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

train, try, write, boy, buy, break, Spain, coin, mistake, fly, find, cake, eight, toy, time, bye, enjoy,
point, day, light, table, plane, voice, ice, wine, right, case, radio, mile, great, night, my

[eɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɔɪ]
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ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Тема: Диалог знакомства. Местоимения личные, притяжательные,

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста.

Студент должен

знать: слова по теме «Знакомство», местоимения личные, притяжательные, возвратные

уметь: применить слова по теме в диалоге знакомства, применять в речи местоимения личные, притяжательные, возвратные

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги.

Диалог 1. Неформальное знакомство

John Smith: Hello, I'm John. I don't believe we've met. What's your name?

Megan Green: Nice to meet you, John. I'm Megan.

John Smith: Do you live here in New York?"

Megan Green: No, I'm just visiting. I'm from London. Do you live in New York?

John Smith: No, I'm also here visiting friends. What do you think about New York?

Megan Green: It's amazing.

Диалог 2. Формальное знакомство

John Smith: Pleased to meet you. My name is John Smith. I am a programmer at Google.

Megan Green: Pleased to meet you too. My name is Megan Green. How can I help you today?

John Smith: I'm designing a new app, and I'm looking for people to help with my project.

Megan Green: My specialty is design. I'd be happy to help. Here's my business card. Feel free to email me at the address listed here.

John Smith: Great. Here's my business card. Thank you for your time today, and I appreciate your help.

Диалог 3.

Carmen: Hi! My name's Carmen. What's your name?

Paula: I'm Paula.

Carmen: Are you a new student?

Paula: Yes, I am. I'm from Brazil. And where are you from?

Carmen: I'm from Spain.

Paula: Nice to meet you.

Carmen: Nice to meet you, too.

2. Составьте по аналогии свои диалоги

Повторите местоимения, запишите их в тетрадь.

личные местоимения		притяжательные прилагательные и местоимения		возвратные местоимения	указательные местоимения
в субъектном падеже (выступают в роли подлежащего)	в объектном падеже (выступают в роли дополнения)	притяжательные прилагательные употребляются перед существительным)	притяжательные местоимения абсолютной форме (заменяют существительное, употребляются самостоятельно)	субъект и объект действия совпадают	указывают на предмет в зависимости от его положения по отношению к говорящему
<i>I (я)</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>myself</i>	<i>this (этом)</i>
<i>you (ты)</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourself</i>	<i>that (там)</i>
<i>he (он)</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>himself</i>	<i>these (эти)</i>
<i>she (она)</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>herself</i>	<i>those (те)</i>
<i>it (неодуш.)</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>itself</i>	
<i>we (мы)</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>ourselves</i>	
<i>you (вы)</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourselves</i>	
<i>they (они)</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>	<i>themselves</i>	
<i>She plays.</i>	<i>I know her.</i>	<i>This is her book.</i>	<i>This book is hers.</i>	<i>She washed herself.</i>	<i>Those women are teachers.</i>

1. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

- The vase** is on the table.
- Mother** often sends **Ben** to buy milk.
- Are **Bess and Helen** ready to do **the work**?
- Nick and Ben** spend **their holidays** at the seaside.

5. **The man** is in the park.
6. **The managers** are not at work now.
7. **Helen and I** are good friends.
8. Is **Ben** at the lesson now?
9. Where is **the calculator**?
10. **The newspapers** are on the table.
11. **The child** is in the garden with **his mother**.
12. **Our parents** are always glad to see us.
13. **My brother and I** are good football players.
14. **Bess** knows **Ben**.
15. I see **the picture** very well.
16. **The students** have lectures every day.
17. **The boy** plays **football** every Sunday.
18. **The teacher** asks **the students**.
19. **The students** write **tests** every week.
20. Look at **the picture**!
21. I have **the book** at home.
22. **Max** wants to speak to **Helen**.

2. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

1. This is **Ben's** room.
2. This is **Helen's** hat.
3. Here is **my parents'** house.
4. **Nick's** mother is an economist.
5. Where is **my brother's** bag?
6. I like **Helen's** car.
7. **Ann's** books are on the table.
- 8 **This student's** sister is my friend.
9. **My sister's** house is not far from **Ben's** house.
10. Where is **the children's** room?
11. **Ann's** brothers study at the university.
12. **These boys'** fathers don't work at the factory.
13. Here is **my sister's** flat.

3. Измените следующие предложения по образцу, употребляя абсолютную форму притяжательных местоимений.

Образец:

This car is my car. This car is mine.

1. This calculator is my calculator.
2. Is this bicycle your bicycle?

3. These hats are her hats.
4. This room is their room.
5. This dog is our dog.
6. My flat is more comfortable than your flat.
7. Our house is near their house.
8. Which of the dictionaries is your dictionary?
9. Is this book his book?
10. Whose cat is this? Is it her cat or his cat?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 3

Тема: Отношения поколений в семье.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста.

Студент должен

знать: слова по теме «Семья»

уметь: применить слова по теме в рассказе о своей семье

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Practise the following words from the text:

household- семья, домашнее хозяйство

generation-поколение

to share-делить

dream-мечта

hope-надежда

possession-собственность

to respect- уважать

dignity-чувство собственного достоинства

privacy- личная жизнь

extended family-семья из нескольких поколений

trust- доверие

to bother- беспокоиться

trouble- проблема

valuable-значимый, ценный

to cheat- обманывать

to bridge-наводить мосты, преодолевать препятствия

generation gap- конфликт между поколениями

agreement- соглашение

protection- защита

dweller- обитатель, жилец

2. Read and translate these words combinations:

an essential part of the society, according to researches, four generations, for comfort and protection, to respect dwellers, to enjoy dignity, in an extended family, to be very valuable for somebody, to cheat teenagers, to bridge the generation gap, to come to an agreement, hopes and possessions.

3. Read and translate the text:

Family and Family Problems

A family is an essential part of our society. A family is a little world. According to researches, households of three or even four generations will become typical.

Firstly a family has things shared together like dreams, hopes and possessions. I think it is great. Besides, we need a family for comfort and protection.

Secondly a family is a place where they respect dwellers, a place where all members can enjoy the dignity of their own. Some people say that privacy is impossible in an extended family. But in my opinion trust is more important for a happy family than any other feature.

There are a lot of problems in an extended family, especially between brothers and sisters. They always treat one another badly. Of course, if you have a lot of brothers and sisters, there will be no privacy. But on the other hand, when you have no brothers or sisters, life becomes boring.

There a lot of problems and conflicts that appear between teenagers and their parents. They don't understand each other.

Parents always want their children to be clever and learn harder. They don't bother themselves to understand their children. They are always glad when their children have trouble with things that are very valuable for them.

Parents always cheat teenagers...They say that college is very important for us and to enter university we should have good marks in our diplomas.

But it's not what the children want. I think that it is necessary to bridge the generation gap, and children and parents must come to an agreement.

4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a generation gap? 2. How should we overcome it? 3. What family is extended? 4. Do you agree that an extended family is better? 5. Is your family an extended one or not? 6. What problems are there in an extended family? 7. Do you agree that parents often cheat you? 8. Do you think that college diploma with good results is important?

5. Give a short summary of the text.

6. Read the dialogue, act it and be ready to express your opinion:

A.: Do you think that having a family is important for a person?

B.: I think it is very important.

A.: Why is it so important?

B.: I think only in a family a person can develop to be a person.

A.: I also think that one's family is the place where a person can get support and understanding. Even if the whole world is against me, my family supports me. And I think that support and understanding are very important.

B.: I think so too.

A.: I also think that a family is so important because children learn how to behave at home, in the family circle. Mothers are our first teachers. Do you agree with this?

B.: Yes, I do. I believe that the family and especially mothers give us the love we need. When we feel bad, tired and exhausted, we come to our mothers.

A.: True. But there is another important moment in the question of a family. It is learning to care after somebody, to care for somebody. When we are young, we accept care of our parents and so learn to care for them and other people. Isn't it so?

B.: I think it is. It is also known that children try to copy or to avoid the relationships they had in the family when they were young. If they felt at ease with their parents, they will try to copy their parents' relationships. If they felt uncomfortable, they can even deny all relationships, don't want to marry and have children.

A.: I also think it is important if you are proud of your parents. In this case you want them to be proud of you and do your best to achieve the results they expect you to achieve.

B.: I think that's right.

A.: Another important thing is that a family makes you feel you are not alone. You are never lonely in a good family.

B.: I want to add that we learnt to be parents looking at our parents. There are no schools where people are taught to be parents. They learn it in their families.

A.: So there are many reasons why our families are so important for us.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 4

Тема: Описание внешности человека. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста.

Студент должен

знать: слова по теме «Внешность», правила образования степеней сравнения прилагательных и их правописание

уметь: применить слова по теме в описании внешности, образовывать степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the words and write the new once.

1. **like about** — нравиться в
What do you **like about** her?
2. **look like** — выглядеть
What does she **look like**?
3. **be like** — представлять из себя

What **is** her appearance **like**?

Не путайте выражения с глаголом *like*:

- like — нравиться
- be like — представлять из себя
- look like — выглядеть

Прилагательные (общее впечатление):

1. nice — милый
2. pretty — хорошенькая
3. beautiful — красивая (о женщине)
4. handsome — красивый (о мужчине)
5. good-looking — приятной внешности
6. plain — простой, ничем не примечательной внешности
7. ugly — неприятной внешности, безобразный

Чтобы ответить, используйте **конструкцию с глаголом BE**:

I _____ am ...
She / He is ...

ПРИМЕРЫ:

I am good-looking. — У меня привлекательная внешность.

She is beautiful. — Она красивая.

He is handsome. — Он красивый.

2. Remember some words

appearance — внешность

height [hait] — рост

tall — высокий

short — низкий

middle — sized — среднего роста

build — телосложение
thin — худой
fat — толстый
slim — стройный (о девушке)
hair colour — цвет волос
fair — светлые
dark — темные
black — черные
brown — коричневые
red — рыжие
blond — очень светлые
hair — волосы
short — короткие
long — длинные
straight — прямые
wavy — волнистые
curly — кудрявые
thick — густые
thin — редкие
eyes — глаза
big — большие
little — маленькие
green — зеленые
blue — голубые
brown (hazel) — карие
face — лицо
round — круглое
oval — овальное
nose — нос
long — длинный
straight — прямой
turned up — вздернутый
mouth — рот
lips — губы
teeth — зубы
ears — уши
forehead — лоб
neck — шея
legs — ноги
feet — ступни
hands — руки (кисти рук)

Помимо глагола BE для описания внешности нужно использовать глагол **HAVE**:

I have ...

She / He has ...

Пример

I have a round face.

She has long straight hair.

He has little green eyes.

Описание внешности

- This is a girl/ boy/ woman/ man/ creature.
- I think she / he is....
- She's/ He's goteyes.
- Her/ His face is....
- Her/ His hair is.....
- I like her/his.....

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is your **height**? — Какой у тебя рост?
2. What is your **build** like? — Какое у тебя телосложение?
3. What is your **hair colour**? — Какой у тебя цвет волос?
4. What is your **hair** like? — Какие у тебя волосы?
5. What are your **eyes** like? — Какие у тебя глаза?
6. What is your **face** like? — Какое у тебя лицо?
7. What is your **nose** like? — Какой у тебя нос?

4. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Susan is a short girl. She is thin. She has got long dark hair and a round face. Her eyes are blue and her nose is turned up. She looks pretty.

She has a brother. His name is John. John is a tall boy. He has got short fair hair and an oval face. His eyes are big and brown. He has big ears and his face looks funny.

5. Rewrite this text using complex sentences.

ОБРАЗЕЦ. Сьюзен — хорошенькая худенькая светловолосая девочка невысокого роста с круглым лицом, голубыми глазами и курносым носом.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

1. Односложные и двусложные прилагательные

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
small	smaller	the smallest
large	larger	the largest
big	bigger	the biggest
happy	happier	the happiest

2. Многосложные прилагательные

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
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interesting beautiful	more interesting more beautiful	the most interesting the most beautiful
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3. Особые случаи образования степеней сравнения

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good bad	better worse	the best the worst

6.Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных:

hot _____ long _____
clever _____ silly _____
red _____ black _____
thin _____ thick _____
nice _____ warm _____
merry _____ small _____
high _____ weak _____
wide _____ deep _____
important _____
wonderful _____
difficult _____
expensive _____

7.Употребите прилагательные в необходимой степени:

- The Vatican is _____ (small) country in the world.
- _____ (easy) way to travel around London is by bus or underground train.
- Jane has got _____ (long) hair than her sister.
- The _____ (high) mountains are in Scotland and Wales: Ben Nevis and Snow don.
- My _____ (old) brother is twenty-two.
- This book is _____ (interesting) than the red one.
- Tom is _____ (good) brined I have.
- Kate is _____ (old) than Bill and _____ (young) than Peter.
- Peter is _____ (old) child in the family.
- Peter is _____ (tall) than his father. He is _____ (tall) in the family.

8.Выберите правильную степень сравнения прилагательных:

- The opera theatre is one of . . . buildings in the city.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
- Mr. Green is ... than his wife
old b) older c) the oldest
- She is not as... as her sister
a) nice b) nicer c) the nicest
- Your hands are as ... as ice.
a) cold b) colder c) the coldest

5. She is ... than me
a) old b) older c) the oldest
6. She is ... girl under the sun.
a) happy b) the happiest c) happier

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 5

Тема: Описание характера личности

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста.

Студент должен

знать: слова по теме «Внешность», правила образования степеней сравнения прилагательных и их правописание

уметь: применить слова по теме в описании внешности, образовывать степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate.

People's character

People's character is influenced by environment rather than genetics. Do you agree or disagree? The discussion about people's behaviour and factors, which define human inclinations, has become very strained in society. There are some key factors, which provoke particular changes in human character, and these aspects can be divided into two groups: internal and external. The first group includes factors, such as people whom surround us, or life problems, which make people different. The second cluster of factors consists of various inherited qualities of character. However, it is important to outline that, from my point of view, the first one outweighs other factors.

Firstly, it is believed that friends are people who are the mirror, and pattern which can influence people's character or to change personality. There are some arguments, which prove this statement, such as the situation when people want to resemble their close friends, or to start sharing particular ideas because of friends' influence. At the same time, human inclinations can be changed by gaining new experience. For instance, many of my friends have changed significantly after graduation from the university in comparison with their first year at Alma Mater.

Secondly, the considerable number of facts suggests that inherited feature have a significant meaning for the human character. For instance, many children resemble their relatives not only in the colour of eyes, or the size of nose, but also they resemble their ancestors' behaviour. It is indisputable that this aspect occupies a considerable place in human behaviour. However, there are weaknesses of the described position, which are able to demolish introduced idea. For example, the history knows some evidence when children from Amazonia were brought up in Europe, and the character of these people resembles only partly the behaviour of their parents. In conclusion, it is sensible to emphasise the key points of the present essay. Internal and external factors are both influential, and they are able to change people's character. However, the

factors such as friends or experience play more significant role than inherited DNA. Finally, I believe that each person is the integral part of society, and this social community is the greatest tutor of mankind.

2. Complete the sentences

1. People's character is (1) by environment rather than (2)
2. The discussion about people's (3) and factors, which define human inclinations, has (4) very strained in society.
3. There are some key factors, which (5) particular changes in human character, and these aspects can be divided into (6): internal and external.
4. The first group includes factors, such as people whom (7), or life problems, which make people (8)
5. The second (9) of factors consists of various inherited (10) of character.
6. However, it is important (11) that, from my point of view, the first one outweighs other (12)
7. Firstly, it (13) that friends are people who are the mirror, and pattern which can (14) people's character or to change personality.
8. There are some arguments, which prove this (15), such as the situation when people want to resemble their close friends, or to start (16) particular ideas because of friends' influence.
9. At the same time, (17) inclinations can be changed by (18) ... new experience.
10. For (19), many of my friends have changed significantly after (20) from the university in comparison with their first year at Alma Mater.
11. Secondly, the (21) number of facts suggests that inherited feature have a (22) meaning for the human character.
12. For instance, many (23) resemble their relatives not only in the colour of eyes, or the size of nose, but also they (24) their ancestors' behaviour.
13. It is indisputable that (25) occupies a considerable place in human (26)
14. However, there are (27) of the described position, which are able to (28) introduced idea.
15. For example, the history knows some (29) when children from Amazonia were brought up in Europe, and the character of these people (30) only partly the behaviour of their parents.

2. Retell the text



Describe people in the picture

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 6

Тема: Рабочий день. Простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время. Предлоги времени

Цель: Развитие умения использовать в речи глаголы в Present Simple, Present Progressive., формирование лексических навыков чтения.

Студент должен

знать: новые слова, образование Present Simple, Present Progressive

Уметь: применять в Present Simple, Present Progressive в письменной и устной речи, отвечать на вопросы о своем рабочем дне.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

MY WORKING DAY

On weekdays I usually get up **nearly** six o'clock. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do **during** the day.

I make my bed, wash my face, put my clothes on and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. My mother usually prepares breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself. If I **prepare** my breakfast for my own, I should have to get up earlier. I do not like big breakfasts; I **prefer** a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Then I go to school. It is rather far from my house and I go there by bus. It takes me 15 minutes to get there by bus. I have classes **till** two or three o'clock, it **depends** on a week day. Then I come home and have dinner. I like a big dinner, because when I come home from school I am **hungry**.

After my dinner, I have a rest for **a couple** of hours and then I do my homework. If I have some **spare** time I do some work about the house. I **sweep** the floor, **wipe** the **dust** off the furniture and clean the **carpets** with the **vacuum-cleaner**. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping.

When I have free time I go for a walk with my friends or watch TV, or read books or play my favourite computer games. Then I have supper with my family. I like evenings very much, all members of our family get together after work and have the **opportunity** to talk and to discuss our family **affairs**.

Twice a week I go to the swimming-pool. As a rule, I haven't much time on my weekdays.

I usually go to bed at about eleven o'clock, sometimes at **midnight**.

2. Translate into English

1) Вставать; 2) заправлять постель; 3) умываться; 4) одеваться; 5) иногда; 6) готовить завтрак; 7) чашка кофе; 8) достаточно далеко от; 9) это занимает 15 минут; 10) ехать на автобусе; 11) зависеть от; 12) быть голодным; 13) отдыхать пару часов; 14) свободное время; 15) любимый; 16) обсуждать семейные дела; 17) дважды в неделю; 18) идти спать

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) When does the author get up?
- 2) What does he do after getting up?

- 3) What does he prefer for breakfast?
- 4) Where is the school?
- 5) How long does it take to get to the school?
- 6) How long do the classes last?
- 7) What does he do after dinner?
- 8) What kind of work does he do around the house?
- 9) How does the author spend his free time?
- 10) How often does he go to the swimming-pool?
- 11) At what time does he go to sleep?

4. Translate the sentences

- 1) Я просыпаюсь в 6 часов.
- 2) Я встаю в 6.15 утра.
- 3) Я делаю утреннюю зарядку, принимаю душ и иду завтракать.
- 4) На завтрак я обычно ем кашу и бутерброд с чаем.
- 5) После завтрака я заправляю постель, чищу зубы, одеваюсь и иду в колледж.
- 6) Дорога до колледжа занимает у меня 30 минут на автобусе.
- 7) Занятия начинаются в 8.30.
- 8) Обычно у нас 4 пары.
- 9) Мои любимые предметы – это русский и физкультура.
- 10) После уроков я обедаю и отдыхаю пару часов.
- 11) Вечером я делаю домашнюю работу, помогаю маме приготовить ужин.
- 12) Я люблю, когда вся семья собирается в гостиной за ужином, и мы обсуждаем свои семейные дела.
- 13) Когда у меня есть свободное время, я встречаюсь с друзьями, или играю в компьютер, или хожу в спортзал.
- 14) Я ложусь спать в 11.30.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

«+» подлежащее + V1

He, she, it + Vs

«-» подлежащее + do not (don't) + V1

He, she, it does not (doesn't)

«?» Do + подлежащее + V1?

Does

always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom

Примеры:

Summer follows spring.

I usually go away at weekends.

Do you hear the sounds of the bell?

Ann doesn't drink tea very often.

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в Present Simple:

1. My working day _____ (to begin) at seven o'clock.
2. My sister _____ (to get) up at eight o'clock.
3. She _____ (to go) to school in the afternoon.
4. My parents _____ (to leave) home at eight o'clock.
5. In the evening we _____ (to gather) in the living-room.
6. It _____ (to take) him two hours to do his homework.
7. She _____ (to speak) French well.

2. Напишите следующие предложения в 3-ем лице единственного числа:

1. I think I am ill.
He _____
2. They often visit their granny.
She _____
3. We live in Leeds.
She _____
4. You usually speak too quickly.
He _____
5. Do you like boiled potatoes?
He _____
6. Heavy trucks make a lot of noise.
It _____
7. His dogs always attack the neighbors.
It _____

3. Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной форме и образуйте все типы вопросов согласно схеме:

1. He knows French perfectly.

2. I understand everything he says.

3. She makes mistakes in spelling.

4. They enjoy their English lessons.

4. Задайте вопрос к предложению, используя вопросительные слова, данные в скобках:

1. I write to my parents. (How often?)

2. I have dinner in the evening. (What time usually?)

3. She works. (Where?)

4. I go to the Zoo. (How often?)

-
5. People do stupid thing. (Why?)
-
6. The motor breaks down. (How often?)
-

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

«+» **am**
подлежащее + is + Ving
are

«-» **am**
подлежащее + is + not + Ving
are

«?» **Am**
Is + подлежащее + Ving?
Are

Действие происходит в настоящий момент речи
(now, at present, at this moment)

Глаголы, не употребляемые во времени Continuous:

to see	видеть	to hear	слышать
to know	знать	to believe	верить
to doubt	сомневаться	to remember	запоминать
to understand	понимать	to want	желать, хотеть
to wish	желать	to love	любить
to like	нравиться	to dislike	не нравиться
to hate	ненавидеть	to prefer	предпочитать
to belong	принадлежность	to need	нуждаться

Примеры:

I am writing a letter now.

Tom is playing tennis at the sports ground.

Who is laughing so loudly? – We are.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в Present Progressive:

1. Timothy _____ (to feed) his dog.
2. Mr. Jones _____ (to clean) his yard.

3. What she _____ (to do) now? She _____ (to dance)
4. They _____ (to have) a big dinner together.
5. The old man _____ (to walk) about the room.
6. What they _____ (to talk) about?
7. John and his friends _____ (to go) to the library.
8. Our neighbors _____ (to wash) their car.

6. Закончите предложения, употребляя данные глаголы: get, become, change, improve, fall, increase, rise:

Example: The water level is rising very fast.

1. The price for food _____ at the moment.
2. He is still weak but he _____ stronger slowly.
3. These days life _____ more and more expensive.
4. The weather _____ every moment: now cold, now hot.
5. The cost of living _____. Every year things are more expensive.
6. Victor has gone to work in America. When he arrived, his English wasn't very good but now it _____.
7. The environment is already very bad and it _____.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 7

Тема: Досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых.

Цель: Развитие умения говорить на основе прочитанного.

Студент должен

Знать: слова по теме

Уметь: рассказывать о своих увлечениях с использованием новых слов по теме.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Найдите правильное слово (установите соответствие):

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Stamp | a. вязание |
| 2. Badge | b. шитьё одежды |
| 3. Knitting | c. альпинизм |
| 4. Dressmaking | d. бег трусцой |
| 5. Water-skiing | e. шитьё |
| 6. Coin | f. марка |
| 7. Mountain climbing | g. езда на велосипеде |
| 8. Jogging | h. досуг, время проведения |
| 9. Sewing | i. кружок |
| 10. Cycling | j. значок |
| 11. Shell | k. просмотр телепередач |
| 12. Pastime | l. садоводство |
| 13. Hobby group | m. монета |
| | n. народная музыка |
| | o. катание на водных лыжах |
| | p. ракушка |
| | q. музыкальный инструмент |
| | r. записывать |

14. Watching TV
15. Musical instrument
16. Folk music
17. Gardening
18. Record

2. Ответь на вопросы:

1. What is the most popular hobby in your country?

2. What is your best friend`s hobby?

3. What do your parents (grandparents) like to do in their?

3. Вставьте эти слова к соответствующим существительным: play, build, ride, sing, climb, plant, collect, take, design, manage, paint, look after.

1. _____ mountains
2. _____ vegetables
3. _____ folk songs
4. _____ the guitar
5. _____ a bike
6. _____ photographs
7. _____ badges
8. _____ a football club
9. _____ clothes
10. _____ houses
11. _____ a garden
12. _____ pictures

Write down new words. Learn them. Read the text and translate it.

