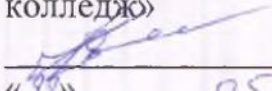


Министерство образования и науки Тамбовской области
Тамбовское областное государственное бюджетное
профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Мичуринский агросоциальный колледж»
(ТОГБПОУ «Мичуринский агросоциальный колледж»)



Digitally signed by Котельникова
Оксана Валерьевна
DN: OU=Директор, O="ТОГБПОУ ""
Мичуринский агросоциальный
колледж""", CN=Котельникова Оксана
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Reason: Я подтверждаю этот документ
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УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор ТОГБПОУ
«Мичуринский агросоциальный
колледж»

О.В. Котельникова
«22» 05 2023 г.

Фонд оценочных средств
учебной дисциплины
БД.03 Иностранный язык (английский)
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

РАССМОТРЕНО

На заседании методического совета

Протокол № 10 от 22.05. 2023г.

Председатель  А.В. Свиридов

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности СПО 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике

Разработчик:

Щетинина Ольга Сергеевна,

преподаватель ТОГБПОУ «Мичуринский агросоциальный колледж»

Рассмотрена на заседании предметно-цикловой специальностей 43.02.10 Туризм и 42.02.01 Реклама
Протокол № 11 от 19.05. 2023г.
Председатель Щетинина О.С. /Щетинина О.С./

Согласовано:

Зам. директора по УПР

С.Ю. Гусельникова

« 22 » 05 2023 г.

I. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

1. Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины БД.03 Иностранный язык (английский).

Фонд оценочных средств включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Фонд оценочных средств (далее – ФОС) представлен в виде междисциплинарных заданий, направленный на контроль качества и управление процессами достижения ЛР, МР и ПР, а также создание условий для формирования ОК и (или) ПК у обучающихся посредством промежуточной аттестации. ФОС разрабатывается с опорой на синхронизированные образовательные результаты, с учетом профиля обучения, уровня освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины БД.03 Иностранный язык (английский) и профессиональной направленности образовательной программы по специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике.

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основании:
основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности СПО 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике;

программы учебной дисциплины БД.03 Иностранный язык (английский).

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки (объекты оценивания) ¹	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии	Тип задания; № задания	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
У1 общаться устно и письменно на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	Общается устно и письменно на иностранном языке в рамках изучаемых тем;	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	Дифференцированный зачет
У2 переводить со словарём иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	Переводит со словарём иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
У3 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	Самостоятельно пополняет словарный запас	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
У4 вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный	Понимает значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	

¹ Личностные результаты обучающихся в соответствии с Рабочей программой воспитания по специальности 38.02.03 Операционная деятельность в логистике учитываются в ходе оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины.

диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию,	ситуациями общения; Поддерживает диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебнотрудовой сферах		
31 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	демонстрирует знания актуального профессионального и социального контекста, в котором необходимо вести профессиональную деятельность;	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
32 значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	демонстрирует знания основных источников информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте;	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
33 языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, перечисленные в разделе «Языковой материал» и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	Владеет языковым материалом в рамках изучаемых тем;	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
34 новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения,	Имеет представление об изученных глагольных формах (видовременных, неличных), способах выражения модальности; условиях,	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	

причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;	предположениях, причинах, следствиях, побуждениях к действию;		
35 лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;	Владеет лингвострановедческой, страноведческой и социокультурной информацией	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
36 тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальностям СПО