Leisure

spend free time - проводить свободное время
 different way - различные способы
 rollerblade - роликовые коньки
 cricket - крикет
 go sailing - заниматься плаванием
 достопримечательность
 competitions - соревнования
 quiz nights - ночь викторины

surprisingly - удивительно
 horseracing - катание на лошади
 sculpture - скульптуры
 admission - вход
 attractions -
 to increase - возрастать

British people spend their free time in a lot of different ways. They do sport, they watch sport, they visit interesting places, and they have hobbies. Have you tried any of these?

What do you do in your free time? I like to watch television and listen to music a lot. But I do go on the Internet as well. I like to skateboard and rollerblade in my free time. I play rugby in my free time for Oxford Rugby Club. And I also play tennis. In my free time I usually play sport, which is usually tennis if the weather is nice or swimming.

I like playing rugby. I'm a member of a rugby team. I like swimming, playing tennis and football. I play football for a football team. I play a lot of tennis as well. I play rugby or cricket, or go sailing. I play sport, go into town, see my friends. In my free time I go to a drama group and a dance group.

So what are the top ten leisure activities in Britain? The most popular activity for British people outside their own home is ... going to the pub. Over the last ten or twenty years pubs have changed a lot.

People don't just go to the pub for a drink. Almost all pubs serve meals nowadays and many pubs have live music, karaoke competitions and quiz nights. The second most popular activity is going to a restaurant. And the third?

Young people, especially, like going out for fast food. The number of fast food restaurants in Britain has increased about 10 times since 1982. And after fast food? The fourth most popular activity is ... going to the library. Surprisingly, this is more popular than going to the cinema... although the number of people going to the cinema has almost doubled since 1980, and the number of cinemas has more than doubled, too.

Many people visit historic buildings. This is Kingston Lacey, a beautiful seventeenth century house with lovely gardens. Nearby is Corfe Castle. It is over one thousand years old and full of history. Short break holidays both abroad and in Britain are very popular. A lot of young people go to discos and nightclubs. And, of course, watching sport is a big free time activity.

Favourite sports include football ... horseracing ... and cricket, a traditional English sport. Art galleries and museums are popular, too. This is the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. The Ashmolean is the oldest museum in Britain and has been part of the University of Oxford since 1683. They have a wonderful collection here including these beautiful sculptures. 200,000 people visit this museum every year. Like many museums in Britain, admission is free

What other places do people like to visit? Almost 3 million people visit Alton Towers every year. This ride is called Nemesis. And this one is called Oblivion. Then there's Madame Tussaud's ... the Tower of London... Legoland ... and the London Eye. The London Eye opened in March 2000 and is one of London's most popular attractions.

But what do the British do at home in their free time? Well, listening to the radio or to CDs is popular. So is reading. And people spend a lot of time visiting or entertaining their friends and family. But the most popular activity? You've guessed it. It's watching TV.

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the most popular activity for British people outside their home?
2. What have many pubs and clubs nowadays?
3. What is the third and the fourth popular activities nowadays in Britain?
4. When has the number of people going to cinema increased?
5. What is the traditional British kind of sport?
6. Where you can find the Ashmolean Museum How many people visit this place every year?

7. What are the other popular activities of British people you know?

2. Mark the statements true, false or not stated.

1. British people don't have any hobbies.
2. Boys prefer sport in their free time.
3. Over the last ten or twenty years pubs in Britain don't change.
4. Visiting of library is more popular than visiting of cinema.
5. Favourite kinds of sports include football, ice hockey and cricket.
6. People have to pay for visiting of Ashmolean museum.
7. Oblivion is famous park of attractions.
8. The size of exhibits in Legoland is really big.

3. Make sentences in right order.

- a. Almost all pubs serve meals nowadays and many pubs have live music, karaoke competitions and quiz nights.
- b. They have a wonderful collection here including these beautiful sculptures.
- c. Have you tried any of these?
- d. The Ashmolean is the oldest museum in Britain and has been part of the University of Oxford since 1683.
- e. I play rugby in my free time for Oxford Rugby Club.
- f. In my free time I go to a drama group and a dance group.
- g. The London Eye opened in March 2000 and is one of London's most popular attractions.
- h. Like many museums in Britain, admission is free.

4. Match the name of attraction with translation.

a. Oxford Rugby Club	1. Музей Эшмола
b. The house Kingston Lacey	2. Башня Элтон
c. The Corfe Castle.	3. Дом Кингстон Лейси
e. The Ashmolean Museum	4. Замок Корф
f. The Alton Towers	5. Оксфордский клуб регби
g. The Tower of London.	6. Лондонское колесо обозрения
h. The London Eye	7. Лондонский Тауэр

5. Match the name of place with his picture.

a



b



c

d



1. The London Eye
2. The London Tower

3. Legoland
4. The house Kingston Lacey

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 8

Тема: Контрольная работа (см.КОС)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 9

Тема: Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Предлоги направления.

Цель: Формирование грамматических навыков говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Новые лексические единицы по теме, названия предлогов направления

Уметь: использовать новые слова (запрашивать и сообщать фактическую информацию), предлоги направления

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

Лексика:

an airport - аэропорт

a bus stop - остановка автобуса

a bus/coach - автобус

a bus station/terminal - автовокзал, автобусная станция

a gas/petrol station - заправка

parking - парковка

rent-a-car / car hire - аренда машин

a subway/underground - метро

a subway station - станция метро

a railway/train station - ж/д вокзал

a train - поезд

a taxi - такси

a bridge - мост

a corner - угол

a crossroads - перекресток

a pedestrian crossing - пешеходный переход

a pedestrian area - пешеходная зона

a street - улица
a square - площадь
a motel - мотель
a hotel - гостиница
an inn - небольшой отель
a bank - банк
a fire department - пожарная часть
a hospital - больница
a library - библиотека
a lost property office / lost and found - бюро находок
a post office - почта
a police station - отделение полиции
a school - школа
a shop - магазин
a tourist information office - учреждение, которое предоставляет справочную информацию туристам
a WC (water closet) - туалет
an art gallery - художественная галерея
a café - кафе
a cinema/movie theatre - кинотеатр
a circus - цирк
an exhibition - выставка
a restaurant - ресторан
a stadium - стадион
a swimming pool - бассейн
a theatre - театр
a zoo - зоопарк
a cathedral - собор
a church - церковь
a monument/memorial - памятник/монумент
a museum - музей
a park - парк
sights/places of interest - достопримечательности
downtown – деловой центр города
town outskirts – окраина города
a road – дорога
an avenue – проспект
a pavement/a sidewalk - тротуар
a pedestrian – пешеход
a pedestrian crossing – пешеходный переход
traffic lights – светофор
a road sign – дорожный знак
a corner – угол
a school - школа
a kindergarten – детский сад

a university - университет
 an institute – институт
 a shop/a store/a shopping centre/a supermarket – магазин, супермаркет
 a department store – универмаг
 a shopping mall/centre – торговый центр
 a food market – продуктовый рынок
 a greengrocery – фруктово-овощной магазин
 a chemist's/a pharmacy/a drugstore - аптека
 a beauty salon – салон красоты
 a hairdressing salon/a hairdresser's - парикмахерская
 a dental clinic/a dentist's – стоматологическая клиника
 a vet clinic – ветеринарная клиника
 a laundry – прачечная
 a dry-cleaner's – химчистка
 a cash machine/a cash dispenser - банкомат
 a river bank – набережная реки
 a beach – пляж
 block – корпус
 entrance –подъезд
 highway –шоссе
 lane –переулок
 drive –проезд
 dead-end street –тупик
 settlement –поселок
 village –село, деревня
 autonomous district –автономный округ
 postcode – почтовый индекс



London

London, the capital of Great Britain, is a very old town. It is two thousand years old. Many years ago London was a small town on the Thames. There were a lot of villages round it and after many years London and three hundred villages grew into a very large city. Some of the names of those villages you can find in the names of the streets in modern London — Kensington, Westminster and others.

There were many wars in those days and people from other countries came to Great Britain and destroyed London, but new houses of stone grew up.

London stands not far from the sea. Many ships from other countries came to the port of London and brought cotton, food and other things. Factories grew in London and other cities. Many shops were opened in the centre of London. In 1863 the first underground railway began to work. It was very short in those days.

Now London is a beautiful city with large squares and parks. London is one of the biggest cities in the world.

Choose the correct answer:

1. London, the capital of ...

a) Russia

b) USA

c) Great Britain

2. . It is ... thousand years old.

a) two

b) nine

c) ten

3. London is situated on the river ...

a) Lyne

b) Thames

c) Dee

Read the text and mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1. London stands not far from the sea.

2. It is two thousand years old.

3. Some of the names of those villages you can find in the names of the shops in modern London — Kensington, Westminster and others.

4. In 1864 the first underground railway began to work.

5. London is second of the biggest cities in the world.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 10

Тема: Как спросить и указать дорогу. Модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах.

Цель: Формирование грамматических навыков говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Новые лексические единицы по теме, модальные глаголы

Уметь: использовать новые слова (запрашивать и сообщать фактическую информацию), использовать в речи модальные глаголы

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Прочитайте предложения и выпишите в тетрадь.

Как спрашивать дорогу:

How can I get to...? - Как (мне) дойти до...?

Could you tell me the way..., please? - Не могли бы вы мне сказать, как (мне) доехать до ...?

take the stairs - пойти по лестнице

take the lift/elevator(USA) - поехать на лифте

Excuse me, can you help me, (please)? I have lost my way. - Извините, не могли бы Вы мне помочь, (пожалуйста)? Я потерялся.

Could you help me, please? I have got lost. - Не могли бы Вы мне помочь, пожалуйста? Я потерялся.

What is the name of this street? - Как называется эта улица?

Is there a pub near here? - Где-нибудь поблизости есть паб?

Where is the theatre situated? - Где находится театр?

Where is the restroom? - Где находится туалет?

Excuse me, do you know where the museum is? - Извините, Вы не знаете, где находится музей?

Excuse me, can you give me quick directions to the library? - Извините, не могли бы Вы подсказать мне, где находится библиотека?

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the train station? - Извините, не могли бы Вы подсказать мне, как добраться до вокзала?

Excuse me, how can I get to the nearest bank? - Извините, как я могу добраться до ближайшего банка?

Is this the way to the train station? - Это путь к ж/д вокзалу?

Which is the shortest way to the cinema? - Какой самый короткий путь к кино?

Excuse me, I am looking for the temple. Do you know where it is? - Извините, я ищу храм. Вы знаете, где он находится?

Excuse me, I am looking for a restaurant. - Do you know how to get there? - Извините, я ищу ресторан. Вы знаете, как до него добраться?

Could you show me on the map? - Не могли бы Вы показать мне на карте?

Is it far from here? - Это далеко отсюда?

Can I walk there from here? - Могу я дойти туда пешком?

go along (the beach) - идите вдоль (пляжа)

go past (the school) - идите мимо (школы)

turn right/left = go right/left = take a right/left - поверните направо/налево

turn right/left at (the cinema) - поверните направо/налево у (кинотеатра)

turn right/left into (the main road) - поверните направо/налево на (главную дорогу)

go ahead = go straight ahead = go straight on - идите прямо

across - на другой стороне улицы, через дорогу от

opposite - напротив

on your right/left - справа/слева от Вас

first/second turning on the left/right - первый/второй поворот налево/направо
 in front of - перед (напротив чего-то)
 It is not far from here.- Это недалеко отсюда.
 It is on Johnson Street.- Это на улице Джонсона.
 It is in front of the theatre. - Это перед театром.
 It is across the street. - Это через дорогу.
 Keep going. - Продолжайте идти прямо (в этом же направлении).
 Cross the street. - Перейдите на другую сторону улицы.
 The museum is opposite to the church. - Музей напротив церкви.
 The post office is on your right/left. - Почта справа/слева от Вас.
 Take the second turning on the left. - Поверните на втором повороте налево.
 Go along Johnson street until the restaurant. - Идите вдоль улицы Джонсона до ресторана.
 It is 20 minutes by car / on foot. - Это в 20 минутах езды на машине / ходьбы.
 Take the bus number six. - Сядьте на автобус номер шесть.

1. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:

1. - Excuse me, can you tell me where Bogdanovich Street is, please?
 - Take the second turn on the left, and then ask again.
 - Is it far?
 - No, it's only about 5 minutes walk.
 - Thanks a lot.
 - Not at all.

2. - Does this bus go to the station?
 - No, you'll have to get off at the Department store and take a 47.
 - Can you tell me where to get off?
 - It's the next stop but one.
 - Thank you.

3. - Excuse me, I'm afraid I'm lost. Can you help me?
 - Where do you want to go?
 - I am to be in Independence Square at 3 o'clock. I'm short of time.
 - Oh, yes. The quickest way to get there is by metro.
 - Is there a metro station here?
 - Yes, go straight as far as the park and there you'll see the metro station.
 - Thanks a lot.

2. Напишите свой полный адрес:

Building (№)
 Block ...
 Flat ...
 Entrance ...
 Floor ...
 Street
 Settlement/Village/Town/City ...

Region ...
Autonomous District ...
Postcode ...
Country ...

3. *Расшифруйте адреса:*

1. Mrs Mary Green
32, Godson Crescent, Kidderminster,
Worcestershire, UK, DY11 7JT

2. Scott Brown
5 Green Avenue, Apt. 3
Ann Arbor 48104
USA

3. Mr. William Smith
52 West Road, Apt. 10
London W2 4RH
UK

4. Sam Smith
67 Highhill Street., Apt. 20
Example City
Hampshire
AB123CD
United Kingdom

5. Jack James
24 Woodpark Road
Example City, CA 12345
UnitedStatesofAmerica

6. Dr. Tom Paul
North Bank, Ltd.
153 High Road, Suite 503
London, ABC123DE
United Kingdom

4. *Составьте диалог:*

What is your address?
Do you live far from the centre?
How long does it take you to get to...?
What transport do you take to get from ... to ... ?

Example: - What transport do you take to get from your college to the Library of Foreign

Literature?

I take the metro to the Taganskaya station and then go on foot.

5. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert “Music, help!” in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly? Sure. It’s situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubyanka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop. Thanks, Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubyanka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends – Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

Верны ли утверждения:

1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time.
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubyanka station.
5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubyanskaya Ploshchad.
6. It’s a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of you.
8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him.
9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.

6 . Расскажите как добраться до самых популярных мест в твоём городе, используя рисунок:

I live in ... (city), in ... (street).

... is ... my home.

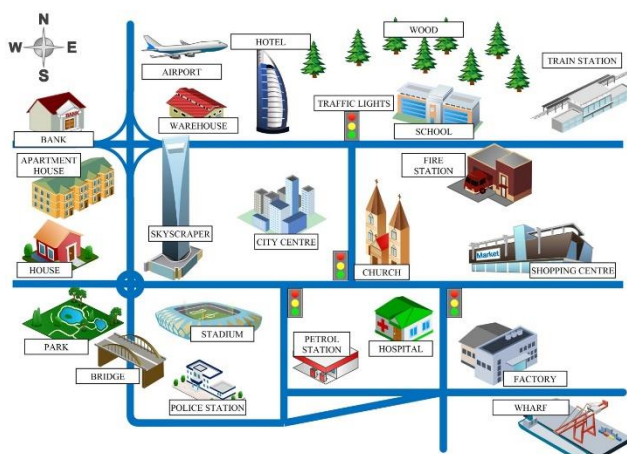
To get to the bus station ... (name) I ... (walk, take a bus No 246 etc).

It takes me ... minutes/ ... stops.

The bus is usually ... (crowded/ empty).

Then I get off the bus and turn ...

... is ... (on the left etc.)



7. Составьте диалоги, основываясь на следующих ситуациях:

Situation 1

Walking in the street, you meet a friend of yours who says that he is sick and tired of the London traffic, noise and bad air and that he is thinking of moving to a small town in the North.

Guide words I'm not surprised. How long have you been living in London? I think it's a good idea.

Situation 2

You are in a new(unknown to you)district of a large city looking for your friend's address. The houses around you – those traditional English homes – seem very alike. You ask a passer-by to help you find the place.

Guide words My friend's address is.... A normal two-storey house he said. I've just moved in myself. Try the third house on your left.

Situation 3

You are sorry to have missed your bus. You are afraid you might be late for work. Your colleague who lives in the same block of flats might also be late for work. But he comforts you.

Guidewords My luck!(Ну и везет же мне!(ирон).Just missed by a hair!(Опоздал буквально на секунду). We canstill make it. You needn't worry.

Situation 4

A stranger comes up to you and asks you the way to the central railway station. You give him the necessary directions.

Guidewords Go along this street as far as... Take the first turn on your left. Take bus 35 and then change for tram 16.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 11

Тема: Описание здания, интерьера.оборот there is/are. Неопределённые местоимения some/any/one

Цель: Совершенствование навыков чтения и говорения

Студент должен

Знать: новые слова по теме, неопределённые местоимения some/any/one

Уметь: описывать здание и интерьер с использованием оборота there is/are и местоимений some/any/one

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Remember the words and write down some of them

bedroom - спальня
kitchen - кухня
bathroom - ванная комната
bath - ванна
toilet - туалет
hall(entrance hall)- залл
dining-room - столовая
balcony - балкон
corridor - корридор
garage - гараж
driveway - подъезд к гаражу
fence - ограда, забор
iron-утюг
a table стол
a rug коврик
a floor пол
an armchair кресло
a chair стул
a lamp лампа
a window окно
curtains,
drapes, blinds занавески, шторы
Venetian blind,
jalousie жалюзи
a sofa, a couch диван
a pillow,
a cushionподушка
a ceiling потолок
a wall стена
a wall unit стенка
a TV set,
television телевизор
a video
cassette
recorder видеоманитофон
a fireplace камин
a sheet простыня
a blanket одеяло
a cupboard буфет

a cooker,	
an oven,	
a stove	печь, плита
folding-bed	раскладушка
sideboard	сервант
mirror	зеркало
a fridge	холодильник
bookcase	книжный шкаф
vacuum cleaner	пылесос
microwave oven	микроволновая печь
dishwasher	посудомоечная машина
washing machine	стиральная машина
air conditioner	кондиционер
electric heater	электрический
humidifier	увлажнитель воздуха
coffee-machine	кофеварка
an iron	утюг
a kitchen unit	кухонный комбайн

2. Read and translate the text

Welcome to my flat!

Welcome to my flat! The flat is in a new building. There are ten floors in it. My flat is on the floor seven. It is very big and very nice. There are four rooms, two bathrooms and a kitchen. The walls in the flat are yellow, but in the bathrooms they are white. The furniture is quite modern and comfortable. The sofa in the living-room is light-brown. The chairs and the table in the kitchen are red. The rooms are very light because the windows are big.

My bedroom is big, too. It is on the left of the kitchen. There is a bed, a wardrobe, a computer and two shelves with books here. The books are not very good because they are quite old. But the computer games are new and very interesting. The computer is a very important thing in my room. There is an armchair in front of the computer, it is black. My bag is under the table now and my cellphone is on the bed. My clothes are not in the wardrobe. Usually my room is very clean, but not today.

The kitchen is my favourite part in the flat. And especially the fridge. It is strange, but the fridge is not white, it's blue. And there is always a lot of food in it. The food is delicious. There are also many plates, cups and glasses in the cupboard.

There are two cheap shops on the street near the house. But the cafes in the district are expensive. Today is Saturday and all my family is in the cafe not far from home.

3. Answer the questions

1. Is the flat in a new or in an old building?
2. How many floors are there in the building?
3. What is the flat like? Is it big or small?
4. How many rooms are there in the flat?
5. What color are the walls in the flat?
6. Is the furniture old and uncomfortable?

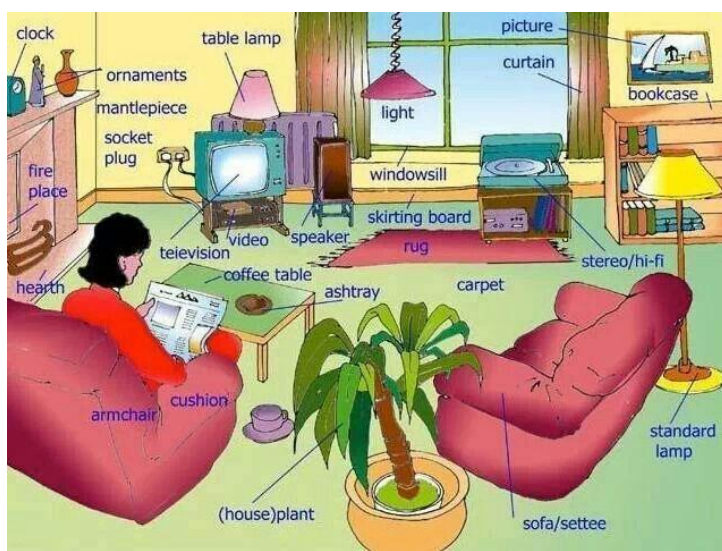
7. Is the sofa in the living-room dark brown?
8. Are the rooms light because the lamps are big?
4. Ask the questions

4.Translate into English

1. Магазины в городе очень дорогие;
2. Квартира очень современная;
3. Моя квартира всегда чистая;
4. В здании много этажей;
5. Это моя любимая компьютерная игра;
6. Недалеко от дома есть парк;
7. В шкафу обычно много одежды;
8. Твой телефон под кроватью? - Нет, мой телефон лежит в сумке;
9. Книги не новые, но они достаточно интересные;
10. Холодильник очень важная вещь на кухне.

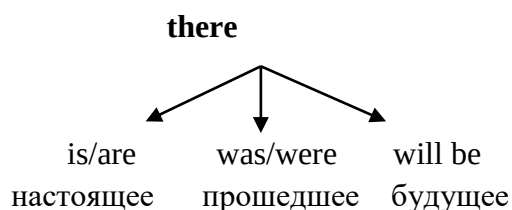
5.Describe the room using the constructions:

there is/ are ...what...where.



6.Describe your house (room)

Конструкция there is/are



МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ SOME, ANY, NO И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

Some обозначает некоторое количество

Употребление

Утвердительная форма We have got some dictionary

Отрицательная форма We have got no dictionary
We haven't got any dictionary

Вопросительная форма Have you got any dictionary

1. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some или any. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You will need _____ warm clothes there.
2. I don't have _____ money with me.
3. Please, give me _____ more coffee. – I'm sorry, but there isn't _____ more coffee.
4. I'm sorry, but I didn't have _____ time to prepare my lessons last night.
5. I didn't have _____ stamps, so I went to the post-office to buy _____.
6. Please, put _____ water in the vase, the flower are dying.
7. There are _____ famous museums in that city but we didn't have time to visit
8. The doctor gave me _____ medicine for my cough.
9. There aren't _____ students in the room at the moment.

2. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах.

1. There are some extra chairs in the next room.
2. He made some mistakes in spelling.
3. They have some pretty dresses in that store.
4. The teacher taught us some important rules of grammar.
5. We learned some new words in class yesterday.
6. There are some flowers in the yellow vase.
7. The doctor gave her some pills to take.
8. I bought some stamps at the post office
9. He told us about some of his experiences.

ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

some		any	
somebody	something	anybody	anything
кто-то	что-то	кто-то	что-то
no		every	
nobody	nothing	everybody	everything
никто	ничего	все (каждый)	все

3. Вставьте some, any, no или их производные:

1. Are there _____ cinemas or theatres in your town? – There aren't _____ cinemas - but there is a theatre festival in summer.
2. Is there _____ for young people – a zoo, interesting museums? – I'm sorry, there is _____ zoo in our town. But there are _____ museums, _____ discos and every three weeks there is a rock concert for young people here.

3. She has _____ sister, she has only brothers.
4. Do you know _____ about Chinese art?
5. They have _____ cousins in Minsk.
6. I have _____ good friends.
7. We did not know _____ about his problem: he told us _____.
8. Have you got _____ interesting books?
9. Have you _____ friends in America?
10. He has _____ English books in this bookcase.
11. Did you meet _____ on your way to school?
12. Have you got _____ pencils in your bag?
13. Do we have _____ chalk on the blackboard?
14. How could I know that he was ill? _____ told me _____.
15. She has _____ mistakes in her test.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 12

Тема: Описание колледжа (кабинета иностранного языка)

Цель: Совершенствование навыков чтения и говорения

Студент должен

Знать: новые слова по теме

Уметь: описывать кабинет с использованием оборота there is/are

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read this dialogue and translate it.

At My College

Alexei is going to leave school in a year, but he realizes that he must start thinking about further education right now, because it is essential to read for the exams well beforehand. So he asks his brother to tell him about his college and advise.

Alexei: Vlad, I want to ask you about college life. Is it different from school life?

Vlad: Well, it depends on what you are interested in. We, too, in college have lessons, and marks; teachers give us homework, and there are examinations and tests.

Alexei: Well, I see. But, then, is there any difference between a school and a college/

Vlad: Why, of course. First, at college we have special subjects in our curriculum. For example, if one is going to be a technician he or she will take physics, mathematics, programming and a lot of other things. It's really very interesting. Second, if you work regularly, attend all the lectures and seminars, and get good marks, you will be given a scholarship. If you are at the top of the group, and have excellent marks, the scholarship will be higher,

Alexei: It sounds very nice, I must say. Now, please, describe your usual day at college.

Vlad: Well, our day starts at half past eight. We have several lectures and seminars every day, and work in workshops. Students also can stay at college after classes to do research.

Alexei: How are students assessed

Vlad: We have exams and credit tests twice a year. But of course, it is important how you work during the year.

Alexei: What is the difference between an exam and a credit test?

Vlad: Well, you get marks for an exam, and when you take credit test, you'll get a «pass». Exams are usually taken at the end of the course of a subject. For example, if you take chemistry for a year and a half, you will have credit tests in chemistry at the end of two terms, and at the end of the third term you will take an exam.

Alexei: Is an exam more difficult, than a credit test?

Vlad: Not really. In fact, you have more time to read for an exam: you are given from two to five days to get ready, and you are not given a lot of time to get ready for a credit test. In general, it depends on the subject.

Alexei: Well, I see. Now, what about holidays? They are not the same as at school, are they?

Vlad: We have holidays only two times a year: two weeks in January and two months in summer.

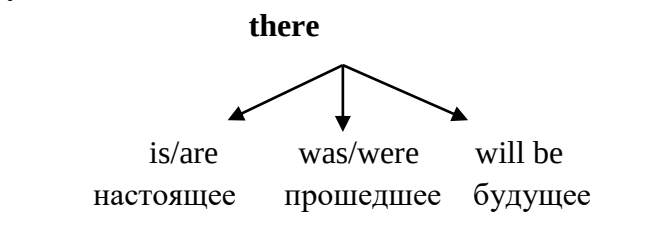
Alexei: Vlad , what are you going to do after you graduate?

Vlad: There is a good opportunity for those who get only excellent marks while they study. When we graduate, we can enter a university and continue our education there.

Alexei: The prospect is very nice. I wish you good luck, then. Do you advise me to enter this college, too?

Vlad: You know, it's up to you to decide. But I like my studies there, and I think I have made the right choice. Besides, I've got many friends in the college, and friendship is the best thing in the world!

Конструкция there is/are



ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 13

Тема: Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров. Артикли. Определенный и неопределенный артикли.

Цель: Совершенствование грамматических навыков.

Студент должен

Знать: случаи использования определенного и неопределенного артиклей, слова по теме.

Уметь: применять артикли в устной и письменной речи, слова по теме

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Places for Shopping:

1. supermarket — супермаркет
2. shopping centre — торговый центр
3. department store — универмаг
4. kiosk/ stall — киоск, ларек, палатка
5. newsagent's — газетный киоск
6. fair — ярмарка
7. rag fair — барахолка
8. boutique — маленький магазин модной одежды

Some other shops:

1. greengrocer's — овощной магазин
2. grocer's — бакалея
3. fishmonger's — рыбный
4. baker's — булочная
5. antique shop — антикварный магазин
6. art shop — художественная лавка
7. off-license shop — винный магазин
8. furniture shop — мебельный салон
9. jeweller's — ювелирный магазин
10. record shop — магазин грампластинок
11. china shop — магазин фарфоровой посуды

II. General Words:

1. shop-window — витрина
2. counter — прилавок
3. cash-desk — касса
4. cashier — кассир
5. salesman/woman — продавец
6. customer — покупатель
7. consumer — потребитель
8. consumer goods — потребительские товары
9. queue — очередь
10. to queue — стоять в очереди
11. bargain — торговаться
12. buy/ purchase/ shop for — покупать

13. display — показывать
14. sale — распродажа
15. be on sale — быть в продаже
16. be out of stock — не иметь в наличии
17. at a discount — со скидкой
18. change (small change) — сдача
19. pay in cash — платить наличными
20. receipt — чек
21. serve — обслуживать
22. wrap — заворачивать
23. run out of — закончиться
24. be out of stock — отсутствовать в наличии
25. sell out — распродать

III. Goods (товары):

1. books on art — книги по искусству
2. drugs/ medicines — лекарства
3. plant — растение
4. pot plant — комнатное растение
5. bouquet — букет
6. gardening tools — садовый инвентарь
7. sports equipment — спортивное снаряжение
8. file — папка для бумаг
9. felt-tip pen — фломастер
10. china — фарфор
11. newspapers — газеты
12. magazines — журналы
13. greeting cards — поздравительные открытки
14. posters — плакаты
15. envelopes — конверты
16. stamps — марки
17. perfume — духи

Useful phrases:

Can I help you? — Чем я могу Вам помочь?

What size are you? — Какой размер Вы носите?

Enter your PIN, please. — Введите ваш пин-код, пожалуйста.

Here is your change. — Это Ваша сдача.

This is on sale. — Это есть в продаже.

Does it fit all right? — Это Вам подходит?

What about this? — Как насчет этого?

Please, pay at the check-out. — Пожалуйста, оплатите на кассе.

It comes with three year guarantee. — Срок гарантии этой вещи — три года.

Yes, I'm looking for... — Мне нужно...

No, I'm just looking, thanks. — Нет, спасибо. Я просто смотрю.

I'm being served, thanks. — Спасибо. Меня уже обслуживают.
 Where is the fitting room? — Где примерочная?
 Ok, I'll take this one. — Хорошо, я это беру.
 No, I'll leave it thanks. — Нет, я не буду это брать.
 Show me this, please. — Покажите мне это, пожалуйста.
 What is the price of this dress/suit? — Сколько стоит это платье/костюм?
 How much is it? / How much does it cost? — Сколько это стоит?
 It's very expensive/cheap. — Это очень дорого/дешево.
 I would like to try it on. — Я бы хотел это примерить.
 May I try it on? — Можно это примерить?
 I would like another colour. — Мне хотелось бы другой цвет.
 I am size... — У меня ... размер.
 This is not my size. — Это не мой размер.
 Do you have a larger/smaller size? — У вас есть размер побольше/поменьше?
 I would like to pay in cash/credit card. — Я бы хотел расплатиться наличными.
 I would like to pay by credit card. — Я бы хотел расплатиться картой.

1. Read and translate the text

Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding

what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Questions:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ a (an).

Употребляется только перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

I am a student. Я студент (один из многих).

This is an apple. Это – яблоко (какое-то одно из многих).

С исчисляемыми существительными в ед. числе	Примеры
1. В значении любой, каждый	A pupil must do homework. A car is a comfortable means of transport.
2. После оборота there is/was/will be	There was a big garden behind the house.
3. Перед дополнением	He's got a car. We bought a house last year.
4. Перед именной частью составного именного сказуемого	His mother is a doctor. It's a nice film.
5. В восклицательных предложениях после <i>what, such</i>	<i>What a pretty girl!</i> He is <i>such a clever</i> boy!
6. В ряде устойчивых выражений, обозначающих однократные Действия	<i>to make a mistake</i> — сделать ошибку <i>to take a seat</i> — сесть <i>to give smb a lift</i> – подбросить кого-либо на машине <i>to go for a walk</i> - пойти на прогулку <i>to catch a cold</i> – простудиться <i>to give a look</i> — взглянуть <i>to have a rest</i> — отдохнуть

ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ

the происходит от указательного местоимения **that**. Часто переводится словами *этот, эта, это, эти*.

Употребляется перед существительными, как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

Со всеми типами существительных в ед. и мн. Числе	Примеры
Если слово упоминалось ранее	They have a new house. <i>The house</i> is

	very big.
Из контекста ясно, о чем идет речь	Did you like <i>the film</i> ?
Перед существительным, обозначающим единственный в своем роде предмет (<i>the sun, the moon, the earth, the world, the south, the north, the east, the west, the sky, the sea, the atmosphere, the capital</i>)	<i>The Earth</i> moves round the Sun. I'd like to travel round <i>the world</i> . Let's go to <i>the south</i> in summer. <i>The sky</i> is blue today. London is <i>the capital</i> of Great Britain.
При наличии порядкового числительного	John is always <i>the first person</i> to help everybody.
5. При наличии прилагательного в превосходной степени	It's <i>the best</i> book I have ever read.
Перед существительным в обобщающем значении (<i>класс предметов</i>)	<i>The giraffe</i> is a tall animal. <i>The bicycle</i> is an excellent means of transport.
Перед субстантивированными частями речи (прилагательные и причастия) в роли существительных	<i>The young</i> don't understand <i>the old</i> . <i>The homeless</i> and <i>the unemployed</i> need more help. <i>The Chinese</i> invented many important things.
При наличии ограничительных слов (<i>only, same, main, final, last, next, left/right, right/wrong</i>)	Your hat is <i>the same colour</i> as mine. It's <i>the only</i> way out. <i>The last train</i> leaves at 9 o'clock . Who'll be <i>the next</i> to read?

Артикль с названиями городских объектов

Артикль отсутствует	the
Улицы, площади, парки: Blackrock Road, Fifth Avenue, Tverskaya Street, Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park, Gorky Park.	Улица в Лондоне: <i>the Mall</i>
	Музеи, галереи: the British Museum, the Tate Gallery, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum
Театры: Covent Garden, Grand Opera	Театры, концертные залы, кинотеатры: the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Tchaikovsky Hall, the Odeon Cinema
Названия в притяжательном падеже: Maxim's, McDonald's	Дворцы, отели, рестораны, кафе, бары: the Winter Palace, the Hilton (Hotel), the Savoy, the Bombay Restaurant
Аэропорты, станции, мосты: Heathrow (Airport), Vnukovo (Airport), Victoria Station, Waterloo Bridge	

Церкви, соборы: Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Basil's Cathedral, St. John's Church	
-	Корабли, яхты, известные поезда: the Titanic, the Orient Express
-	Известные произведения архитектуры: the Sistine Chapel, the Taj Mahal, the Kremlin

1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

- We have ____ large ____ family.
- My granny often tells us ____ long ____ interesting ____ stories.
- My ____ father is ____ engineer. He works at ____ factory. ____ factory is large.
- My ____ mother is ____ doctor. She works at ____ large ____ hospital. She is at ____ work now.
- My ____ aunt is ____ teacher. She works at ____ school. ____ school is good. My ____ aunt is not at ____ school now. She is at ____ home. She is drinking ____ tea and eating ____ jam. ____ jam is sweet. I am at ____ home, too. I am drinking ____ tea and eating ____ sandwich. ____ sandwich is tasty.
- My sister is at ____ school. She is ____ pupil.
- My cousin has ____ big ____ black ____ cat. My cousin`s ____ cat has two ____ kittens. ____ cat likes ____ milk. ____ kitten like ____ milk, too
- I am ____ engineer.
- My ____ son is ____ pupil.
- He is ____ good ____ pupil.
- This is ____ house.
- This is my ____ pencil.
- You have some ____ pencils, but I have no ____ pencil. Give me ____ pencil, please.

Запомните следующие словосочетания, в которых артикль не употребляется:

at school after school from school
at home after work from work
at work

2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

- I have two ____ sister. My ____ sister are ____ students.
- We are at ____ home.
- My ____ brother is not at ____ home, he is at ____ school.
- My ____ mother is at ____ work. She is ____ doctor.
- I am not ____ doctor.

6. I have no _____ sister.
7. He is not _____ pilot.
8. I have thirty-two _____ teeth.
9. He has _____ child.
10. She has two _____ children. Her children are at _____ school.
11. Is your father at _____ home? – No, he is at _____ work.
12. Where is your _____ brother? – He is at _____ home.
13. There is _____ picture on _____ wall.
14. What is _____ date today? It is _____ seventh of _____ December.
15. _____ third lesson today is _____ lesson of English.
16. Pete, go to _____ blackboard.
17. After school I usually go _____ home.
18. My father always comes from _____ work late: at eight o'clock or at _____ half past right. But on _____ Friday he comes _____ home early: at half past four or at _____ quarter to five. On _____ Saturday and on _____ Sunday he does not go to _____ work.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 14

Тема: Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине. Множественное число имен существительных.

Цель: Развитие умения читать с целью понимания основного содержания.

Студент должен

Знать: новые лексические единицы по теме, правило образования множественного числа имен существительных.

Уметь: говорить на основе прочитанного.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

Visiting a supermarket

It's no wonder that out of all services (1), run for people, shop service is the most frequent. Shops are supplied with the necessary goods which people buy to keep themselves living. There are different types of shops in big cities, but lately supermarkets have become very popular.

A supermarket is a self-service (2) store offering a wide variety of food and household merchandise. It is larger in size and has a wider selection than a traditional grocery store (3). The supermarket typically comprises meat, canned goods (4) as well as various nonfood items such as housecleaning products, detergents, pet foods.

The traditional supermarket occupies a large amount of floor space, usually on a single level and is situated near a residential area in order to be convenient to consumers (5).

There is a large network of supermarkets in Russia. The most popular supermarkets are Furshet, Karavan, Rodyna, Silpo and others. As for me I usually do shopping in the Rodyna supermarket. Its popularity came about because of the excellent service and the large variety of

goods for sale. There are a lot of wonderful departments to visit: breads and bakery products, dairy products and eggs, meats, fish and sea foods, canned goods, cereals (6), fruit and vegetables. The cooking department is famous for its homemade dishes, fresh salads and delicious cakes.

One of my favourite departments in the Rodyna supermarket is the department of dairy products. Here you can buy different kinds of yogurt, milk, cottage cheese, cream and sour cream. The greengrocery department sells a good variety of vegetables and fruit: potatoes, carrots, onions, cabbage, oranges and tangerines, apples, pineapples, pears, grapes.

At the meat department we can buy lean (7) and fat meat: beef, pork, veal, poultry (8).

Supermarkets usually offer products at relatively low prices. But some products such as meat, fish, poultry are sold at lower prices at the market. Of course, the cheapest place to buy goods nowadays is the market. But you are to be careful about the quality of things there.

So, my choice is buying products at the supermarket, which is situated near my house.

2. Answer the questions

1. What do you usually buy at the shop?
2. Is there any supermarket near you home?
3. What departments are there in the nearest supermarket?
4. What is your favourite department?
- 5: What are the advantages of supermarkets?

3. Read the dialogues and translate.

1) 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!

4. Fill in the correct words from the list

could, loaves, greengrocer's, offer, credit, much, order

1. Can I have two of bread, please?
2. The large department stores a great variety of products.
3. You can buy fresh vegetables at this
4. I have the pills in this prescription, please?
5. I'd like to a bouquet of lilies, please.
6. Excuse me – How are these trousers?
7. Do you take a card?

4. Make up your own dialogue

Множественное число существительных

Правила образования множественного числа:

1. *Мн. число сущ. образуется путем прибавления окончания –s: a map – maps; a bike – bikes; a pen – pens.*
2. *Если слово заканчивается на буквы –s, –z, –ch, –sh, –x, то множественное число образуется путем добавления окончания –es: a bus – buses; a dress – dresses; a box – boxes.*
3. *Если слово заканчивается на –у, перед которой стоит согласная буква, то во мн. ч. –у меняется на –i и добавляется окончание –es: a city – cities; a factory – factories.*
4. *Если слово заканчивается на –у, перед которой стоит гласная буква, то просто добавляется окончание –s: a boy – boys; a day – days; a key – keys.*
5. *Существительные оканчивающиеся на –о, перед которой стоит согласная буква, мн. ч. образуется путем добавления окончания –es: a potato – potatoes; a hero – heroes (искл. a piano – pianos; a photo – photos)*
6. *Если слово заканчивается на –f, то –f меняется на –v и добавляется –es: a half – halves; a leaf – leaves (искл. a roof – roofs; a chief – chiefs; a proof – proofs)*
7. *Если слово заканчивается на –fe, то предпоследняя буква меняется на –v и добавляется –s: a wife – wives; a life – lives; a knife – knives*
8. *Ряд существительных образует множественное число не по правилам:*

a man – men	a tooth – teeth
a woman – women	a foot – feet
a child – children	a mouse – mice
a goose – geese	an ox – oxen
9. *Некоторые существительные употребляются только в единственном числе: news, information, knowledge, advice, money, progress, hair, fruit, gymnastics, mathematics*
10. *Некоторые существительные употребляются только во множественном числе: glasses, trousers, goods, cattle, shorts, pajamas, clothes, scissors, police, people.*

1. Образуй множественное число существительных:

Пример: policeman – policemen

1. sportsman – _____
2. valley – _____
3. thief – _____
11. berry - _____
12. child - _____
13. radio - _____

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 4. mouse – _____ | 14. tooth - _____ |
| 5. sheep – _____ | 15. woman - _____ |
| 6. wolf – _____ | 16. hero - _____ |
| 7. deep - _____ | 17. video - _____ |
| 8. shelf - _____ | 18. wife - _____ |
| 9. potato – _____ | 19. goose - _____ |
| 10. brush - _____ | 20. photo - _____ |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Ее советы очень полезны.
2. Математика – мой любимый предмет.
3. Ее одежда очень красива.
4. Какие новости?
5. Где деньги? – Они на столе.

3. Выберите правильное слов в каждом предложении:

1. _____ (million/millions) of people travel abroad and enjoy it.
2. I have there _____ (hundred/hundreds) books at home.
3. I know at least two _____ (dozen/dozens) places where we could go on holiday.
4. One can see _____ (thousand/thousands) of stars in the night sky.
5. Nick brought _____ (hundred/hundreds) of photos from the summer camp.
6. We have learned several _____ (hundred/hundreds) English words.
7. This car can do ten _____ (dozen/dozens) miles an hour.
8. The population of Great Britain is over fifty _____ (million/millions) people.
9. Moscow zoo has _____ (hundred/hundreds) of species of different birds.
10. There are only four _____ (hundred/hundreds) pupils in this college

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 15

Тема: Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви. Количественные местоимения

Цель: Развитие речевого умения (диалогическая форма речи)

Студент должен

Знать: Правило образования степеней сравнения наречий.

Уметь: Запрашивать и сообщать информацию, переходя с позиции спрашивающего на позицию отвечающего, правильно образовывать и применять в речи степени сравнения наречий.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Shopping for clothes

- May I see that skirt, please? ... Do you have it in black? I am looking for a skirt for a business meeting.
- No, sorry. We only have it in white and grey. I suggest a grey one.
- Thank you. OK then. May I try the grey skirt on?

- Sure you can. What size do you usually take?
- Mainly I wear a medium size.
- Here you are. The fitting room is on your left over there. So how is it?
- Mmm. I am afraid it's too short for me. Do you have it a bit longer?
- Let me check. I'll have a look. ... Well, here it is.
- Now it's really beautiful and comfy. I like it.
- Yes, it suits you. And its colour matches the colour of your hair.
- How much is it?
- It's on sale now. We sell it at 50 per cent discount and it's only 15 euros.
- Really? I'll take it. And I also need some office shoes to match the skirt. But not too expensive, please. I have a size 36 and I prefer heels.
- OK. I'll get them for you. ... So how do they fit?
- Oh, the shoes are too tight. Can I have a bigger size? ... Yes, these are cute and stylish.
- I agree with you, they look really nice on you, especially with your new skirt.
- I will buy them. Please, pack the shoes.
- OK. Will you pay by card or by cash?
- I want to pay by card. Here it is.
- OK. Would you put a signature on your receipt, please, and return a copy to me? Thank you for shopping at our store.

2. Write the conversations in the correct order

- 1) - Oh, OK. Can I try it on?
 - Yes, please. The changing rooms are over there.
 - How much is this T-shirt? I can't find the price.
 - Yes, of course. How can I help?
 - Excuse me. Could you help me, please?
 - Er, let me have a look. Here it is. It's £14.

- 2)- Medium. Would you like to try it on?
 - Yes, please.
 - Oh, it suits you perfectly.
 - What is the jacket made of?
 - Really? Ok, then. I'll buy it.
 - What size is it?
 - Excuse me. How much does this jacket cost?
 - It's £120.
 - It's made of leather.

3. Translate from Russian into English

Assistant: Эти брюки на распродаже. Сегодня последний день.

Customer: Oh, well. Hmm. I like the fashion and colour is also good.

Assistant: 40 фунтов на распродаже. Обычная цена 60 фунтов.

Customer: Oh. That's quite good. Have you got them in my size?

Assistant: Извините. У нас нет маленького размера. А как насчет этих брюк? Тот же фасон, только цвет черный.

Customer: Well, can I try them on?

Assistant: Sure. The changing rooms are on the left.

Customer: Вы принимаете чеки?

Assistant: Yes, of course.

Customer: Хорошо, я беру их.

4. Match up the shop with the appropriate goods

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. bookshop | a. a loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf |
| 2. newsagent's | b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers |
| 3. bakery | c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine |
| 4. butcher's | d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendent |
| 5. confectioner's | e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card |
| 6. greengrocer's | f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream |
| 7. chemist's | g. pralines, chocolate, cake |
| 8. florist's | h. books, novels, |
| 9. department store | i. fruits, vegetables, apples |
| 10. hair and beauty salon | j. lamb chops, ham, sausages |
| 11. jeweller's | k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock |
| 12. antique shop | l. shampoo, products, household chemicals |
| 13. supermarket | m. an old clock, bric-a-brac, silver bell |

5. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets

1. In Paris you can shop till you drop. Here there are **a lot of boutiques**, department stores, confectioner's, antique shops, hair and beauty salons, jeweller's.
2. **The shops** are open from 9 to 6 every day except Sunday.
3. The sales are usually in January and July in Brussels. I love this time because I can find some **bargains**.
4. This store is really big. In addition to fifteen bars and restaurants there is **a travel agent's**, a dry cleaner's and a bank.
5. They have **a good selection** and their prices are not so high, too.

6. Make up your own dialogue

Количественные местоимения (Cardinal Pronouns)

many и much, few и little

Указатели количества	Countable/ Исчисляемые	Uncountable/ Неисчисляемые
много	a lot of (many)	a lot of (much)
мало	few	little
немного (несколько)	a few	a little
Сколько...?	How many...?	How much...?

1. Вставьте *little/a little, few/a few*.

1. There is ... salad in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we can not go to the cinema. 5. The girl works very ..., so she knows nothing. 6. Mother gave us ... apples, we were very glad. 7. He did not like it at the camp: he had very ... friends at the camp. 8. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... people in it. 9. She left and returned in ... minutes. 10. I think you can spare me ... time now. 11. I am sorry I have seen ... plays by this author.

2. Вставьте *few, a few, little, a little*.

1. My sister likes... sugar in her tea, but I like a lot in mine. 2. There was still... time before the lesson began. 3. He has... knowledge of the subject. You'd better ask somebody else. 4. We got... pleasure from the trip, the weather was bad all the time. 5. Are there many vacant rooms in the hotel? -No, there are only.... 6. There is ... sunshine in this rainy place. 7. She said she wanted to buy ... rice and... oranges. 8. Do many people know about this new shop? - No, only....

3. Вставьте *much, many, little, a little, few, a few*.

1. I'd like to say . . . words about my traveling. 2. She gave him . . . water to wash his hands and face. 3. He had . . . English books at home, so he had to go to the library. 4. After the lesson everybody felt . . . tired. 5. Let's stay here . . . longer. I like it here. 6. There were . . . new words in the text and Peter spent . . . time learning them. 7. There was . . . sugar in the bowl, and we had to put . . . sugar there. 8. My mother knows German . . . and she can help you with the translation of this text. 9. When we walked . . . farther down the road we met another group of pupils. 10. Have you got . . . time before the lesson?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 16

Тема: Известные магазины Лондона

Цель: Развитие речевого умения (монолог)

Студент должен

Знать: новые слова по теме

Уметь: рассказывать о покупках

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

Shopping in London.

London has varied and extensive retail sector with approximately 30 000 shops. This sector ranges from major department stores to small specialists shops. Some types of shops are concentrated in particular areas. For instance, the King's Road in Chelsea is known for its fashion boutiques, Tottenham Court Road for electrical goods and computers, Charing Cross Road for its book shops and Savile Row for quality gentlemen's tailors.

There are also over 200 bustling street markets. Some of them also specialize in particular wares; for instance, Portobello Road in antiques, Petticoat Lane in second hand goods and Berwick Street in vegetables. Street markets do a thriving business.

London's largest market is Camden Lock.

The main shopping districts in the West End are around Oxford Street, Bond Street, Regent Street and Piccadilly. Other important central London shopping areas include Kensington High

Street and Knightsbridge, the site of London's famous department store, Harrods. There are also important regional shopping centers, outside central London, in places such as Croydon and Kingston or Enfield's retail of superstores.

Vocabulary

thrive [θraɪv] – процветать, преуспевать;
extensive [ɪks'tensɪv] – обширный;
varied ['veəriəd] – разнообразный;
bustling [bʌslɪŋ] – шумный;
approximately [ə'prɒksɪmɪtli] – приблизительно, приближенно;
antique [æn'ti:k] – старинная вещь, антикварная вещь;
retail ['ri:teɪl] – розничная продажа, розничный;
specialize ['speʃəlaɪz] – специализировать, специализироваться.

Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. How many shops are there in London?
2. How many streets are there in London?
3. Where are the main shopping districts in the West End?
4. What is the King's Road in Chelsea known for?
5. Where are important regional shopping centers?

Task 2. Match the words.

1. department a) famous
2. fashion b) bustling
3. goods and computers c) electrical
4. street markets d) shopping
5. districts e) boutiques

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with: in, of, from, with

1. Some types ... shops are concentrated in particular areas.
2. Some street markets specialize ... particular wares.
3. London has varied and extensive retail sector ... approximately 30 000 shops.
4. Extensive retail sector ranges ... major department stores to small specialists shops.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Торговый район.
2. Обширная розничная торговля.
3. Шумные уличные рынки.
4. Процветающий бизнес.
5. Торговые площади.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 17

Тема: Контрольная работа (см.КОС)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 18

Тема: Физическая культура и спорт.

Цель: Развитие умения читать (с целью извлечения конкретной информации и детального понимания содержания)

Студент должен

Знать: новые слова по теме.

Уметь: говорить на основе прочитанного

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Practice the following words from the text:

healthy way of life = healthy living — здоровый образ жизни

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

Healthy Way of Life

Text 1

Food we eat also influences our health. Nowadays people are very busy and they often eat in fast food restaurants as they don't have time to cook. Fast food is unhealthy. It is very *rich in calories (fatty)* and has a lot of *additives*. This food gives a lot of energy. But if you don't work it

out (израсходовать), it becomes fat in your body. The same is with chocolates, cakes and sweets. They have much fat and sugar.

People should *get rid of a habit of* eating fast food and *get into a habit of* eating organic food such as fruit, vegetables and fish.

There are other **bad habits**, which can *ruin our health*. It is smoking, drinking alcohol and using drugs.

Text 2

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

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

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

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

2. Answer the questions:

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

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 19

Тема: Еда полезная и вредная. Простое прошедшее время.

Цель: развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Новые слова по теме; правило образования простого прошедшего времени, случаи использования.

Уметь: Читать с целью извлечения конкретной информации, излагать собственную точку зрения; образовывать простое прошедшее время.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

Bad habits

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

But how to be healthy, when there are a lot of fatal temptations around us? Don't begin! Don't make the first cigarette inhalation, the first sip of alcohol! Everything begins so simply, but comes to the end with a trouble.

It was said so much about the harm of smoking. For a long time it has been proved, that smoking is not only reflected on the budget of a family, pollutes air, but also ruins our health. But, in spite of all that the number of smoking people is not diminished. And what is worse, not only the teens but also the junior schoolboys begin to smoke.

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

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

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

2. Answer the questions

1. What are the consequences of smoking?
2. When do people usually begin smoking?
3. Why do people begin to smoke? Give your reasons.
4. What another fatal habit combines with smoking?
5. What definition does the author give to the word alcohol?
6. What group of people is under a greater risk?

3. Finish the sentences

The health of a person is _____

Everything begins so simply, but _____

And what is worse, not only the teens

4. It is necessary to have _____

5. Having penetrated into an organism _____

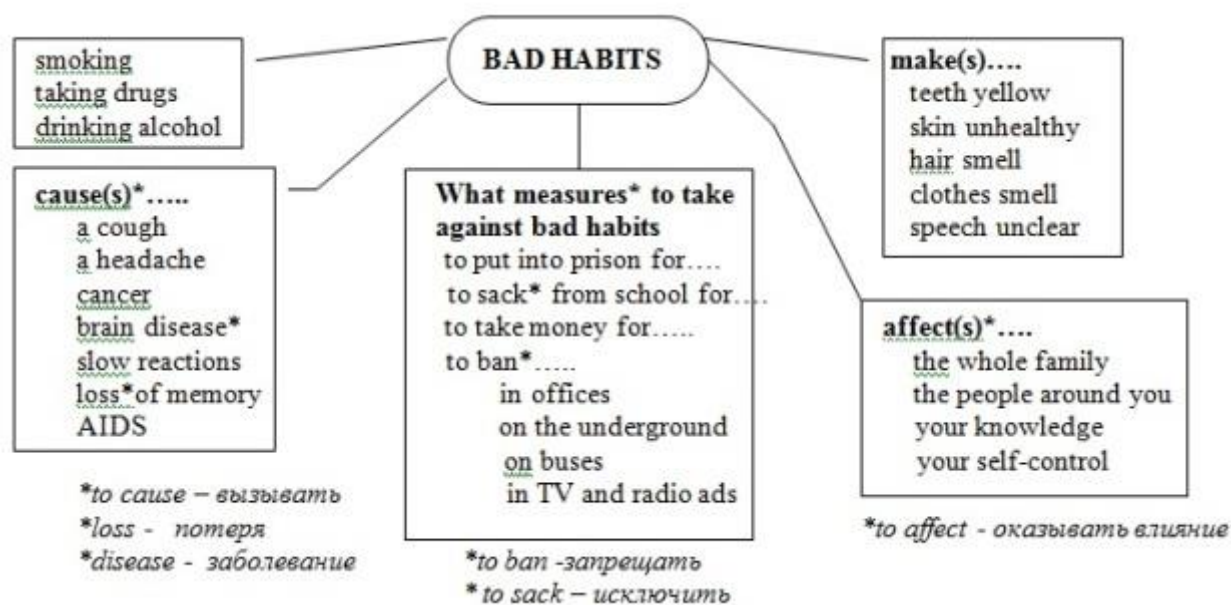
6. They ruin all human organs _____

4. Translate the following phrases into Russian

the main value
 cigarette inhalation
 ruins our health
 a harmless pastime
 suffer from smoking
 a poison
 harmful substances
 the usage of drugs
 further development and prosperity

5.Задание по активизации лексики по теме «Healthy Way of Life. Bad Habits»

- Name bad habits. Consult the table.
- Which arguments against bad habits seem most convincing to you? Place them in order of importance. Consult the table.
- Which of the arguments will you use to convince your friends or parents not to smoke or drink to much? Use the table.
- lead to (приводить) = cause (вызывать) = result in
- take measures – принимать меры
- argument – довод, аргумент
- convince – убеждать
- affect= influence – влиять



The Past Simple Tense

«+» подлежащее + Ved (2)

«-» подлежащее + did + not + V1

«?» Did + подлежащее + V1?

Yesterday, last year, last week, last Sunday, a year ago, the other day, in 1996

Примеры:

They collected a lot of stamps last year.

I didn't watch TV the day before yesterday.

Did she understand the play? – No, she didn't

1. Употребите глаголы данные в скобках в форме Past Simple:

1. We _____ (work) in our garden all day yesterday.
2. I _____ (listen) to the radio until twelve o'clock last night.
3. He always _____ (want) to learn English.
4. Ann and I _____ (talk) over the telephone yesterday.
5. They _____ (live) in France for many years.
6. The meeting _____ (last) about two hours.

2. Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме:

1. They stayed in Moscow all summer.
2. She planned her work well.
3. The crowd waited a long time to see the famous actor.
4. He worked in that Institute for many years.

3. Используйте глагол в скобках в Past Simple:

Yesterday Peter _____ (have) breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning. After breakfast _____ (walk) to school. In the morning he _____ (have) these classes: French, gymnastics and history.

At lunch time, Peter _____ (talk) to some of his friends, and in the afternoon he _____ (attend) the geometry and art classes. Then he _____ (walk) home, _____ (cleaned) his room, and _____ (listen) some music before dinner.

After dinner he _____ (watch) TV for about two hours. Then he _____ (study) for a little while and at about ten thirty, he _____ (undress) and _____ (go) to bed. It _____ (be) a busy day.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 20

Тема: Заболевания и их лечение. Present Progressive tense

Цель: Формирование лексических навыков говорения

Студент должен

Знать: Названия заболеваний, образование Present Progressive tense

Уметь: вести диалог «У врача», образовывать предложения в Present Progressive tense

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

Vocabulary:

1. hurt [hɜ:t] повреждение, рана, повредить, ранить
2. limb [lim] конечность

3. painful [ˈpeɪnful] болезненный, мучительный
4. be swollen [swəʊlən] быть напухшим, набухшим
5. fracture [ˈfræktʃə] перелом
6. sprain [spreɪn] растяжение связок
7. ought [ɔ:t] следует
8. injured [ˈɪndʒəd] раненый, ушибленный, обиженный.
9. stretcher [ˈstretʃə] носилки
10. wrist [rɪst] запястье
11. support [səˈpɔ:t] опора, поддержка
12. sling [slɪn] перевязь, поддерживать
13. bleeding [ˈbli:dɪŋ] кровотечение
14. edge [edʒ] край, кромка
15. bandage [ˈbændɪdʒ] бинт, повязка
16. plaster [ˈplɑ:stə] пластырь
17. wound [wu:nd] рана, ранение
18. tight [taɪt] плотный, тугой
19. anti-tetanus [æntiˈtetənəs] противостолбнячный
20. match [mætʃ] пара, подходить, ровня

1. Health. At the doctor's.

1. When we are ill, we call the doctor, and he examines us and diagnoses the illness (or disease). When we have a headache, a stomach ache, a sore throat, a cold or a pain in some part of the body, we call the doctor. He takes our temperature and our pulse. He examines our heart, our lungs, our stomach or the part of the body where we have a pain (the part, which hurts us) and tells us what is the matter with us. He says: "You have a slight temperature" or: "You have the flu" or: "You have caught a cold" or: "You have heart disease!"

The doctor prescribes medicine and gives us a prescription, which we take to the chemist, who makes up the medicine.

The doctor says: "I shall prescribe some medicines. You must take the prescription to the chemist and he will make up the medicine for you. Take the medicine twice or three times a day, before (or after) meals."

If you disobey the doctor you may get worse, and even die.

We must obey the doctor (we must follow his orders if we want to get better. If we have a temperature we must stay in bed and take the medicine he prescribes. If we cannot get better at home, we must go to hospital.

2. If you need an operation, for example if you have appendicitis a surgeon performs the operations on you. If we are too ill to walk, we go to a hospital in the ambulance. After our illness we can go to a sanatorium until we are strong again.

3. When we have toothache (when a tooth hurts us), we go to the dentist, the dentist examines our teeth. The dentist asks: "which tooth hurts you?" He says: "That tooth has a cavity. I must stop it (I must put in a filling). If the tooth is too bad the dentist extracts it.

to examine [ɪgˈzæmɪn] обследовать

to diagnose [ˈdaɪəgnəʊz] поставить диагноз

disease [diˈzi:z] заболевание

a headache [hedˈeɪk] головная боль

a stomach ache [ˈstʌməkeɪk] боль в желудке
 a sore throat [sɔːθrʌt] боль в горле
 a pain [peɪn] боль
 pulse [ˈpʌls] пульс
 lungs [ˈlʌnz] легкие
 hurt [hɜːt] болеть, причинять боль
 slight [slaɪt] легкий
 to prescribe [prɪˈskraɪb] прописывать
 to disobey [dɪsəˈbeɪ] не слушаться
 to obey [əˈbeɪ] слушаться (следовать советам)
 a surgeon [ˈsɜːʒən] хирург
 ambulance [ˈæmbjuːləns] машина скорой помощи
 sanatorium [ˈsæˌnəˈtɔːriəm] санаторий
 cavity [ˈkævɪti] дупло, полость
 to extract [ɪkstˈrækt] удалять

3. Answer the question:

1. When can you call a doctor?
2. What does the doctor examine?
3. What does he diagnose?
4. What does the doctor prescribe?
5. Where do you take the prescription to?
6. Will you get better if you do not obey the doctors orders?
7. What do you do when you have toothache (when a tooth hurts)?
8. When do you go to the dentist?
9. Does the dentist always extract bad teeth?
10. What does the dentist do if a tooth has a cavity? (He stops the cavity and puts in a filling)
11. What does a dentist give his patient before extracting a tooth? (an injection)

4. Read. Act.

Patient: Doctor, I have a bad headache and I have no appetite.

Doctor: Show me your tongue. Yes, you have a very nasty tongue. Have you a pain in the stomach?

Pat: Yes, doctor, sometimes, especially after meals.

Doc: I must examine your stomach... Does it hurt here?

Pat: No, not here.

Doc: Here?

Pat: Oh, yes. It does here.

Doc: You have digestion trouble. But it is not serious.

I shall prescribe some tablet. You must take two before each meal. Do not eat any roast meat or any heavy food. Eat boiled vegetables and milk puddings. You need not to go to bed, but do not overtire yourselves. If you follow my prescriptions, you will feel much better, tomorrow and in two or three days you will be quite well again.

9. Health. The Laws of Health

1. One of the first duties we owe to ourselves is to keep our bodies in perfect health. If our body suffers from any disorder our mind suffers with it, and we are unfit to perform those duties which are required of us in social life.

There are certain laws of health which deserve particular attention and they are so simple that even a child can learn them.

We must remember that a constant supply of pure fresh air, perfect cleanliness, including our body, our house and our environment, moderation in eating and drinking, reasonable hours of labour and rest and many other essentials lay the foundations of good health and long life.

We must not forget about the evils of intemperance, especially of alcohol, overeating and some others.

Most essential for our body is food.

Different food helps our body in different ways. Some food helps our body grow. Other food gives us energy. There are four main food groups: the fruit and vegetable group, the meat group, the milk group and the bread and cereal group.

You should eat fruit and vegetables four or more times every day. It helps your eyes, skin and teeth.

There is more to the meat group than just meat. Fish and eggs are in this food group. Chicken and turkey are too. So are nuts and beans. All this food helps you grow and be strong. You need eating it twice a day.

Food in the milk group helps your teeth and bones stay healthy. You should eat dairy products every day: milk, butter, cheese, cottage cheese and so on.

Food in the bread and cereal group is made from grains. Grains help give us energy. Your diet is what you eat and drink. Good diet helps us stay healthy.

Speaking about food we need to choose a balanced, healthy diet. Our body needs six main substances’.

The Past Continuous Tense

«+» подлежащее + was/were + Ving

«-» подлежащее + was/were + not + Ving

«?» Was/were + подлежащее + Ving?

at ... o'clock yesterday, when mother came home, from 7 yesterday, the whole morning

Примеры:

We were playing chess the whole evening.

What were you doing yesterday at 9 o'clock?

3. Употребите was или were в данных предложениях:

1. The Titanic _____ going very fast.

2. We _____ sleeping in our room.
3. Another ship _____ passing a party.
4. We _____ not having a party.
5. They _____ not firing the rockets in fun.
6. The captain _____ sleeping in his cabin.
7. What _____ you doing at the moment?
8. My mother _____ wearing a nightgown and my father pajamas.
9. _____ the people crying? – No, they _____ laughing and joking.
10. What kind of music _____ the band playing?

4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках в Past Simple или в Past Continuous:

1. _____ yesterday (go) home when you _____ (meet) her yesterday?
2. We _____ (have dinner) when he _____ (arrive).
3. When _____ (see) him last?
4. What _____ you (do) yesterday at 8 o'clock?
5. He _____ (work) for this company for two years.
6. She _____ (eat) a lot of meat when she was younger.
7. I _____ (sleep) when you _____ (phone)
8. How fast _____ you (drive) when the accident _____ (happen)?
9. When I _____ (to come) home, my little sister _____ (to sleep).
10. When Nick _____ (to come) home, his brother _____ (to play) with his toys.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 21

Тема: Здоровый образ жизни

Цель: Формирование лексических навыков чтения.

Студент должен

Знать: новые слова по теме

Уметь: Делать выписки из прочитанного (от отдельных слов и выражений, читать с целью детального понимания содержания и извлечения конкретной информации)

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Practice the following words from the text:

healthy way of life = healthy living — здоровый образ жизни

25. **un**healthy way of life = **un**healthy living — нездоровый образ жизни
26. bad/ unhealthy habit — вредная привычка
27. take care of your health — заботиться о своем здоровье
28. get into a habit of — завести привычку
29. get rid of a bad habit — избавиться от вредной привычки
30. make it a rule — поставить за правило
31. prefer organic food — предпочитать натуральную еду
32. food with additives/ junk food/ fast food — еда с добавками, фастфуд

33. food rich in calories = fatty food — калорийная пища
34. influence our health — влиять на здоровье
35. improve health — улучшить здоровье
36. ruin health — навредить здоровью
37. do harm — причинять вред
38. skip breakfast — пропускать завтрак
39. be overweight — иметь избыточный вес
40. lose weight — похудеть
41. put on weight — поправиться
42. keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet — быть на диете
43. have little physical activity — мало двигаться
44. take regular exercises — регулярно заниматься упражнениями
45. live a regular life — вести правильный образ жизни
46. a late riser — тот, кто поздно встает
47. an early riser — тот, кто рано встает
48. be as fit as a fiddle — быть в добром здравии и прекрасном настроении

Healthy Way of Life

Text 1

Food we eat also influences our health. Nowadays people are very busy and they often eat in fast food restaurants as they don't have time to cook. Fast food is unhealthy. It is very *rich in calories (fatty)* and has a lot of *additives*. This food gives a lot of energy. But if you don't work it out (израсходовать), it becomes fat in your body. The same is with chocolates, cakes and sweets. They have much fat and sugar.

People should *get rid of a habit of* eating fast food and *get into a habit of* eating *organic food* such as fruit, vegetables and fish.

There are other **bad habits**, which can *ruin our health*. It is smoking, drinking alcohol and using drugs.

Text 2

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

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

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

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

2. Answer the questions:

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

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 22

Тема: Почему и как люди путешествуют. Инфинитив, его формы

Цель: Формирование лексических навыков чтения.

Студент должен

Знать: Названия спортивных игр и видов спорта в России и Великобритании на английском языке, правило использования оборота to be going to...

Уметь: Делать выписки из прочитанного (от отдельных слов и выражений, читать с целью детального понимания содержания и извлечения конкретной информации)

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the texts and translate them into Russian.

Лексика:

travelling / travel — путешествие

to be fond of travelling — любить путешествовать

journey — длительное путешествие (по суше)

trip/ school trip — поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия

two-day trip — двухдневная поездка

tour — поездка/ тур

package tour — путешествие по тур. путевке

to buy a package tour — купить тур. путевку

cruise — круиз

voyage — путешествие по морю

to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/ прокатиться

flight — полет/ рейс

hitchhike — путешествие автостопом

to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом

to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/ на экскурсию

travel agency — туристическое агентство

to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу

to get to — добраться

to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город

stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле

destination — место назначения (конечная цель)

single (return) ticket — билет в один конец (туда-обратно)
to book tickets — заказать билеты
luggage (baggage) — багаж
suitcase — чемодан
rucksack (backpack) — рюкзак (туристический рюкзак)
bag/ hand bag — сумка
porter — носильщик
lost and found office — бюро находок
left luggage office (check room) — камера хранения
information desk — справочное бюро
to pack bags (luggage) — упаковывать сумки (багаж)
to change to — пересаживаться на
to see smb off — провожать кого-либо
at the airport — в аэропорту
to arrive (at the airport) — прибывать (в аэропорт)
arrival — прибытие
to depart — отправляться
departure — отправление
boarding — посадка
to announce — объявлять
to take off — взлетать
to land — приземляться
customs — таможня
to go through the customs — проходить таможенную
to go through the passport control — проходить таможенную
to travel light — путешествовать налегке
hand luggage — ручная кладь
to check luggage (check in) — сдать вещи в багаж
pilot — пилот
seat — место
seat (safety) belt — ремень безопасности
railway station — ж/д. станция:
at the station — на станции
platform — платформа
ticket collector -контролер
to make a reservation — забронировать место в гостинице
to miss a plane/ a train — опоздать на самолет/ на поезд
to get on a train/ a bus — сесть на поезд/ на автобус
to get off a train/ a bus — сойти с поезда/ автобуса
to get into/ out of a car — сесть / выйти из машины

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, придумайте к нему название:

Vocabulary:

abroad - за границей

all over the world - во всём мире

different - разные
way of life - образ жизни
musical rhythms - музыкальные ритмы
shop window - витрина магазина
city-dweller – горожанин

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

2. Прочитайте, переведите и проиграйте диалоги:

1. Delegate Registration

Secretary: What's your name, please?

Delegate: My name's John Brown.

Secretary: How old are you?

Delegate: I'm 54.

Secretary: What's your occupation?

Delegate: I'm a physical education teacher. Secretary: What's your nationality?

Delegate: I'm English.

Secretary: Where d'you come from?

2. At the hotel

A sportsman: Good morning.

An administrator: Good morning.

A sportsman: My name is Victor. My surname is Petrov .

I have reserved a room for three nights.

An administrator: Would you like a single or a double room?

A sportsman: I'd like a single one.

An administrator: Your room is number 56. May I have your passport?

A sportsman: Yes, please. Here's my passport.

An administrator: Thank you. Here's the key to your room.

A sportsman: Thank you.

3. Заполните анкету на краткосрочную визу:

No.	Designation	
1	Last Name	
2	Birth Name	
3	First Name(s)	
4	Date of Birth	
5	Place of Birth	
6	Country of Birth	
7	Current Nationality Nationality at Birth	
8	Gender	
9	Civil Status	
10	Minors	
11	National Identity Number	
12	Travel Document Type	
13	Travel Document Number	
14	Issue Date	
15	Expiration Date	
16	Issued By:	
17	Home Address and E-mail Address Telephone Number	
18	Residence in Another Country	
19	Current Occupation	
20	Employer or Educational Institution	
21	The Main Purpose for Your Trip	
22	Destination Member State	
23	First Entry Member State	
24	Number of Entries Requested	
25	Length of Stay	
26	Schengen Visas Issued during the Last 3 Years	
27	Fingerprints...	
28	Arrival Date	
29	Departure Date	
30	Inviting Person's Name...	
31	Host Organization / Firm Name and Address	
32	Travel and Living Expenses During Your Stay Are Covered by?	

33	Personal Information Regarding a Family Member who is a European Union, EEA, or Swiss National	
34	Relationship.	
35	Date and Location	
36	Signature	

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Are you fond of travelling? Have you travelled a lot?
2. What places have you visited? What impressed you most?
3. Why do people travel? How do different people spend their holidays?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What are their advantages and disadvantages?
6. How do you prefer to travel? Why?
7. Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
8. What do we see and learn while travelling?
9. Have you ever travelled by sea? Was it a liner or a small boat?

1.

Infinitive forms		
	Active	Passive
Simple	(to) do present or future I need to talk to Mary.	(to) be done present or future He wants to be sent home.
Continuous	(to) be doing in progress now They seem to be having fun.	_____
Perfect	(to) have done earlier or completed action I'm glad to have had the honour of meeting you.	(to) have been done earlier or completed action She claims to have been sacked for her comments.
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been doing duration from earlier in the past They're thought to have been hiding in the mountains.	_____

EnglishMix.ru

1. Раскройте скобки, соблюдая правила построения предложений с инфинитивными конструкциями.
2. I can (to dance)
3. She needs (to study) harder

4. He is glad (to see) you
5. They are happy (to watch) TV together now
6. (To love) is (to suffer)
7. I love (to wake up) early
8. He hates (to work)
9. (To tell) the truth, he didn't pass the test
10. She does not (to make) breakfast in the morning
11. Does he (to swim) well?
12. Let me (to do) it
13. Make him (to do) the exercise
14. I'm sorry (to bother) you
15. He is too old (to run)
16. They are strong enough (to lift) the box

2. Переведите предложения, соблюдая правила построения предложений с инфинитивными конструкциями.

1. Могу я войти?
2. Она не смотрит футбол
3. Ты поможешь мне?
4. Ты должен это сделать
5. Ему следуют извиниться
6. Я хочу бегать
7. Им достаточно лет, чтобы пить алкоголь
8. Он слишком неуверенный, чтобы завести новых друзей
9. По меньшей мере, фильм был неплохим
10. Я могу смотреть телевизор весь день
11. Я должен слушать своих родителей
12. Он рад, что работает уже 3 года
13. Возможно, он забудет то, что ты сказал ему
14. Она не умеет водить машину

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 23

Тема: Путешествие на поезде. Неопределенные местоимения

Цель: Формирование лексических навыков чтения.

Студент должен

Знать: слова по теме, неопределенные местоимения

Уметь: Делать выписки из прочитанного (от отдельных слов и выражений, читать с целью детального понимания содержания и извлечения конкретной информации)

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the poem and translate

TRAVELLING IS FUN!

I. Have a vocabulary quiz.

1. Flights inside the country are called ...
2. A train which takes you to your destination without a change is a ...
3. A bus used for long distance journey is a ...
4. A jacket you have to wear when your ship is wrecked is a ...
5. The place you are travelling to
6. The place where trains wait
7. The buildings where railway passengers arrive and leave
8. The place where buses wait
9. The place where taxis wait
10. The place where planes wait
11. The room people wait for the plane
12. Standing by the roadside trying to get a lift we call...

destination. departure lounge.

taxi rank. hitchhiking.

platform / terminus. coach.

terminals. domestic.

runway. direct train.

bus station. life-jacket.

2. Read the text

Travelling by train is a scenic and relaxing way to discover Britain, adding a real sense of adventure to your trip. The rail network covers the whole country, serving more than 2,500 stations and the system is efficient and reliable: you can leave London and be in Scotland in as little as 4 hours.

There is also a fast rail link with continental Europe on Eurostar, from St Pancras International station in London. The BritRail train ticket is worth buying as it is exclusive for tourists, providing unlimited journeys and discounts, and gives you the freedom to go at your own pace.

How to buy train tickets

You can buy your train tickets from large travel agents and all railway stations across the UK. First-class tickets cost about one-third more than standard fares, and buying a return fare is sometimes cheaper than buying two singles.

Allow plenty of time to buy your ticket, and always ask about any special offers or reduced fares.

An advance ticket is usually cheaper than one bought on the day, but often has restrictions on your ability to change or cancel your journey.

You can buy tickets online from National Rail, The Trainline, or directly from the train companies.

Ticket offices in rural areas may have limited opening hours, in which case you can buy your ticket from the conductor on board the train.

Tourists from outside Britain can get discounted and flexible travel with a BritRail Pass, from the VisitBritain Shop (it can also be purchased from agents such as ACP Rail, Rail Europe and International Rail).

Keep a passport-sized photograph handy for buying passes. If you have a pass, you will need to show it when you buy a ticket.

Britain's fastest and most comfortable trains are those on the mainline routes. It is always advisable to reserve your seat in advance, especially if you want to travel at peak times, such as Friday evenings. Mainline trains have dining cars and air-conditioning, and they are fast – for example travelling from London to Scotland's capital city Edinburgh takes just 4 hours and 20 minutes direct, or from London Paddington to Wales's capital city Cardiff it's just 2 hours direct. If you are disabled and need assistance you can call National Rail Enquiries (at least 24 hours ahead of your journey) to book Passenger Assistance.

A yellow line above a train window indicates a first-class compartment. Note that even if the train is full, you cannot sit in the first-class area without paying the full fare.

Stations are usually well signposted to town centres and key sights, and buses usually stop outside. Trains on Sundays and public holidays can be slower and less frequent than normal.

3. Questions:

1. What can add a real sense of adventure to your trip?
2. What serves more than 2,500 stations?
3. How many terminals does London have?
4. What is exclusive for tourists?
5. How can you buy train tickets?
6. Where a rail pass can be purchased?
7. What advantages are there in Mainline trains?
8. What indicates a first-class compartment?

3. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.
6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.
7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
8. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.
10. There was ... (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 24

Тема: Путешествие на самолете. Степени сравнения наречий

Цель: Формирование лексических навыков чтения.

Студент должен

Знать: слова по теме, правило образования степеней сравнения прилагательных и исключения

Уметь: Делать выписки из прочитанного (от отдельных слов и выражений, читать с целью детального понимания содержания и извлечения конкретной информации

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers. If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

3. Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases.

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.

2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Первая степень	Вторая степень	Третья степень
Простые наречия, образующие степень сравнения при помощи суффиксов "-er" и "the...est"		
fast – быстро hard – упорно soon – скоро	faster – быстрее harder – упорнее sooner – скорее	(the) fastest – быстрее всего (the) hardest – упорней всех (the) soonest – скорее всего
Наречия, образованные от прилагательных при помощи суффикса "-ly".		
clearly – ясно quickly – быстро carefully – осторожно	more clearly – яснее more quickly – быстрее more carefully – осторожнее	(the) most clearly – яснее всего (the) most quickly – быстрее всего (the) most carefully – осторожней всего
Наречия, которые являются исключениями в английском языке. Их необходимо запоминать.		
well – хорошо badly – плохо much – много little – мало far – далеко	better – лучше worse – хуже more – больше less – меньше farther – дальше	(the) best – лучше всего (the) worst – хуже всего (the) most – больше всего (the) least – меньше всего (the) farthest – дальше всего

1. Напишите три степени сравнения следующих наречий. Некоторые из предложенных наречий не имеют степеней сравнения – какие? Напишите три степени сравнения для следующих наречий. Какие из этих наречий не образуют никаких степеней сравнения?

Хорошо, плохо, далеко, здесь, снаружи, легко, в основном, быстро, громко, обычно, осторожно, радостно, терпеливо, опасно

2. Вставьте наречие в нужной степени сравнения. Используйте правильную форму наречий в скобках.

- К сожалению, становится _____ (трудно) и _____ (трудно) найти хорошо оплачиваемую работу.
- Эта фраза _____ (широко) используется в устном русском языке, чем в письменном.
- Ваш тест не очень хорош. Вы можете сделать _____ (хорошо) больше, чем вы сделали.
- Мы идем пешком _____ (быстрее), чем обычно, чтобы успеть на поезд.
- Я знаю Дэниела _____ (хорошо), чем ты.
- I used to play tennis _____ (often) than now.
- Could you move a bit _____ (far) away for me to sit here too?
- Mary is driving _____ (slowly) than usual, as the road is wet.
- Of all the group Jimmy did _____ (badly) in the examination.
- Could you speak _____ (distinctly), please?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 25

Тема: США. Статьи с географическими названиями.

Цель: Развитие лексических и грамматических навыков чтения и говорения

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, фактический материал, правила применения статей с географическими названиями.

Уметь: Читать с разными стратегиями, правильно использовать в речи артикли с географическими названиями.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read and understand the text:

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

The United States of America is the 4th largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). Its territory is 9.4 mln square kilometers. The USA occupies the central part of the North American continent, Alaska in the north-west of the continent and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean.

The country is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, by the Atlantic Ocean in the east*and by the Gulf of Mexico in the south.

The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It has also a sea-border with Russia in Alaska.

There are four time zones in the USA.

The continental part of the United States consists of three areas: the Appalachian Mountains in the east, the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada in the west, and the central lowlands called prairie. The highest peak is Mount McKinley in Alaska.

The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio in the east and the Columbia, the Colorado and the Rio Grande in the west.

In the north-east there are five Great Lakes - Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. They are joined by canals and rivers. The largest river is the St. Lawrence River. Here is situated the famous Niagara Falls.

to occupy - занимать . to be washed by - омываться .

to border - граничить an area - район, область ,

a lowland - равнина, низменность to call - называть, называться

to join —соединять Falls — (зд.) водопад

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the United States of America situated?
2. What is the territory of the country?
3. What oceans is the USA washed by in the east and in the west?
4. What is the country washed by in the south?
5. What countries does the USA border on?
6. What three areas does the country consist of?
7. How many time zones are there in the USA?
8. What are the highest mountains in the USA? —
9. What is the highest peak?
10. What are the names of the Great Lakes?
11. Where are the Niagara Falls situated?
12. Give the names of seven great rivers in the USA.

THE CLIMATE.

1. Read and understand the text;

The climate in the USA is different in different parts of the country.

The coldest climate is in the north, in Alaska, it is 'arctic there. There is much snow in winter and the temperature may be 40 degrees below zero (- 40*0). The south > has a subtropical climate. In summer the temperature may be 49 degrees above zero (49*C). Hot winds from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate here is very damp. The climate in the western part of the USA is very dry. Rains are very rare here. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than the climate of the Atlantic coast. The weather in the region of the Great Lakes is changeable. In the eastern part the climate is continental.

THE POPULATION

The population of the USA is more than 300 million people. They are of practically all races and nations and are called Americans. The most numerous are Europeans, Negroes (Afro-Americans), Chinese (Asia-Americans) and Mexicans (Hispano-Americans). Indians are the native people in America.

The official language is English.

Most of the people live in towns and cities. The largest cities are New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

2.Find in the text English equivalents of the following words:

различный, самый холодный, климат, арктический, много снега, ниже нуля, выше нуля, горячие ветры, приносят ураганы, влажный, сухой, дожди редки, континентальный;; вдоль побережья, состоит из, все расы и народности, самые многочисленные, коренные жители, большинство, маленький город, официальный язык, называются.

3.Are these statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the false ones.

1. The coldest climate is in Alaska.
2. The climate in the west is colder than in the east.
3. There is much snow in the south.
4. The climate around the Great Lakes is very dry.
5. There are often typhoons on the Gulf of Mexico coast.
6. The climate in the western part of the country is very dry.
7. The climate is continental in all parts of the USA.
8. The population of the USA consists of many races and nations.
9. Negroes are the native people in the country.
10. Most of the population live in towns and cities.
11. There are not many large cities in the USA.

4.Complete the following sentences:

1. The climate in the USA is ... in parts.
2. The climate in ... is arctic. ;
3. In the south the climate is
4. In ... the climate is continental.
5. There is much snow in ... and much rain in
6. The population of the USA is
7. It is made up of nearly all... and
8. ... are the ... people in America.

9. Most of the population live in ... and
 10.... is English.
 11.The largest cities are

АРТИКЛЬ С ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИМИ НАЗВАНИЯМИ

Артикль отсутствует	the
<i>Части света, континенты:</i> Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North (South) America	
<i>Регионы:</i> Latin America, Northern Africa, South-East Asia	<i>Названия следующих регионов:</i> the Far East, the Middle East, the Midlands, the Lake District, the Crimea
<i>Страны:</i> Great Britain, England, Russia	Официальные названия стран, при наличии слов <i>federation, republic, union, state, kingdom</i> : the Russian Federation, the German Republic, the Soviet Union, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	<i>Названия стран во мн. ч.:</i> the Netherlands, the Philippines
<i>Города:</i> London, Moscow, Paris	Город: <i>the Hague</i>
-	<i>Океаны, моря, реки, проливы, каналы, водопады:</i> the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Black Sea, the Thames, the English Channel, the Gulf Stream, the Suez Canal, the Niagara Falls
<i>Отдельные озера:</i> Lake Seliger, Lake Baikal	Группы озер: the Great Lakes
<i>Отдельные горные вершины:</i> Everest, Elbrus	<i>Горные цепи:</i> the Alps, the Caucasus, the Urals
<i>Отдельные острова:</i> Cyprus, Cuba	<i>Группы островов:</i> the British Isles, the Canaries, the Bahamas
-	<i>Пустыни:</i> the Sahara Desert, the Gobi

АРТИКЛЬ С ЛИЧНЫМИ ИМЕНАМИ

Артикль отсутствует	The	a
<i>Имена и фамилии людей:</i> Tom	<i>Все члены семьи (семья)</i>	<i>Один из членов семьи:</i>

Sawyer, Mr Brown, old John, little Tommy	таких-то): The Browns will visit us next week. <i>В значении</i> тот самый: Is this man the Poirot?	He is a true Rockfeller. <i>В значении</i> некий: There is a Mr Brown waiting for you.
		<i>Имя обозначает произведение или премию:</i> He has got a Renoir in his collection. This film won an Oscar.
<i>Перед именем стоит обращение, титул, профессия:</i> Miss Marple, Professor Higgins, Queen Elizabeth, Lord Byron, Admiral Nelson		

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 26

Тема: Вашингтон, его достопримечательности. Прошедшее совершенное время.

Цель: Развитие лексических и грамматических навыков чтения и говорения

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, фактический материал, образование прошедшего совершенного времени.

Уметь: Читать с целью извлечения конкретной информации и детального понимания содержания, использовать в речи прошедшее совершенное время.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

2. Read and understand the text:

to belong to – принадлежать

to devote to – посвящать

to be founded – быть основанным

a bank – берег (реки)

a cornerstone – первый камень

impressive — впечатляющий

cherry – вишня

to buy (bought) – покупать

to lay (laid) – заложить, положить

a sight — достопримечательность

scientific – научный memory – память

an owner – владелец

marble – мрамор

a seat – местонахождение

to be situated — находиться

in honour of – в честь

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The District is ten square miles. It was bought from the private owners by the state and doesn't belong to any state. It belongs to all states. The district is named in honour of Columbus.

The city was named after the first President George Washington because he found the place for the District and laid in 1790 the cornerstone of the Capitol. Washington has been the state capital since December 1, 1800. The population of the city is more than 3 million people.

Washington is not a typical American city. There is practically no industry but there is a lot of long wide avenues, gardens and beautiful parks. There are many historical sights in the city.

The Capitol is in the centre of Washington. It is made of stone (камень) and marble and has 540 rooms. It is situated on Capitol Hill, which is the highest place in the city. The building is 40 metres high. There is a law that no building must be higher than the Capitol.

The White House is the place where the President of the USA lives and works. It is the official residence of the USA presidents since 1799, and it is the oldest building in Washington. The house is on Pennsylvania Avenue, 1600. The White House has 132 rooms. All American presidents but George Washington have lived there.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument which is called "The Pen-sil". It is one of the city's most impressive sights. It was built in 1888. It is over 555 feet (169 metres) high.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded (окружен) by cherry-trees, the gift from Japan in 1912.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves. The Memorial has 36 columns. Each column represents the state in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death in 1863. The main sight of the building is the realistic figure of Lincoln.

Washington is a large cultural Centre of the country. There are many libraries, museums, art galleries in the city. The National Gallery of Art was opened in 1941. It has a lot of art collections by the great masters from the 14th to the 19th centuries. It is one of the finest picture galleries in America. The NASA Museum is devoted to the USA exploration of space. Other famous sights are the National Museum of History, the National Museum of Natural History, the Library of Congress – the largest in the country and one of the largest in the world.

Washington is a large scientific centre. There are many research institutes, five universities, the most famous are Georgetown University and George Washington University. There is also the National Academy of Science and the Pentagon – the US military centre situated in Washington.

2. Find in the text English equivalents:

был назван по имени, был назван в честь, частные владельцы, куплены, нашел, первый камень, подарок, вишневые деревья, художественные коллекции, исследование космоса, мрамор, закон, памятник, известный, колонна, представляет, каждый, смерть, был построен, называется, свыше, военный, проспект, исследовательский институт.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To what state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honour is the District of Columbia named?
5. Since what time has Washington become the capital of the USA?
6. What is the territory of the District of Columbia?
7. What is the population of Washington, D.C.?
8. Who was the first President of the USA?
9. Who found the place for the District "of Columbia"?
10. What industries are in the city developed?
11. What is the Capitol?
12. Where is the Capitol situated?
13. Why are there no sky-scrapers in Washington?
14. Where is the President's residence?

15. What do you know about the White House?
16. What was Thomas Jefferson?
17. Who was the author of the Emancipation Proclamation?
18. What is the Lincoln Memorial famous for?
19. What cultural sights are there in Washington, D.C.?
20. What scientific sights are there in the city?

Образование Past Perfect

Тип предложения	Схема (Past Perfect отвечает на вопрос Что сделал?)
утвердительное	подлежащее I, we, вспом.г.л. смысл.г.л. - ed you, they + had + V3 табл. he, she, it He had done his homework by the evening.
отрицательное	подлежащее I, we, вспом.г.л. смысл.г.л. - ed you, they + had + not + V3 табл. he, she, it He had not (hadn't) done his homework by the evening
вопросительное	подлежащее вспом.г.л. I, we, смысл.г.л. - ed Had + you, they + V3 табл. he, she, it Had he done his homework by the evening? Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.

4. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense. (Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.)

1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.
3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).
4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.
5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.
6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.
7. He got a bad mark for his test because he ... (to make) a lot of mistakes in it.
8. I went to bed after I ... (to finish) reading the book.
9. The child ... (to fall) asleep before the parents came home.
10. They ... (to marry) before they bought this house.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 27

Тема: История США. Прошедшее совершенное время

Цель: Развитие лексических и грамматических навыков чтения и говорения

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, фактический материал, образование прошедшего совершенного времени.

Уметь: Читать с целью извлечения конкретной информации и детального понимания содержания, применять в речи прошедшее совершенное время

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЙ

1. Read the text and translate it in written.

History of the USA

North America's first settlers were people, who came from Asia, using the land bridge between North America and Asia. Later the natural bridge was covered with water, the Bering Strait appeared. So the continents were isolated and the migration stopped. Modern Europeans knew nothing about American continent till XV-th century when Christopher Columbus discovered it.

In 1492 C. Columbus, an Italian sailor, whose life-time dream was to find a new way to India, sailed westwards with three little ships. It was a very difficult voyage but in three months the ships reached and landed on one of the Bahamas islands. Until the end of his life Columbus thought that the islands and the mainland were the part of India. That's why they were called West Indies and the red-skinned natives-»Indians».

In 1497 another Italian seaman Amerigo Vespucci explored the coast of South America and proved that the land discovered by Columbus was not India but the new continent. The «New World» was decided to name after him -America, the land of Amerigo.

But only at the beginning of the XVII-th century Englishmen established several colonies and called them new England. It happened in 1620 when some English families(about 100 people) left England on board the ship «Mayflower» and sailed to America. From the Atlantic coast colonists gradually penetrated into the depth of the continent. They drove back the native population, took away their lands by force and deception and destroyed them.

The colonists became richer and stronger, but they were ruled by England and paid duty on different things. At the end of the XVII-th century(in 1775) the colonists started the War of Independence. It lasted eight years. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. Thirteen colonies declared themselves free and independent of England. This day (July, 4) is considered to be the birthday of the American nation.

After the end of the War of Independence in 1783, 16 states were formed and chose George Washington as their first president. At present there are 50 stars on the American flag, symbolizing 50 U.S. States, the stripes represent 13 original states.

2.Read the dialogue, try to enlarge it and act :

A.: Have you ever been to the United States?

B.: No, I haven't/ Yes, I have.

A.: What cities and places of interest of this country do you know?

B.: Washington D.C., New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Sacramento, San Francisco and so on.

A.: Which of them would you like to visit?

B.: I would like to visit New York, which is the largest city of the US and its capital. I would like to see Philadelphia and Washington D.C. New York is the biggest and most important city of the country, Washington is its capital. And Philadelphia is a historical city.

A.; This sounds like an official visit. Would you like to visit some places for pleasure/

B.: I would like to go to Washington D.C., because I want to visit the Smithsonian. It is a mall of museums there, I think they are very interesting to visit. I would also like to go to Atlanta, the city described in *Gone with the Wind*. I believe Chicago is a very interesting place, too.

A.: What else would you like to see?

B.: I think I'd visit the countryside and some small towns to see how people live there. I'd like to see the country with my own eyes.

A.: It will be interesting, of course. But what I am eager to see is the Death Valley. It is a National Park and a very interesting place. Won't it be worth visiting?

B.: I think it will.

A.: I also would like to go to Florida. They say that there are real groves of orange and lemon trees there. And Disneyworld. I think it is the greatest attraction for people of all ages. Have you ever been there?

B.: No, I haven't./Yes, I have.

A.: do you think it is worth going?

B.: I think it is.

A.: Would you like to see the famous sky scrapers?

B.: I think I would.

3. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense. (Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.)

1. Jill was afraid she _____ (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He _____ (go) out twenty minutes before.
3. I wasn't hungry because I _____ (just/have) breakfast.
4. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody _____ (leave) it the day before.
5. I apologized I _____ (not/phone) her.
6. He told me that he _____ (come back) a fortnight before.
7. I knew him at once though I _____ (meet) him many years before.
8. We spent the night in Klin, a town we _____ (often/hear of) but _____ (never/see).
9. They couldn't believe he _____ (give up) his job in the bank. He _____ (make) a good living there.
10. Mr. Jackson said that he _____ (already/buy) everything for lunch.
11. Alice asked her brother where he _____ (arrange) to meet his friends.
12. We had no car at that time because we _____ (sell) our old one.
13. They _____ (finish) painting the ceiling by two o'clock.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 28

Тема: Государственное устройство США.

Цель: Развитие лексических и грамматических навыков чтения и говорения

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, фактический материал, составные предлоги.

Уметь: Читать с целью извлечения конкретной информации содержания, применять в речи составные предлоги (according to, because of, inside of, thanks to)

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЙ

1. Read and understand the text:

federal – федеративный

a branch of power - ветвь власти

to make laws - составлять законы

a district - округ

a representative представитель

to belong to - принадлежать к

to elections - выборы
a stripe - полоса
present — нынешний
a donkey – осел

a star – звезда
original – первоначальный
a bald eagle – орлан
represent – представлять

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The USA is a federal state. It is made up of 50 states and one Federal District of Columbia, where the capital of the USA Washington is situated. The president is the head of the state. There are 3 branches of power in the country: legislative (the Congress), executive (the President and his Administration) and judicial (the Supreme Court and federal courts).

The Congress consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 senators (2 from each state). They are elected for six years.

The head of the Senate is the Vice President; The House of Representatives has 435 members from all states. They are elected for two years. The head of the House of Representatives is the Speaker. The Congress makes laws.

The executive power belongs to the President and his Administration (the Vice- President and the Cabinet). The President is elected for four years.

The judicial power belongs to the Supreme Court and the system of federal courts.

The main political parties in the USA are the Republican (its symbol is an elephant) and the Democratic (its symbol is a donkey). The President is the leader of the party that wins the national elections.

The US national flag - “Stars and Stripes” - is red, white and blue. 13 stripes represent the original 13 states of the USA. Fifty stars represent the present states.

The US national emblem and symbol is a bald eagle.

2.Find in the text the English equivalents:

федеративная республика, состоит из, федеральный округ, столица страны, глава государства, три ветви власти, законодательная, исполнительная, судебная, палата, каждый штат, избираются, вице-президент, члены, все штаты, составляют законы, принадлежит, Верховный суд, федеральный суд, символ, политическая партия, руководитель, выигрывает, национальные выборы, звездно-полосатый, представляют, штаты-учредители, современные штаты, герб, орлан.

3. Are these statements TRUE or FALSE?

1. The USA is a presidential republic.
2. The head of the state is the President.
3. The Congress represents the executive power.
4. The Congress consists of the House of Lords and the House of Representatives.
5. The Senate is not elected.
6. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives.
7. The head of the legislative power is the President.
8. The President is elected for four years.
9. The Supreme Court represents the judicial power.

There are two main political parties in the USA.

The main political parties are the Conservative and the Democratic.

The national flag is called “Stars and Stripes”.
There are thirteen red and white stripes on the US flag.
There are fifty-one states in the USA.
The national emblem is a bald eagle.
The head of the Senate is the Speaker.
The symbol of the Republican party is a donkey.
There are 100 senators in the Congress.
The capital of the country is Washington, D.C.

4.Complete the sentences:

1. The USA is a... .. ‘
2. It is made up of... states and the
3. The capital of the USA is
4. The head of the state and the Government is
5. There are ... branches of state power: ... (the Congress) ... (the President and his Administration) and....
6. The Congress consists of two houses: .. and
7. There are...in the Senate.
8. There are...in the House of Representatives.
- 9... is elected for four years.
- 10.The main political parties in the USA are ... and
- 11.On the national flag there are ... stripes and ... stars.
- 12.The national symbol and emblem is

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 29

Тема: Нью-Йорк, его достопримечательности.

Цель: Развитие лексических и грамматических навыков чтения и говорения

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, фактический материал, образование прошедшего совершенного времени.

Уметь: Читать с целью извлечения конкретной информации и детального понимания содержания, использовать в речи прошедшее совершенное время.

New York

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river. In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometres. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people. Among the

inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

A traveller who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers. New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles, glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses. The mouth of the Hudson river makes an excellent harbor for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world. Speaking about New York one can't but mention the outstanding role, the city plays, in the cultural life of the country.

New York has many museums and art galleries which have collected works of art of many peoples and of all times. Many of them are on constant display in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art. Most of the theatres and cinemas are in or near Broadway, the longest street and the biggest shopping district in New York. The Metropolitan and Modern Arts Museums attract many visitors.

Questions:

1. What is the largest city in the USA?
2. Where is New York situated?
3. When was the city founded?
4. How many districts are there in New York?
5. What is the central and the oldest part of New York?
6. In which district are many offices situated?
7. What is the population of New York?
8. People of how many nationalities live in the city?
9. What does a traveller who comes to New York for the first time wonder at?
10. How and when did the Statue of Liberty appear in New York?
11. Which industries are situated in New York?
12. What is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river?
13. What are the names of art museums situated in New York?
14. In what street are most of the theatres and cinemas situated?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 30

Тема: Праздники США, их традиции

Цель: развитие умения читать с детальным пониманием.

Студент должен

Знать: Названия праздников на английском языке

Уметь: Читать с целью извлечения конкретной информации и детального понимания содержания, говорить на основе прочитанного.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЙ

1. Practise the following words from the text:

Easter-Пасха

Country Defendant's Day-День защитника Отечества

to devote-посвящать

to defend -защищать

Orthodox-православный

movable holiday-переходящий праздник

Day of Spring and Labour-День весны и труда

participation-участие

anniversary-годовщина

Independence Day-День независимости

the Day of Reconciliation and Harmony-День согласия и примирения

the Day of the National Unity-День народного единства

2. Read the text:

Every country has its own national holidays, but there are holidays that are common for many countries. People all over the world know New Year's Day, Christmas and Easter. In Russia New Year's Day is the most popular holiday.

New Year's Day is a family event in Russia. People begin to prepare for this holiday beforehand. There is a great air of expectation. People decorate their New Year trees with tinsel, various baubles and colored lights. They usually put their presents under the tree. When the Kremlin clock strikes 12, they see the New Year in.

There are dates and events in our country that are memorable to Russian people. They are the Victory Day, the Women's Day, the Day of Spring and Labour, the Independence Day, the Country Defendant's Day, the Constitution Day, Maslenitsa . Besides, there are many professional days in our country: Teacher's Day, Doctor's Day, etc.

Christmas in Russia is celebrated on January 7th. It is celebrated with all-night services in churches. The Country Defendant's Day is celebrated on February 23rd. This holiday is devoted to soldiers and officers and everyone else who defended the country or is in the Army. The Mother's Day is celebrated on March 8th. It is a day off. Men and boys try to please their mothers, sisters and wives by giving presents and flowers.

Maslenitsa marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring. During this festival people make pancakes, sing and dance traditional songs and visit each other. Maslenitsa and Easter are movable holidays. Easter is the main Orthodox festival. People color eggs and enjoy traditional Russian dishes. Churches hold special services on this day.

The Day of Spring and Labour is celebrated on May 1st. On this day people prefer to go outdoors and take part in all kinds of outdoors activities. The Victory day is celebrated on May 9th. It celebrates the end of the Soviet Union's participation in World War II in Europe. People put flowers at the tombs of the soldiers who were killed during the war. The main ceremony is

held in Moscow. People lay flowers in Moscow's Victory Park and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Independence Day is celebrated on June 12th. On this day Russia became independent country after the break up of the Soviet Union in 1991. This is an official holiday. Some years ago people in Russia celebrated the Day of Reconciliation and Harmony on November 7th. Nowadays they celebrate the Day of National Unity on November 7th. It is an official holiday and a day off.

3. Answer these questions:

1.What holidays are common for many countries? 2.What is the most popular holiday in Russia? 3.What professional holidays in Russia do you know? 4. How is New Year celebrated in your family/ 5. How and when is Christmas celebrated in Russia? 6. What is your favourite holiday? 7. How do you celebrate it?

4. Read this dialogue and act it:

A.: Do you think that Great Britain is the country of traditions?

B.: Sure. There are a lot of traditions and customs in Britain. I've just read a book about British traditions, and I'd like to tell you about some of them. Have you heard about the Trooping of the Color?

A.: No, and what is it?

B.: The Queen of Britain was born on the 21st of April. But officially she celebrates her birthday on the second Saturday in June. This ceremony is called the Trooping of the Color. It's a big parade with brass bands and hundreds of soldiers at Horse Guards' Parade in London. At the front of the parade there is the flag or «color».

A.: Oh, it's very interesting. And I know about the other tradition — Swan-Upping. There are a lot of beautiful swans on the Thames belonging to the King or Queen. In July the young swans are about two months old. Then the Queen's swan keeper goes in a boat from London Bridge to Henley. He looks at all the young swans and marks the royal ones. The name of this custom is Swan-Upping.

B.; Yes, I can name some other traditions and customs in Britain, such as Highland Games, the State Opening of Parliament, Up-Helly-Aa and others. All of them are very interesting and picturesque.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 31

Тема: Контрольная работа (см.КОС)

Практическая работа № 32

Тема: Россия. Географическое положение, климат, население. Артикли с географическими названиями.

Цель: Формирование лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, фактический материал, артикли с географическими названиями.

Уметь: Высказываться логично и связно, делать выписки из прочитанного, читать с целью детального понимания, правильно использовать в речи артикли с географическими названиями.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Translate the words into Russian

To occupy, the earth's surface, is washed by, a sea, an ocean, a river, a lake, to border on, a capital, a country, population, scenery, vegetation, steppe, a plain, a forest, tundra, taiga, a highland, a desert, is located on, mountains chains, separate, a lake, the north, the south, the west, the east, unbearable, moderate

Занимать, поверхность земли, омывается, море, океан, река, озеро, граничить, столица, страна, население, пейзажи, растительность, степь, равнина, лес, тундра, тайга, высокогорье, пустыня, находится на, горные цепи, отдельный, озеро, север, юг, запад, восток, невыносимой, умеренный

2. Read the text and translate it

Russia is the largest country in the world. *It occupies about the one seventh of the earth's surface.* Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.

The country is washed by 12 seas of three 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, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

The population of Russia is 145.5 million people. 83 percent are Russians. *The capital of the country is Moscow.* It is the largest city and has a population of about 12 million people (2016).

There is hardly a country in the world with such a variety of scenery and vegetation. Russia has *steppes in the south, plains and forests in the central region, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.*

Russia is located on two plains. They are the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.

There are several mountains 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.

In Russia there are long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the biggest Europe's river. The world's deepest lake is Lake Baikal. The water in Lake Baikal used to be very clean. It was 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.

Over the vast territory of the country *there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south.* In the south-west the weather is usually mild and wet; northern Asia is one of the coldest places on the earth, and in the south the heat is unbearable. But in the middle of the country the climate is moderate and continental.

Russia is very rich in mineral resources. It exports oil and natural gas.

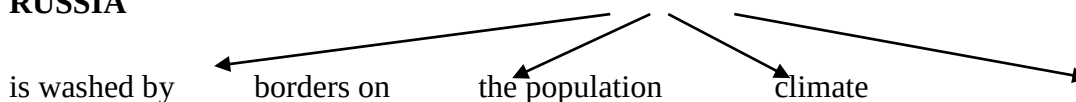
In recent years the political and economic situation in the country has started getting out of the crisis.

3. Answer the questions

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What are Russian main regions?
5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
8. What types of climate are there on the territory of Russia?
9. Is Russia rich in natural resources?

4. Fill the table

RUSSIA



ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 33

Тема: Национальные символы.

Цель: Развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать с целью поиска конкретной информации

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. **Write down new words**

To include- включить, *an emblem* - эмблема, *an anthem*- гимн, *to adopt*- принять, *to consist of* - состоять из, *stripes* - полосы, *to denote* - обозначать, *nobleness* - благородство, *sincerity*-искренность, *loyalty* - верность, *honesty*- честность, *courage*- смелость, *generosity*-великодушие, *maritime* - морской, *merchant*- купец, *to appear* - появляться, *an advent* - происшествие, *the verge of extinction*- грани исчезновения, *to hold in claws* - держать в когтях, *an orb*- держава, *embodiment* - воплощение, а *spear*- копье, *gloom* - уныние, *to honour* - чтить, *to present* - представить, *expulsion* - высылки, *to exist* - существовать, *to replace* - заменить, *to accept* - принять, *to offer* - предложить, *to refer* - обратиться, *to inspire* - вдохновить

2. **Read the text and translate it.**

OFFICIAL SYMBOLS OF RUSSIA

State Russian symbols include the Russian flag, the Russian National Emblem (герб) and the Russian anthem (гимн).

The current Russian flag was adopted on August 21, 1991 just before the country became an independent state. The Russian flag is tricolor. It consists of three horizontal stripes: white, blue, and red. The white color denotes nobleness and sincerity, the blue — loyalty and honesty, and the red — courage and generosity. Most historians trace the origin of Russia's flag to Peter the Great. In 1699 Peter selected the flag similar to the flag of the Netherlands — white, blue and red flag. His design was used as a Russian maritime flag for merchant ships and then it was adopted as the civil flag of Russia in 1883.

The Russian National Emblem - the two-headed eagle first appeared in Russia in the 15th century. Two-headed eagle has been the symbol of the monarchy of Russia for more than four hundred years. But with the advent of Russian revolution it was on the verge of extinction. In 1993, under the initiative of President Boris Yeltsin it was again adopted on 30th November 1993.

The two heads of the eagle stand for the two parts of vast Russian empire — European and Asian. There are three historical crowns of Peter the Great above the two-headed eagle (they are symbols of the sovereignty both in Russia as a whole and in its parts). The eagle holds in claws sceptre and orb as embodiment of State power and united state.

On its chest there is a horseman – Russian St. George – who is killing an evil snake with his spear. That is one of the oldest symbols of victory of Russia against all its enemies, symbol of the struggle of good against evil, light against gloom.

National Anthem of Russia

For a long time Russia had no anthem. The various church hymns and military marches were used to honour the Russia up to 1816, when the “Молитва русских“ («Prayer of the Russians») by Russian poet V. Zhukovskii was chosen as the national anthem.

The second official anthem “Боже, царя храни“ was presented in 1833, on December 25th, when the nation celebrated the expulsion of the French from Russia. That anthem existed until the October revolution of 1917 and was replaced to the new anthem of the victorious proletarian revolution — «International» — in 1918.

In 1944, the national anthem of Russia was accepted. The music was composed by Alexander Alexandrov and the lyrics were written by Russian Federalist Sergey Mikhalkov.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, in 1993, a government commission and President Yeltsin offered a new national anthem “Патриотическая песня“ («Patriotic Song») by M. Glinka.

However this anthem was unpopular and didn't inspire Russians. People preferred the old Soviet anthem instead of it.

3. Answer the questions

1. What are the national symbols of Russia?
2. What are three horizontal stripes of the flag denote?
3. What do the two heads of the eagle stand for?
4. What are the symbols of the sovereignty both in Russia as a whole and in its parts?
5. What does the eagle hold in claws?
6. Is a horseman – Russian St. George one of the oldest symbols of victory of Russia against all its enemies, symbol of the struggle of good against evil, light against gloom?
7. Who is the composer of the National Anthem?
8. Who is the poet of the National Anthem?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 34

Тема: Государственное устройство России.

Цель: Развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать с целью поиска конкретной информации

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

The Political System of Russia

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction in 1991, the Soviet Union was broken up into an independent Russia and 14 other new, sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed force, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can override and in some cases even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Assembly. The President has his administration, but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council (upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. Legislation is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by the lower and upper house and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judiciary branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

2. Choose the correct answer

- 1) The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
- 2) The President is the head of state and is elected by the State Duma.
- 3) The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power.
- 4) The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
- 5) The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly.
- 6) The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.
- 7) The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.
- 8) Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balance by the President.
- 9) The legislative power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
- 10) The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1991.

3. Make up topic about the political system of Russia

I'd like to tell about ...

The Russian Federation was set up ...

Politically it is ...

The head of state is ...

His function are ...

There are three branches of power: ...

The Federal Assembly consists of ...

The State Duma is elected by ...

The Federation Council is formed of ...

The legislative power ...

The executive power ...

The judicial power ...

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 35

Тема: Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы.

Цель: Развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме

Уметь: Читать с целью поиска конкретной информации

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

MOSCOW



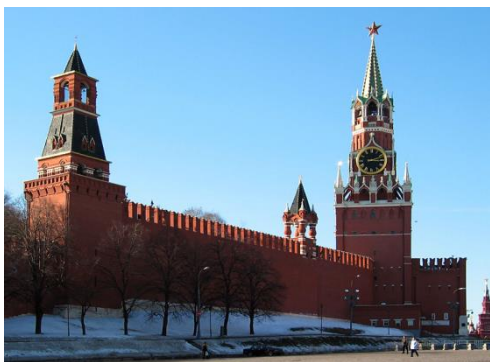
Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

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

Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the

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

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



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

The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell,

the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There's a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.

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

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

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

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

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

Names

Ivan the Terrible Иван Грозный

Peter the Great Петр Великий (Петр I)

St Petersburg Санкт-Петербург

Napoleon Наполеон

St Basil's Cathedral собор Василия Блаженного

the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great Колокольня Ивана Великого

the Tzar-Cannon Царь-пушка

the Tzar-Bell Царь-колокол

Barma and Postnik Барма и Постник

the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts Музей изобразительных искусств имени Пушкина

Kazan Казань

the State Tretyakov Gallery Государственная Третьяковская галерея

the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts Всероссийский музей декоративного, прикладного и народного искусства

the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art Музей древнерусского искусства имени Андрея

Рублева

Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum Театральный музей имени Бахрушина

Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture Музей музыкальной культуры имени Глинки

the Bolshoi Opera House Большой театр оперы и балета

Vocabulary

historian историк

to accept принимать, допускать

gradually постепенно

powerful сильный, могущественный

liberation освобождение

tartar yoke татарское иго

united соединенный, объединенный

to remain оставаться

target мишень, цель, объект

attack нападение, атака

to destroy разрушать

fire пожар

occupation оккупация

completely полностью, целиком

to restore реставрировать, восстанавливать

ancient древний

masterpiece шедевр

architecture архитектура

architect архитектор, зодчий

tower башня

legend легенда

to blind ослепить

palace дворец

mansion особняк

to reconstruct перестраивать, восстанавливать

unique уникальный, единственный в своем роде

drama драматический театр

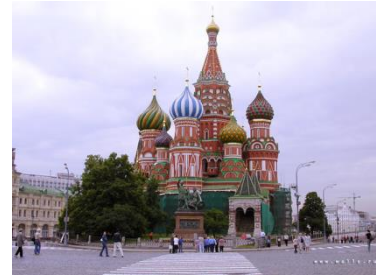
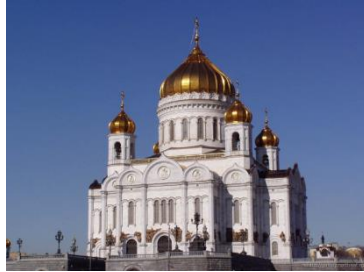
studio студия, театр-студия

higher educational institution высшее учебное заведение

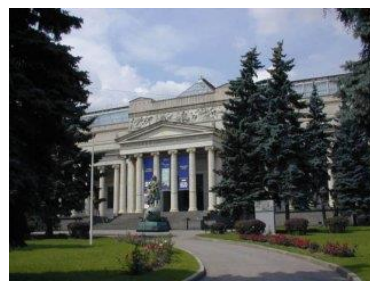
2. Write the correct names of the monuments under the pictures.

the Bolshoi Theatre Saint Basil's Cathedral the Tzar-Cannon

the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts the Tzar-Bell The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour



1. _____ b) _____ c) _____



d) _____ e) _____ f) _____

3. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

Была основана, начало истории Москвы, все более и более, борьба за независимость, новое объединенное государство, сердце России, главная мишень, три четверти города, исторические ассоциации, шедевры древней русской архитектуры, символ, наиболее известный, высшие учебные заведения.

4. Questions

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
3. When did Moscow become the capital?
4. In 1712 the capital was moved to St Petersburg, wasn't it? When did Moscow become the capital again?
5. Was ancient Moscow a big city? What's the total area of modern Moscow?
6. What's the population of Moscow?
7. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
8. What do you know about St Basil's Cathedral?

9. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
10. What are the most famous Moscow museums? (art galleries?)
11. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
12. What is your favorite place in Moscow?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 36

Тема: Традиции народов России

Цель: Развитие умения читать с целью извлечения конкретной информации и детального понимания содержания.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать с детальным пониманием, говорить на основе прочитанного.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian.

RUSSIAN TRADITIONS

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind.

First, let's speak about Russian people. To my mind, the main traits of their characters that differ them from other people are hospitality, their «open heart», «golden hands», and wise Russian fairy-tales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are talented people. Russia gave the world famous names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world-famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people.

Our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts and its skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world.

The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century. Producing of tableware - dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Syomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhny Novgorod Province, on the banks of the great Russian river Volga. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this craft is sure to be saved, it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters.

Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troitsa, Maslenitsa, the Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and chastushki, dance Barinya and perform khorovods, ride in troikas. Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeni, kurnik, kvas. We begin to build and reconstruct churches. The example of it is the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Saver in Moscow. It is the symbol of reviving human feelings, national pride and patriotism.

2. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык.

a reputation of some kind, to differ smb. from other people, wise Russian fairy-tales, never lose hope for better life, world-famous poets, Russian traditional specific crafts, to be considered the symbols of Russia, reviving traditions of old masters, prevailing colours, new generation of painters, symbol of reviving human feelings.

3. Переведите словосочетания на английский.

Главные черты характера, гостеприимство, открытое сердце, золотые руки, особые ремесла, умелые ремесленники, расписные шкатулки Палеха, цветастые шали Павлова Посада, считаются символами России, стиль Хохлома, привнести в будущее новое поколение художников, традиционная русская кухня, возрождение национальной гордости.

4. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the main traits in Russian people's character?
2. What specific Russian crafts do you know?
3. What is Khokhloma style characterized by?
4. What are traditional Russian cooking?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 37

Тема: Контрольная работа (см.КОС)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 38

Тема: Основные понятия профессии юриста. Инфинитив.

Цель: Развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, случаи использования инфинитива

Уметь: Читать с детальным пониманием, говорить на основе прочитанного, использовать инфинитив в речи.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

MY FUTURE PROFESSION

1. Read and try to memorize the meaning of some new words and word combinations:

1.	independent	независимый
2.	educational establishment	образовательное учреждение
3.	to offer	предлагать
4.	choice	выбор
5.	to develop one's knowledge	расширять свои знания
6.	speciality	специальность
7.	useful	полезный
8.	a qualified lawyer	квалифицированный юрист (адвокат)
9.	to follow	последовать
10.	advice	совет
11.	in the field of justice	в области юриспруденции
12.	a successful career	успешная карьера

13.	matter	дело, вопрос
14.	wealth	богатство
15.	noble	благородный
16.	to be in great demand	пользоваться большим спросом
17.	the law-governed state	правовое государство
18.	society	общество
19.	to prepare	подготовить
20.	legal documents	правовые (юридические) документы
21.	to make a will	составить завещание
22.	defence	защита
23.	divorce	развод
24.	debts	долги
25.	to punish for crimes	наказать за преступление
26.	to prevent	предотвратить
27.	to protect rights	защищать права
28.	to deal with research work	иметь дело с исследовательской работой
29.	course of training	курс обучения
30.	to last	продолжаться, длиться
31.	ability	способность, навык
32.	responsible	ответственный
33.	well-mannered	хорошо воспитанный
34.	to graduate from	окончить (колледж, институт и т.п.)
35.	to continue one's education	продолжить своё образование

2. Read and translate the text. Entitle it in your own way and summarize what the text says about the profession of the lawyer.

My Future Profession

Finishing school is the beginning of the independent life for millions of school-leavers in our country. Many roads are open before them. Numerous educational establishments in our city offer the young people a wide choice of faculties and departments where they can develop their knowledge and talents. Though it is difficult to choose a profession out of more than 2000 existing in the world I made my choice long ago.

I think all professions are good and the main thing is to do something useful. As for me I want to become a lawyer. Deciding what I would like to devote myself to I followed my father's advice. He works in the field of justice and is making a successful career. He supposes the right choice of one's future trade is the matter of prestige and wealth. No doubt lawyer is one of the noblest, most important and best-paid professions in the modern world. Lawyers are in great demand in the law-governed state which we are creating now. Lawyers solve many problems in our society. They deal with all the day-to day work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, they prepare their clients' defence if they get into trouble with police and argue their court cases. They represent their clients in a court when the case is one of divorce or recovering some debts. The duty of the lawyer is not only to punish people for crimes

but they do their best to prevent crimes. The lawyers protect the rights and legal interests of citizens and the whole organizations. They are widely engaged in politics, economy, administration and other spheres and their number is rapidly increasing. One should study for a long time, pass a great number of examinations and have enough practice to become a qualified specialist and to start business on one's own.

Now I am a second-year student of the full-time department of the Khabarovsk Trade and Economy Technical School and my speciality is Law and Organizing Social Welfare. I study with interest and pleasure. We have a highly qualified teaching staff at our Technical School that deals with research work and applies new educational technologies. The course of training lasts for 3 years and is professionally oriented. My favourite subjects are Informatics, English language and of course the subjects concerned with my future profession. As an advanced student I take part in scientific research work, intellectual, sporting and creative competitions in order to get a profound knowledge and to develop my abilities. I suppose I have all qualities needed to get a good layer. I am honest, responsible, well-mannered, kind and attentive to people. After graduating from my Technical School I would like to continue my education at an institute or university.

3. Scan the text, match the compatible concepts according to the text content and translate them. What is mentioned together?

1) to protect the rights	a) other spheres
2) concerned with	b) for crimes
3) the noblest and	c) needed qualities
4) to be engaged in	d) court cases
5) to prevent	e) a will
6) to have all	f) one's future profession
7) to represent the client	g) the client's defence
8) to make	h) the field of justice
9) to punish	i) rapidly
10) to argue one's	j) and legal interests
11) to prepare	k) crimes
12) to continue	l) in a court
13) to work in	m) best-paid profession
14) to increase	n) one's education

4. Find English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations in the text:

1. выбрать специальность, 2. дело престижа и финансового благополучия, 3. создавать правовое государство, 4. подготовить юридические документы, 5. предотвращать преступления, 6. независимая жизнь, 7. продолжить образование, 8. общество, 9. последовать совету, 10. защищать права и интересы, 11. составить завещание, 12. внимательный к людям, 13. быть очень востребованным, 14. стать квалифицированным специалистом, 15. приносить пользу, 16. сделать успешную карьеру.

5. Match synonyms:

1) independent	a) to make a decision
2) establishment	b) need

3) to choose	c) protection
4) to decide	d) to complete one's higher education
5) rapidly	e) investigation
6) trouble	f) financial security
7) trade	g) free
8) defence	h) to use
9) to engage	i) teaching
10) concerned	j) to make a choice
11) to graduate from	k) profession
12) research	l) dealing
13) training	m) institution
14) to apply	n) quickly
15) wealth	o) to involve
16) demand	p) problem

6. Answer the questions to the text:

- Where can young people of our city develop their knowledge and talents?
- What is the main purpose of every profession?
- Why did you decide to become a lawyer?
- Why is it so important to make the right choice of one's future profession?
- How can you characterize the profession of the lawyer? Why do you find it so attractive for yourself?
- What are the main functions of lawyers?
- What spheres are lawyers widely engaged in?
- Is it difficult to make a successful career in the field of justice?
- Where do you study?
- How is your speciality called?
- What subjects do you like? Do you enjoy your studies?
- What qualities should a lawyer have to your opinion?

7. Вставьте частицу to, где это необходимо.

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

8. Измените предложения, используя фразу-образец выше и переведите их.

- It is difficult to recognize him.
- It is interesting to talk to her.

3. It was impossible to read his handwriting.
4. It was easy to answer the question.
5. It is very important to understand the rule.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 39

Тема: Специфика работы юриста. Инфинитив

Цель: Развитие лексических навыков чтения.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, правила образования инфинитива

Уметь: Читать с целью понимания основного содержания, выделять главное, составлять план рассказа, правильно переводить предложения с инфинитивом.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. **Read the text and translate it, make the plan of the retelling.**

"The profession of a lawyer"

One of the most popular professions among the young people of our country is the profession of a lawyer. In their opinion (and that is exactly so) the legal profession is very interesting, diverse and quite necessary for regulation of social relations in the state. A graduate from the law faculty or law institute may choose his place of work and occupation from a number of possible ones. He can be either a barrister (attorney, counsel for the defence) at the Bar or a judge at the Law Court. He can be a prosecutor or a prosecutor's assistant at the Prosecutor's Office. He can also be a notary at the notary office or a legal adviser at an enterprise or legal advice office. He can be a state arbitrator at the state arbitration ... or sometimes an investigator at the Prosecutor's Office or in the organs of the militia.

A lawyer should be a perfect expert in laws and their proper usage. Since the job of the lawyer may involve any kind of human activity, he may deal with different types of people. Therefore last but not least a lawyer should be competent in human psychology and human understanding.

So it is clear that the profession of a lawyer may give a specialist a lot of opportunities to use his professional and personal competence and therefore he must administer justice only for the sake of «truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth».

II. Give synonyms from the text.

- 1) profession =
- 2) judge =
- 3) expert =
- 4) barrister =
- 5) state =
- 6) adviser =

III. Say whether these statements true or false.

1. One of the most popular professions among the young people of our country is the profession of a lawyer.
2. In their opinion the legal profession is very boring.
3. He can be a militiaman at the Bar.
4. He can be a prosecutor or a prosecutor's assistant at the Prosecutor's Office.
5. A lawyer should be the worst expert in laws and their proper usage.
6. A lawyer should be competent in human psychology and human understanding.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Can you agree that the profession of a lawyer is very interesting, diverse and necessary?
2. Where may a lawyer choose his place of work?
3. What occupation can he choose?
4. Should a lawyer be competent in human psychology?
5. How must a lawyer administer justice?

V. Translate from Russian into English.

Я могу рассказать вам кое-что интересное о моей подруге. Ее зовут Анна. Она – студентка юридического факультета Саратовского университета. Она, так же как и я, - будущий юрист. Аня может выбрать свое будущее занятие из нескольких возможных. Она может работать в качестве юриста в одном из юридических учреждений. Она может работать или в суде, или в прокуратуре, или в адвокатуре, или в нотариальной конторе. Она может выбрать такое место работы, как предприятие или государственный арбитраж. Она может также работать в милиции (the militia agencies).

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 40

Тема: Юридические профессии в Великобритании. Герундий

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, образование герундия.

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации, переводить предложения с герундием.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read and translate the text:

LEGAL PROFESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN

I. Read and translate the text.

The court system is dependent upon the legal profession to make its work. In Britain the legal profession is divided into two branches: **barristers and solicitors**. The solicitor is the legal **adviser** of the public. The barrister can be **consulted** only through the solicitor; he has the right of **audience** in the higher courts.

The judge is the presiding officer of the court. The judge **decides the interpretation** of the law. The great strength of the Britain legal system lies in the position of the judges. Once they are **appointed** it is practically impossible **to dismiss** them as long as they **remain of** "good behavior".

The professional judges, “High Court Judges”, deal with the most serious crimes. They are paid **salaries** by the state. But in Britain, the vast majority of judges are unpaid, doing their work **voluntarily**, and they are called Magistrates or justices of the Peace (JPs).

The jury system is one of the most **distinctive features** of British **justice**. A jury consists of twelve people who are **selected** at random by the officers of the court. They are not legal specialists, but simply ordinary men and women who have been **ordered to attend**. The jury listens to the **evidence** given in court in certain criminal cases and decides whether the **defendant** is **guilty or innocent**.

Coroners **inquire** into violent or unnatural deaths. Clerks of the court **look after** administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

II. Vocabulary

barristers	адвокаты
solicitors	солиситоры
adviser	консультант
consulted	консультироваться
audience	аудитория
decides the interpretation	принимает решение
appointed	назначенный
to dismiss	увольнение
remain of	остатки
salaries	заработной
voluntarily	платы добровольно
distinctive features	отличительные особенности
justice	правосудие
selected	выбранное
ordered to attend	приказано присутствовать
evidence	доказательства
defendant	обвиняемый
guilty or innocent	виновен или невиновен
inquire	дознание
look after	присматривать за

III. Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.

Солиситоры и барристеры, вести дела в низших судах, насильственная смерть, подсудимый, слушать улики, платить зарплату, отличительная черта, виновный и невиновный.

IV. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main types of legal professions in Great Britain?
2. What are the two kinds of lawyers in England?
3. Who are the judges appointed by?
4. What is the function of the jury?
5. What training do coroners have?

Infinitive or Gerund?

При указании цели	Как существительное
We're going to the market to buy some food. I'll call her to tell her what happened.	Eating vegetables is good for your health. Cheating is not allowed.
После прилагательных	После предлогов
I'm glad to know you passed the test. It's nice to hear that.	He entered without knocking at the door. She is very good at listening to people.
После too/enough	После spend/waste time/money etc.
Tom is too young to be here. I'm not old enough to vote .	He wasted his time playing video games. Don't waste your money buying in that store.
После would+like/love/hate/prefer	После like/love/hate/prefer/enjoy
I'd like to go to the cinema. I'd hate to see that.	I love cooking . (in general) I like to eat a healthy breakfast. (specific preference).
How, Where, What, Who, Which, Whom	Глаголы с инфинитивом
I have no idea what to get for my boyfriend's birthday. Can you tell me how to find the place?	See, hear, listen + ing = incomplete action See, hear, listen + bare infinitive = complete action I saw you painting the kitchen. (I saw part of the action in progress). I watched you paint the kitchen. (I saw the whole action from beginning to end.)
Глаголы с Инфинитивом	Глаголы с Герундием
afford, agree, appear, be able, choose, decide, deserve, expect, happen, hesitate, hope, learn, make, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, want.	admit, avoid, deny, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, keep (on), imagine, involve, mind, miss, practise, recommend, regret, spend, suggest.
Отрицательная форма: not + to-infinitive	Отрицательная форма: not + verb-ing
He pretended not to see me. I promise not to do it again.	I love not having to go to work. Can you imagine not needing money to live.

EnglishMix.ru

1. Употребите герундий в функции подлежащего.

It's very convenient to go there by car. ***Going there by car is very convenient.***

1. It's so uncomfortable to sleep on the floor.
2. It's great to meet old friends.
3. It's impolite to speak in a loud voice.
4. It's always useful to think.....
5. It's boring to clean the flat.
6. It's interesting to teach.
7. It's exciting to travel to other countries.
8. It's simple to give advice.
9. It's not always clever to take other people's advice.
10. It's inconvenient to have much luggage.
11. It wasn't easy to follow the man.
12. It made him nervous to speak before a large audience.

2. Употребите герундий в форме страдательного залога.

I like visiting other people. ***I like being visited by other people.***

I don't mind sending him there. ***I don't mind being sent there.***

1. I avoid visiting strangers.
2. I remember asking him for help.
3. He was tired of asking questions.
4. I'm looking forward to showing them the place.
5. The manager objects to doing this work now.
6. They insist on letting him in.

7. I avoid asking for help.
8. Do you mind telling us how to do it?
9. Why are you afraid of asking him questions?
10. Why do you object to showing them the letter?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 41

Тема: Юридические профессии в США. Герундий и инфинитив

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, образование герундия и инфинитива

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации, переводить предложения с герундием и инфинитивом

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN THE USA

The American legal profession, like American law, has its roots in England, but with a significant difference. In the United States there is no division of the profession between office lawyers, known as solicitors, and courtroom lawyers, known as barristers. An American attorney frequently does both office work and courtroom work. As a result there is a great deal of variety in the types of work American lawyers perform. Depending on the situation and the needs of the client, the lawyer may be a counselor, a negotiator, and a litigator. As a counselor an attorney advises clients in their business and personal affairs. As a negotiator a lawyer works on behalf of his client with opposing counsel to get a favorable resolution for the client. A litigator assists clients with litigation in court preparing cases for trial and handling appeals. The lawyer is also an officer of the court and is required to deal fairly and honestly with the court and with other officers, including the lawyers' opponents.

1. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. Why is American legal profession different from the British one?
2. What does an attorney do as a counselor?
3. What does an attorney do as a negotiator?
4. What does an attorney do as a litigator?
5. What other careers can lawyers also pursue?

2. *Переведите юридические термины. Составьте собственные предложения с 5 из них.*

To find sb. guilty	Putative defendant
To pass a sentence	Pursuit
To stand trial	Own confession
To return a verdict	Ownership of property
To call a witness	Taking of the body
Youthful misbehaviour	Systematic criminal
Absent good cause	Abuse of corpse
Encroachment	Harassment

Narcotic officer	Guilty party
Natural law	Juvenile offence

3. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)
2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)
4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)
9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)
11. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
12. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
13. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
14. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)
15. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)
16. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
17. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)
18. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)
19. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)
20. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 42

Тема: Экономика России

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. *Прочитайте и переведите текст:*

RUSSIAN ECONOMY

economy - экономика
economics – экономика, экономическая наука
economist - экономист
corporation - корпорация
cutting edge – ведущий, передовой Syn. advanced/progressive/modern/up-to-date/world-beating/innovative/ Ant. out-of-date
factory - фабрика
government - правительство
growth - рост
leadership – руководство
modernization – модернизация
plant - завод
recovery - восстановление
fiscal and monetary policy – финансово – бюджетная и валютная политика
GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – валовый внутренний продукт
labor force – рабочая сила
nuclear energy – ядерная энергия
outsourcing – аутсорсинг (передача стороннему подрядчику некоторых бизнес-функций или частей бизнес-процесса предприятия с целью повысить производительность)
raw materials - сырьё
refining - очистка
economic - экономический, относящийся к сфере экономики
economical – бережливый, экономный
(in)sufficient – (не)обоснованный
full-fledged - полноценный
rapid – скорый, стремительный
significant – значительный
qualitatively - качественно
to be (in)dependent on/upon – быть независимым
to boost (growth and competitiveness) – поддерживать (рост и конкурентоспособность) Syn.
to stimulate, to intensify
to economize - экономить
to expand – увеличивать, расширять
to involve - вовлекать
to launch (a project, a program) – начинать, запускать
to overestimate - преувеличивать
to outstrip – опережать, обгонять
to pay attention to – обращать внимание на
to plummet – падать Syn. to fall/to go down
to undergo changes – переживать изменения

1.Change the following phrases using adjectives *economic* or *economical*:

1. A practical wife. 2. Problems of economy. 3. A crisis in the field of economy. 4. To be careful in the spending of money. 5. Reforms in the field of economy. 6. A law regulating the sphere of economics. 7. A plan of the industrial development of the country. 8. A small car that doesn't use too much fuel. 9. Geography that studies the location of industries, markets and transport.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words *economy, economics, economist, to economize, economic, economical*.

1. An early definition of _____ was "an enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations".
2. Inflation may cause a bad _____ state in a country.
3. The national _____ is the system of the management and use of resources of a country.
4. If you have a large family it's more _____ to travel by car than by train.
5. You can _____ if you compare the prices of goods before buying them.
6. J.M. Keynes was a famous _____.

3. Match the words with their definitions. Then choose three more words and write definitions for them. If necessary, make use of a dictionary.

1. significant	to value too highly
2. outsourcing	to go down
3. to overestimate	important
4. recovery	material on which a particular manufacturing process is carried out
5. to target	the practice of using workers from outside a company
6. to depend on	inadequate
7. to plummet	a group of people authorized by law to act as a legal personality and having its own powers, duties, and liabilities
8. insufficient	to aim
9. corporation	to be influenced by
10. raw material	restoration to a former or better condition

4. Choose the odd man out

1. Advanced, out-of-date, modern, cutting-edge
2. Plant, factory, enterprise, economy
3. To fall, to boost, to stimulate, to intensify
4. To go down, to plummet, to outstrip, to fall
5. notable, significant, important, alternative

5. Find pairs of words or word combinations, which form meaningful expressions and use them in the sentences of your own.

software	participant
to undergo	a project
to launch	policy
oil and gas	outsourcing
to stimulate	of the economy

an exporter	significant changes
modernization	economic growth and competitiveness
to become a full-fledged	of natural gas
fiscal and monetary	refining

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 43

Тема: Работа государственных учреждений

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

Education in Russia

1. Before reading the text answer the questions:

1. Is education compulsory in Russia?
2. What kind of school do you attend?
3. Do you pay for your education?
4. Would you like to study in a private school? Why?

Words for the text:

1. **academic subjects** – учебные предметы
2. **competition** – зд. конкурс
3. **fierce** — жесткий
4. **public** — государственный
5. **bachelor's degree** – диплом бакалавра
6. **specialist's degree** – диплом инженера
7. **master's degree** – диплом магистра
8. **higher education** — высшее образование
9. **institutions of higher education** — высшие учебные заведения

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is **compulsory** and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary **education and secondary education**.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to **secondary school**. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are **comprehensive**, which take pupils of all abilities without **entrance exams**. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also **specialized schools**, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give **profound knowledge** in various **academic subjects**. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to **enter a university** they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

Higher education in Russia.

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to **enter a university** or college as the **competition** is rather **fierce**. Most of the colleges and universities are **public** and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a **bachelor's degree**, after 5 years a **specialist's degree** and after 6 years a **master's degree**.

There are a lot of **institutions of higher education** in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)
- the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)
- People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов)

2. Retell the text to make sure that you have remembered the words:

1. study academic subjects
2. there is a fierce competition
3. take entrance exams
4. enter a university
5. get profound knowledge
6. get a bachelor's degree
7. get higher education
8. various institutions of higher education

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 44

Тема: Юридические услуги. Документация

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

1. Слова и выражения

addressee /adre'si:/ = **recipient** /n'sipiənt/ - получатель, адресат **business letter** /'biznəs 'leta(r)/ - деловое письмо, коммерческое письмо

complementary close /kəmpli'ment^ri klauz/ - прощальная вежливая фраза

confirmation letter /kənfeɪ'mei^ʃn 'leta(r)/ - письмо-подтверждение **correspondence**

/kəri'spɒndəns/ - переписка (как процесс), письма, корреспонденция **demand letter** /di'ma:nd 'leta(r)/ - письмо-требование урегулирования спора

destination address /ˌdestrɪ'neiʃ(ə)n ə'dres/ - адрес назначения, адрес получателя

enclosure /t'k1эизэ(r)/ = enclosed /in'klsuzd/ = attachment /a'taetfmant/ = attached /a'taetjt/ - вложение, приложение; “прилагается” **layout** /'leiaut/ - внешний вид, облик, схема расположения **letter of abandonment** /'leta(r) av a'baendan/ - заявление об отказе **letter of complaint** /*let8(r) av kam'pleint/ = complaint letter /kam'pleint 'leta(r)/ = claim letter /kleim 'leta(r)/ - претензионное письмо, рекламация, письменная жалоба **letter of confirmation** /'leta(r) av .kDnfefO'meiJielrV - письмо- подтверждение **letter of congratulations** /'leta(r) av kangraetju'lei^ajnz/ - поздравительное письмо **letter of demand** /'leta(r) av di'ma:nd/ - письмо-требование (любое письмо, содержащее формальное требование чего-л. от другого лица) **letter of guarantee** /'leta(r) av .gaeran'ti:/ = letter of commitment /'leta(r) av **letter of intent** /'leta(r) av in'tent/ - письмо о намерении (письмо, в котором лицо сообщает о своем намерении предпринять какие- либо действия при наступлении определенных условий) **letter of offer** /'leta(r) av in'tent/ - письмо с предложениями **letter of request** /'leta(r) av ri'kwest/ - письменное ходатайство, заявка **margin** /'ma:(r)d3in/ - поле (страницы), край, граница **opinion letter** /a'pinjan 'leta(r)/ - письмо, содержащее юридическое заключение; письмо с выражением мнения юриста **order letter** /'o:(r)da(r) 'leta(r)/ - письмо-заказ **postscript** /'paus(t),skapt/ = P.S. /,pi: 'es/ - приписка в письме **printed letterhead** /'printed 'leta(r),hed/ - отпечатанный штамп фирмы на бланке письма, печатный фирменный бланк **reference** /'ref(8)r8ns/ - ссылка, упоминание темы, отсылка (к предыдущему письму ит. п.) **reminder letter** /n'mamda(r) 'leta(r)/ - письмо-напоминание **reply letter** /rc'plai 'leta(r)/ - ответ на письмо-рекламацию или на напоминание о невыполненных обязательствах **return address** /n't3:(r)n a'dres/ - обратный адрес **salutation** /,saelju'tei/(a)n/ - приветствие **sender** /'send8(r)/ = addresser /a'dres8(r)/ = addressant /a'dresant/ - отправитель, адресант **signature** /'signatja(r)/ - подпись, собственноручная подпись, автограф **spelling** /'spelirj/ - орфография, правописание **thank-you letter** /Gaerjk ju: 'leta(r)/ - благодарственное письмо **to put down** /put daun/ - записывать, вписывать **to type** /taip/ - отпечатывать, набирать на клавиатуре **transmittal letter** /traenz'mital 'leta(r)/ - препроводительное письмо, сопроводительное письмо, препроводительная записка **ZIP code** /zip kaud/ (Zone Improvement Plan code) - почтовый индекс

Golden Rules of Business Correspondence

1. Letter-writing is the basic element in business and legal correspondence nowadays, although we have such achievements of modern telecommunication as fax, e-mail, memo, which are widely spread in legal environment. Nevertheless different elements of the letter are presented in all newly invented means of communication and the letter itself still remains the most reliable and recognized way of transmitting information.

2. If you are a lawyer or paralegal, you should know the basics of business letter writing as far as you will have to write a great amount of different documents in the basis of which there is a letter. The first thing to consider is the purpose of a business letter. In a legal environment, a business letter may be used for any of the following purposes:

- communicate factual information;
- send documents to the client, opposing counsel or the court;
- confiim important dates and appointments;

- request information from the client or opposing counsel;
- confirm information provided to the client, seiiAce provider or opposing counsel;
- summarize a legal opinion regarding a client's rights and obligations;
- initiate settlement.

3. In preparing any letter, it is recommended to follow some common rules of making a business letter which are called the 'Golden Rules':

- it must be written in a good language without errors in spelling, grammar, punctuation, sentence structure or word use;
 - it should contain simple, rather than long, sentences and easy to understand phrases;
 - it must be typed, only the signature is to be written down;
 - it mustn't have any words crossed out or any obvious erasures;
- 4.- its appearance should be attractive to an eye, its margins must be straight and wide enough (the upper, the left and the bottom margins - about 3-4 cm, the right - not less than 1 cm).
- it should never be continued on the back of the sheet;
 - it should be written in polite, friendly or neutral tone and by no means sound aggressive or disgusting;

2. УСТАНОВИТЕ, соответствуют ли данные утверждения содержанию прочитанного текста; если утверждение неверно, исправьте его:

1. A business letter may be used for different purposes.
 2. A business letter should be «inviting to an eye», well shaped and well-balanced.
 3. As far as there are so many types of a business letter it's impossible to define any general rules of letter-writing.
 4. Different elements of letter-writing are presented in all newly invented means of communication.
 5. Each letter should deal with no more than three subjects.
 6. In order to be on the safe side you should make a copy of every letter you receive.
1. Lawyers have to write a great amount of business letters.
 2. The whole text of a business letter must be typed.
 3. When you translate a letter from a foreign language, do it word by word without any variations.

3. ОТВЕТЬТЕ на вопросы к прочитанному тексту

What are the purposes of letter-writing in a legal environment?

- What are the ways to make a letter more understandable and clear?
- What does a layout and content of business letters reflect?
- What does a signature on the letter mean?
- What margins should there be in a business letter?
- What means of communication are used in legal environment alongside with business letters?
- Why is it necessary to have a copy of every letter sent by lawyers?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 45

Тема: Контрольная работа (см.КОС)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 46

Тема: Роль науки в нашей жизни

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

Scientific progress

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values. It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On the one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises, but on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government. Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today. One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.

Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent **genetic** diseases for future generations. But the most difficult problems the **humanity faces** are global problems.

The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other **crucial** problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the **common good**. The **solution** of these problems cannot be postponed because **otherwise** people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

2. Answer the questions

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?
14. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences.

Vocabulary:

access - доступ

affect - влиять

breakthrough - открытие, достижение, научный прорыв

calculation - вычисление

common good - общее благо

crops - зерновые культуры

crucial - важнейший, ключевой

database - базаданных

development - развитие

to develop - развивать

to enforce - зд. приводить в силу (закон)

to face - сталкиваться

genetic - генетический

global - глобальный, всемирный
to harm - вредить, наносить вред
highly qualified - высококвалифицированный
humanity - человечество
to lead - вести к чему-то
otherwise - иначе, в противном случае
peculiarities - особенности
postpone - откладывать, переносить (во времени)
properly - как следует, должным образом
quantity - количество
rapidly - быстро
to regenerate - восстанавливаться, возрождаться
renewable natural resources - возобновляемые природные ресурсы
routine - обычный, стандартный
software - программное обеспечение
to solve a problem - решать проблему
solution - решение
source - источник
survive - выживать
transmit - передавать, переслать
unemployment - безработица
up-to-date - новейший, современный
values – ценности

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 47

Тема: Достижения науки. Страдательный залог (простые времена)

Цель: Развитие умения говорить на основе прочитанного.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме, правило образования страдательного залога (простые времена)

Уметь: Читать с детальным пониманием, говорить на основе прочитанного, переводить предложения в страдательном залоге, определять время.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

ROBOTS IN MANUFACTURING

Today most robots are used in manufacturing operations. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: 1. material handling; 2. processing operations; 3. assembly and inspection. Material-handling is the transfer of material and loading and unloading of machines. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move materials or work parts from one to another. Many of these tasks are relatively simple: robots pick up parts from one conveyor and place them on another. Other transfer operations are more complex, such as placing parts in an arrangement that can be calculated by the robot. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize a robot to load and unload parts. This requires the robot to be equipped with a grip-per

that can grasp parts. Usually the gripper must be designed specifically for the particular part geometry. In robotic processing operations, the robot manipulates a tool to perform a process on the work part. Examples of such applications include spot welding, continuous arc welding and spray painting. Spot welding of automobile bodies is one of the most common applications of industrial robots. The robot positions a spot welder against the automobile panels and frames to join them. Arc welding is a continuous process in which robot moves the welding rod along the welding seam. Spray painting is the manipulation of a spray-painting gun over the surface of the object to be coated. Other operations in this category include grinding and polishing in which a rotating spindle serves as the robot's tool.

The third application area of industrial robots is assembly and inspection. The use of robots in assembly is expected to increase because of the high cost of manual labour. But the design of the product is an important aspect of robotic assembly. Assembly methods that are satisfactory for humans are not always suitable for robots. Screws and nuts are widely used for fastening in manual assembly, but the same operations are extremely difficult for a one-armed robot. Inspection is another area of factor operations in which the utilization of robots is growing. In a typical inspection job, the robot positions a sensor with respect to the work part and determines whether the part answers the quality specifications. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides a substitute for human labour. There are certain characteristics of industrial jobs performed by humans that can be done by robots: a) the operation is repetitive, involving the same basic work motions every cycle; b) the operation is hazardous or uncomfortable for the human worker (for example: spray painting, spot welding, arc welding, and certain machine loading and unloading tasks); c) the workpiece or tool are too heavy and difficult to handle; d) the operation allows the robot to be used on two or three shifts.

Vocabulary:

handling - обращение; transfer - передача, перенос; location - местонахождение; pick up - брать, подбирать; arrangement - расположение; to utilize - утилизировать, находить применение; gripper - захват; to grasp - схватывать; spot welding - точечная сварка; continuous - непрерывный; arc welding - электродуговая сварка; spray painting - окраска распылением; frame - рама; spray-painting gun - распылитель краски; grinding - шлифование; polishing - полирование; spindle - шпиндель; manual - ручной; labour - труд; hazardous - опасный; shift - смена.

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move ... from one to another;
2. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize ... to load and unload parts;
3. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: ...;
4. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides ... for human labour.

3. Answer the questions:

1. How are robots used in manufacturing?
2. What is «material handling»?
3. What does a robot need to be equipped with to do loading and unloading operations?
4. What does robot manipulate in robotic processing operation?
5. What is the most common application of robots in automobile manufacturing?
6. What operations could be done by robot in car manufacturing industry?
7. What are the main reasons to use robots in production?
8. How can robots inspect the quality of production?

9. What operations could be done by robots in hazardous or uncomfortable for the human workers conditions?

10. Call certain characteristics of industrial jobs that can be done by robots.

4. Translate into English

1. Существует несколько различных сфер использования автоматизации в производстве; 2. Для использования жесткой автоматизации необходимы большие инвестиции; 3. Жесткая автоматизация широко используется в химической промышленности; 4. Станки с числовым программным управлением - хороший пример программируемой автоматизации; 5. Гибкая автоматизация делает возможным перепрограммирование оборудования; 6. Время простоя оборудования оборачивается большими убытками; 7. Использование гибкой автоматизации делает возможным производство разнообразной продукции.

Страдательный залог

Действительный и страдательный залоги в английском языке совпадают со значением соответствующих залогов в русском языке.

Глагол в действительном залоге (**Active Voice**) показывает, что *действие совершает лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим*.

He often asks questions. Он часто задаёт вопросы.

Глагол в страдательном залоге (**Passive Voice**) означает, что *действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим*.

He is often asked questions. Ему часто задают вопросы.

Формы страдательного залога образуются при помощи глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме и **Participle II** (Причастие II) смыслового глагола.

to be + Participle II

Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
He often writes letters.	Letters are often written by him.
He wrote the letter yesterday.	The letter was written by him yesterday.
He will write the letter.	The letter will be written by him.
He has written the letter.	The letter has been written by him.
He is writing the letter.	The letter is being written by him.

Страдательный залог после модальных глаголов

Образование мод. глагол + <i>be</i> + <i>V₃</i>	Примеры
can	The work can be done easily.
may/might	The letter might be written later.
must	The room must be cleaned at once.
should	Teeth should be cured on time.
have/has/had to	The test had to be written yesterday.
ought to be	Adults ought to be respected .

Сказуемое в страдательном залоге может переводиться на русский язык:

- а) кратким страдательным причастием;
- б) глаголом на -ся;

в) неопределённо-личным глаголом.

The house is built. а) Дом построен. б) Дом строится. в) Дом строят.

Следует обратить особое внимание на перевод глаголов с предлогом в страдательном залоге.

Наиболее распространённые из этих глаголов:

hear of – слышать о	laugh at – смеяться над
look after – присматривать за (кем-либо)	
look at – смотреть на	rely on – полагаться на
send for – посылать за	speak of (about) – говорить о
pay attention to – обращать внимание на	
take care of – заботиться о	

The book **is** much **spoken about**. Об этой книге много говорят.

He **can't be relied on**. На него нельзя положиться.

В русском переводе не все глаголы сохраняют предлог:

to listen to – слушать что-либо, кого-либо	to look for – искать что-либо
to provide for – обеспечить кого-либо, чем-либо	
to explain to – объяснять кому-либо	

He **was listened to** with great attention. Его слушали с большим вниманием

СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА

	Present	Past	Future
	am/is/are + v ₃ Letters <i>are written</i> every week.	was/were + v ₃ The letters <i>were written</i> last week.	will be + v ₃ The letter <i>will be written</i> next week.
Continuous	am/is/are being + v ₃ The letters <i>are being written</i> at this moment.	was/were being + v ₃ The letters <i>were being written</i> at 5 o'clock yesterday.	-
Perfect	have/has been + v ₃ The letters <i>have already been written</i> .	had been + v ₃ The letters <i>had been written</i> by 5 o'clock.	will have been + v ₃ The letters <i>will have been written</i> by noon.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 48

Тема: Современные информационные технологии. Страдательный залог.

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

The use of computers

Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

In the last 10 years or so, most large businesses have become completely depended on computers for storing and looking an information, for writing and calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they there fore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer message have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

E-mail saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out of date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

Words and word combinations:

to extend-продлевать, расширять

existing-существование

within-в пределах

to utilize-использовать, перерабатывать

to replace-ставить, заменять

2. Give the English equivalents for:

Расширять способности человеческого мозга, существующие барьеры, экономить время, делать ошибки, полностью зависит от компьютера, просматривать информацию, посылать сообщения, заменять сообщения, великое изобретение, не покидая своего места, посылать и получать электронную почту, использовать информацию неправильно, устаревать, нуждаться в замене.

3. Answer the questions:

1. What advantages of computer do you know?
2. Why have most large businesses become completely depended on computers?
3. How do we use the e-mail?
4. What disadvantages of computers do you know?

Computers at school

Information science with the ideas and message of processing and storing information is of great importance today. That's why computer technology must be told in secondary school. The new subject "basic information science", and "computing machine" was introduced for the siner forms at schools. The pupils teach computers to resolve school problems. Contact with the machine increases the interest in learning, makes them more serious about studying new subject. School computers are used not only for studying information science, but also examinations purposes. Young people who finish the school must be trained to operate computers.

Words and word combinations:

a message of processing-средство обработки
a storing of information-собрание информации
to introduce-вводить
to use-использовать
to increase-увеличивать
a purpose-намерение, цель
to train-обучать

1. Give the English equivalents for:

Информационная наука, средство развития, компьютерная технология, стимулировать интерес к обучению, делать более серьезным обучение новым предметам, для изучения информатики.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Why is information science very important today?
2. Why do the pupils teach the computers at school?
3. What increases the interest of learning?
4. Where are school computers used?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 49

Тема: ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности. Страдательный залог.

Цель: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать / понимать на слух с целью извлечения детальной информации.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

The Internet

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them.

This technology is called packet switching. Owing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-switching network already survived a war. It was the Iraq computer network, which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month world-wide.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of people, who have access to the Internet, use the networks only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet: reading news, using the World Wide Web, telnet etc.

Words and word combinations:

a network-нейронная сеть
to embrace-соединять
to survive-пережить
a nuclear war-ядерная война
a path-путь
a single route-единственный маршрут
a packet switching-пакетная коммутация
owing to-вследствие, благодаря
a nuclear explosion-ядерный взрыв
to knock out-выключать
a fairly accurately-сказочно точно
an access-доступ
a reliable alternative-надежная альтернатива
a fee-плата
the wireless station-радиостанция
drastically-решительно
to transmit-передавать
constantly-постоянно
to intercept-прерывать
encoding-зашифрованный
to conduct transaction-вести дела
host-множество

Give the English equivalents for:

Глобальная компьютерная сеть, ядерная война, самый короткий путь, пакетная коммуникация, выключать, самая популярная служба Интернета, иметь доступ в Интернет, посылать электронную почту, решительное увеличение, передавать сообщение, постоянно перехватывать, зашифрованные программы, вести сделки по Интернету.

Answer the questions:

- 1.What is the Internet?
- 2.Where did the Internet begin?
- 3.Why was the Internet designed?
- 4.What is the most popular Internet service?
- 5.How do people use the Internet?
- 6.How can the commercial users communicate over the Internet?

The Internet as a source of information

Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions. Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books... to make a long story short, everything you need. The Internet, a global computer network, which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed

to survive in a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E-mail is not only fast and easy (if you understand how to use the computer), but it also saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. The Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunication systems of their communities. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, they increase the commercial use of this network. For example, some American banks and companies conduct transactions over the Internet. So, you see that the Internet is an inseparable part of our life.

Words and word combinations:

an access-доступ

accurately-точно

to utilize-использовать

to replace-вернуть

inseparable-неотделимый

to keep up-быть в курсе

Give the English equivalents for:

Экономить время, собирать информацию, найти любую информацию, глобальная компьютерная сеть, послать информацию по Интернету, посылать сообщения друг другу, общаться по Интернету, совершать сделки по Интернету.

Answer the questions:

- 1.How does the computer help pupils at school?
- 2.Is it comfortable to send messages to each other?
3. How do the commercial users use the Internet?
- 4.How do the American banks use the Internet?
- 5.Why does the American bank use the Internet?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 50

Тема: Известные ученые и их открытия в России.

Цель: Развитие умения говорить на основе прочитанного.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать с детальным пониманием, говорить на основе прочитанного.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and translate it.

Russia's contribution to the world's science can hardly be overestimated. People all over the world know the names of Russian scientists, Nobel prize winners and authors of important discoveries and inventions.

Russia's first world-famed scientist was Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765). Eager to get an education, he left his home village Kholmogory and walked to Moscow on foot. The son of a poor fisherman became the first Russian professor of Chemistry at St. Petersburg Academy of Science in 1745. In XX century Moscow State University was named after M. Lomonosov to commemorate his scientific achievements and efforts to establish the system of higher education in Russia.

Another eminent Russian Scientist is Dmitri Mendeleev (1834-1907) – a famous chemist who arranged the 63 known elements into a periodic table based on atomic mass. Today every student is familiar with this table that bears the name of Mendeleev. The legend says that Mendeleev saw the periodical system in his dream. He was also able to predict the discovery of several elements that were not known at his time and have been discovered recently. Among famous Russian scientists who contributed to world's science one should not forget Sofia Kovalevskaya (1850-1891) who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world. One can also remember outstanding scientists from different fields of knowledge. Thus Alexander Popov (1859-1905) invented radio, Academician Ivan Pavlov (1854-1929) became the first Russian Nobel Prize winner in Medicine, the work by Nikolai Basov (1922-2001) led to the invention of the laser. But this list is not over. Russian scientists, physicists, chemists, psychologists, surgeons and those who work in other spheres make new discoveries and breakthroughs. We can be proud of our scientists of the past and of the scientists who work today.

2. Answer the questions

1. Who is Russia's first world-famed scientist?
2. What is he famous for? What famous places were named after him?
3. What is D. Mendeleev famous for?
4. How did he make his discovery according to the legend?
5. Who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world?
6. Who was the first Russian Nobel Prize winner? What studies did he make?
7. What is the name of the Russian inventor of the radio?
8. In what sphere did N. Basov work?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 51

Тема: Известные ученые и их открытия в России.

Цель: Развитие умения говорить на основе прочитанного.

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать с детальным пониманием, говорить на основе прочитанного.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. **Read the text and translate it.**

.

Chernov, Dmitrii Konstantinovich

Born: October, 20 in 1839, in St. Petersburg. Died: January, 2 in 1921, in Yalta.

Profession:

Russian scientist, specialist in metallurgy, metal science, and the heat treatment of metals.

The son of a feldsher, Chernov graduated from the St. Petersburg Institute of Practical Technology in 1858. He worked in the mechanical department of the St. Petersburg Mint. From 1859 to 1866 he was an instructor, an assistant librarian and a curator in the museum of the St. Petersburg Institute of Practical Technology.

In 1866 he became an engineer in the forging shop of the Obukhov Steel Mill in St. Petersburg, and from 1880 to 1884 he was engaged in prospecting deposits of rock salt in the Bakhmut region of the Coal Basin; the beds he discovered proved to be of industrial importance.

Beginning in 1886 he simultaneously served as chief inspector of the Ministry of Railroad Transport in

charge of overseeing the filling of orders at metallurgical works. He became a professor of metallurgy at the Mikhail Artillery Academy in 1889.

Chernov D. K. has established the dependence of structure and properties of steel on its hot mechanical and heat treatment. Chernov D. has opened critical temperatures, at which phase transformations occur in steel as a result of heating or cooling in solid state. These critical temperatures, defined by Chernov by colors of steel heating, were named Chernov's points.

Chernov D. K. represented graphically influence of carbon on position of critical points, having created the first sketch of outline of equilibrium diagram "ferrum-carbon".

Results of his research which had begun the modern metallography, Chernov D.K. published in 1868 in «Notes of Russian engineering society», having named it «Critical review of Lavrov's and Kalakutskiy's articles about steel and steel instruments and own Chernov's research in the same subject».

In another scientific paper «Research concerning the structure of cast steel pigs» Chernov stated a theory of steel ingot crystallization. He investigated the process of crystals origin and growth in details. He gave a scheme of structural zones of ingot, developed a theory of consequent crystallization, studied defects of cast steel thoroughly and specified how to avoid them. These research of Chernov in many respects promoted transformation of metallurgy from craft in theoretically proved scientific discipline.

Chernov's papers in the field of metallurgy intensification, processes and perfection of manufacture technology were of great value for progress of metallurgy of steel. Chernov put forward the idea of mixing metal during crystallization, having offered for this purpose a rotating iron mold.

Vocabulary

metal science – металловедение

the heat treatment of metals – термообработка металлов

the mechanical department – механический отдел

St. Petersburg Mint – Петербургский Монетный Двор

assistant librarian – помощник библиотекаря

forging shop of the Obukhov Steel Mill – кузнечный цех Обуховского металлургического комбината

prospecting deposits – поиск месторождений

rock salt – каменная соль

Bakhmut region – Бахмутский район
coal basin – угольный бассейн
beds – залежи
simultaneously – одновременно
chief inspector – главный инспектор
in charge – ответственный за
overseeing – наблюдение
filling of orders – выполнение заказов
establish – устанавливать
property – свойство
steel – сталь
hot mechanical treatment – горячая механическая обработка
phase transformations – фазовые превращения
solid state – твердое состояние
color of steel heating – степень нагрева стали
Chernov's points – точки Чернова
influence of carbon – влияние углерода
sketch of outline – эскиз контура
equilibrium diagram – фазовая диаграмма
ferrum-carbon – железо-углерод
cast steel pigs – литая сталь
steel ingot crystallization – кристаллизация стальных слитков
crystal origin – образование кристаллов
ingot – слиток
consequent – последовательный
thoroughly – тщательно
craft – кустарный
intensification – развитие
manufacture technology – технология производства
put forward – выдвинуть идею
rotating iron mold – вращающаяся железная форма

Exercises:

Answer the questions:

When did Chernov become an engineer in the forging shop?
What idea did Chernov put forward for developing the sphere of metallurgy?
How were critical temperatures named?
What theory did Chernov stated in “Research concerning the structure of cast steel pigs”?
When did he become a professor of metallurgy?
Where did Chernov publish the results of his research which had begun the modern metallurgy?
What are the most important discoveries made by Chernov?

Translate the following phrases:

был вовлечен в поиск месторождений каменной соли;

он исследовал процесс образования кристаллов;
он представил графически влияние углерода на положение критических точек;
совершенствование технологии производства;
термообработка металлов;
теоретически доказанная научная дисциплина;
степень нагрева стали;
для этой цели он предложил вращающуюся железную форму.

Mendeleev Dmitri Ivanovich»

A Russian name appeared in 1964 on the honorary board of science at Bridgeport University, USA: Mendeleev was added to the list of the greatest geniuses - Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus, Galilei, Newton and Lavoisier. D.I. Mendeleev, the explorer of nature, is the greatest chemist of the world. The Mendeleev system has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.

D.I. Mendeleev was the fourteenth and the last child of the Director of the Gymnasium at Tobolsk. After finishing school at the age of 16 he was taken by his mother to St. Petersburg and entered the Pedagogical Institute in 1850, took a degree in chemistry in 1856 and in 1859 he was sent abroad for two years for further training. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1861 as Professor of Chemistry and gave a course of lectures on chemistry at St. Petersburg's University. His lectures were always listened to with great interest and attention. Even in class of two hundred students everyone was able to follow his discussions from the beginning to the end. Interesting experiments were made in his classes.

In 1868 Mendeleev began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it. Mendeleev made thousands of experiments and calculations, wrote a lot of letters, studied many reports. Everything in the world that was known about chemical elements Mendeleev knew. For months, for years he searched for missing data. All those data were being brought together and grouped in a special way. When compiling this, he tried to find some system of classifying the elements some sixty in all then known whose properties he was describing. This led him to formulate the Periodic Law: "The properties of elements and, consequently, the properties of the simple and complex bodies formed from them are periodic functions of their atomic weights". The Law earned him lasting international fame. He presented it verbally to the Russian Society in October 1868 and published 1869. But Mendeleev was recognized as the author of the Periodic Law only after gallium, scandium and germanium had been discovered in France, Sweden and Germany and after the properties of number of elements predicted by Mendeleev had been confirmed.

In this paper he set out clearly his discovery that if the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, chemically related elements appear at regular intervals. The greatness of Mendeleev's achievement lies in the fact that he had discovered a generalization that not only unified an enormous amount of existing information but pointed the way to further progress. Today the Periodic Law is studied by millions of school children and by students at higher educational establishments of natural sciences and engineering. It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers and chemists.

The law serves as a basis for thousands of researches. The Periodic Law crossed national boundaries and has become the property of all nations, just like the works of Newton, Lomonosow, Pavlov, Lobachevsky, Einstein and other. In our country the Russian Chemical

Society, a number of higher and secondary schools, some industrial plants have been named after Mendeleev. The Academy of Sciences and the Mendeleev Society award the Mendeleev Prize and the Mendeleev Gold Medal for outstanding research work in chemistry.

1. Find English equivalents in the text:

Система Менделеева;
новые элементы;
профессор химии;
интересные эксперименты;
начал писать;
тяжелая работа;
химические элементы;
Периодического закон;
свои открытия;
дальнейший прогресс;
служит основой;
выдающиеся исследования.

2. Finish the sentences according to the text:

... has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.
His lectures were always listened to with great ...
... began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it.
All those data were being brought together ...
... earned him lasting international fame.
... were being brought together and grouped in a special way.
... serves as a basis for thousands of researches.
It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers ...

3. Answer the questions:

What did Mendeleev's father work for?
In which year D. Mendeleev received a degree in chemistry?
What was the name of the first textbook of Mendeleev chemistry textbook?
What law brought him solid international fame?
In which year did he first introduce him to the Russian society?
Is Mendeleev immediately recognized as the author of the Periodic Law?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 52

Тема: Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом

Цель: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи

Студент должен

Знать: Лексические единицы по теме.

Уметь: Читать с детальным пониманием, говорить на основе прочитанного.

ХОД ЗАНЯТИЯ

1. Read the text and complete it with the following phrases. Then complete the statements after it.

- a) because they thought he wasn't very clever
- b) where he lived for the rest of his life
- c) in mathematics and physics
- d) have changed the way
- e) a world-wide celebrity
- f) the Nobel Prize for Physics

Albert Einstein: the Greatest Scientist of the 20th Century

Not many people really deserve the title "genius" but Albert Einstein ['aɪnstain] was one of them. His discoveries ____1____ we understand our world today. Albert Einstein was born in Germany in 1879. He was a very slow learner at first. He even had trouble learning to speak! His parents were really worried. As a boy, Albert Einstein was very unhappy at school. His teachers treated him badly ____2____. His marks were usually bad.

In 1896 Albert went to Zurich to study at one of the best technical universities. There his abilities ____3____ began to show. After he graduated in 1902, Einstein took a job at the Swiss Patent Office. 1905 was his "Miracle Year", as he published three important essays including one on the "Special Theory of Relativity". Later Einstein wrote "The Theory of Gravity" and "The General Theory of Relativity". Soon he became ____4____.

In 1914 Einstein moved back to Berlin. In 1921 Einstein was awarded ____5____, and modestly travelled third class to Stockholm to receive it. He used his influence to lecture around Europe and the USA to promote world peace. Soon the Nazis came to power in Germany. So in 1933 he had to go to America ____6____. He died on April 18th, 1955 in New Jersey, leaving behind a new way for us to look at the world.

2

1. Albert Einstein

- a) was a real genius
- b) could hardly be regarded as a genius
- c) is a real genius for some people

2. Albert's progress at school

- a) was not very good
- b) was very good
- c) was not good at all

3. Albert's abilities in mathematics became evident during his

- a) school years
- b) university years

c) college years

4. Einstein worked on his famous theories in the

a) 19th century

b) 20th century

c) 19th and 20th centuries

5. Albert Einstein .

a) thought that only science was important

b) believed that scientists had a duty to protect the world

c) was sure the main aim of any person's life was fighting for peace

3. Read the text «Isaak Newton» and complete the table.

Isaak Newton

Sir Isaak Newton is a world-famous English scientist, who devoted his life to mathematics, physics, astronomy [as'tranami] and other sciences. Newton discovered the law of gravity and many other laws, he developed some very important scientific theories which helped people to understand and explain a lot of things about the physical world.

Isaak Newton was born in a small village in the east of England in 1642. At school he was interested in mathematics, which he studied later at Cambridge University. In 1655 Newton received his degree and returned home where he did much of his most important work. Here, among other things, he studied optics. His experiments [ik speriments] showed that white light was a mixture of all colours of the rainbow. Many people had seen the colours of the rainbow before but it was Newton who explained that white light was made of those colours. Newton's studies of light led him to build the first reflecting telescope [tehskaupl. Newton also first thought about the law of gravity. The legend says that he discovered this law when an apple fell on his head while he was sitting under a tree in his garden. That's why in many pictures Newton was often shown with an apple in his hand.

Newton understood that the same kind of power that made apples fall from trees also gives objects weight and keeps planets on their orbits. Newton's discoveries are still important for modern science. For example, by studying the spectrum of light from a star scientists can find out what it is made of.

Newton took part in the political life of England and was a member of English Parliament. He didn't have a family and devoted all his life to science. Newton died in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey where there is a monument to this great man. Many scientists all over the world admire his talent and consider him to be the greatest genius in the history of mankind.

Date of the birth	
Place of his birth	
School years	
He studied	
His discoveries and inventions	

His political life	
Date of his death	

4. Who is it? Albert Einstein, Isaak Newton or Mikhail

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 53

Тема: Грамматический обзор

Цель: Совершенствование грамматических навыков

Студент должен

Знать: образование прошедших времен, страдательного залога (простые времена), герундия, инфинитива.

Уметь: находить в предложении, переводить и применять в речи прошедшие времена, страдательный залог (простые времена), герундий, инфинитив.

1. Преобразуйте следующие утвердительные предложения в отрицательные.

1. By 6 o'clock the rain had stopped.
2. We were having tea at 5 o'clock.
3. They had been staying at the hotel since May.
4. I was flying to London that morning.
5. I had known Mark all my life.
6. The waiter entered the dark kitchen.
7. We arrived yesterday evening.
8. He was constantly missing the first class.
9. I lived in the country last summer.
10. Lara had been writing with my pen for a week.

2. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

1. She looked tired. She ... (planted/was planting/had been planting) flowers all morning.
2. I ... (was playing/played/had played) volleyball when the ball hit my head.
3. His clothes were smudgy because he ... (finished/had finished/was finished) painting the walls.
4. When I was five my parents ... (were buying/bought/had been buying) a piano for me.
5. Kim ... (was dancing/danced/had danced) when her husband opened the door.
6. He ... (cut/was cutting/had been cutting) the grass for an hour when suddenly the lawn-mower broke down.
7. First I ... (had taken off/took off/was taking off) my coat, then I went to the bathroom.
8. She forgot everything she ... (had studied/was studying/studied) at a driving school.

3. Поставьте глагол в форму Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous.

to take

1. Greg didn't answer the phone because he ... a shower.
2. I couldn't find my umbrella, but then I remembered that my sister ... it to school.
3. Frank ... the candle and walked downstairs.

4. We ... the exam for 2 hours when a policeman entered the room.
to wash
5. I saw Sam in the kitchen. He ... his hands.
6. They ... their windows last spring.
7. By the time I came home Jane ... already the dishes.
8. His wife ... the mushrooms since the early morning, so he decided to help her.
to do
9. By midnight he ... all the work.
10. I ... my homework when you phoned.
11. Dad ... that crossword since morning.
12. She ... her hair and left for work.

Passive Voice

Simple group

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple Passive.

1. Thousands of calls _____ (make) from mobile phones every day.
2. Stars _____ (see) in the sky at night.
3. Coffee _____ (grow) in South America.
4. The news _____ (report) every day.
5. Animals in the zoo _____ (feed) 3 times a day.
6. Milk _____ (produce) by cows.
7. Computers _____ (use) in different spheres of modern life.
8. The Tower of London _____ (visit) by thousands of tourists every year.
9. This town _____ (situate) in the north of the country.
10. Famous pieces of art _____ (keep) in museums.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Passive.

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty _____ (create) by a French architect Bartholdi. It _____ (make) in France. The statue _____ (build) 11 years and when it was ready, it _____ (take) to the USA by ship. A huge base for the statue _____ (prepare) by Americans on one of the islands 2 miles from Manhattan. A lift and 390 steps _____ (make) so that the visitors could reach the crown top of "Lady Liberty" and admire the view of the area. The Statue of Liberty _____ (recognize) as a symbol of American freedom. Ninety years later the statue _____ (restore) by a team of French and American experts.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple Passive.

1. This experiment _____ (finish) in a week.
2. The play _____ (perform) next Sunday.
3. The instructions _____ (receive) in an hour.
4. The design of the building _____ (not/complete) next month.
5. The injured man _____ (operate) on in an hour.
6. All the meetings _____ (arrange) next week.
7. The document _____ (sign) in some minutes.
8. This bill _____ (not/pay) tomorrow.
9. This question _____ (not/discuss) at the next conference.
10. The car _____ (not/repair) in 2 days.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive or the Future Simple Passive.

1. The room _____ (clean) yesterday.
2. New houses _____ (build) in our city every year.
3. The book of this writer _____ (publish) in a month.
4. The trees _____ (whitewash) by our pupils every spring.
5. Tea _____ (grow) in Ceylon

and India. 6. America _____ (not/discover) by James Cook. It _____
(discover) by Christopher Columbus. 7. Pizza _____ (deliver) in half an hour. 8.
Thousands of new cars _____ (produce) at this plant every year. 9. Ink
_____ (use) for writing many years ago. 10. Some new technologies _____
(introduce) to the industrial companies at the end of the following month.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА № 54 (см.КОС)

Тема: Дифференцированный зачёт

Цель: Контроль уровня развития речевых умений.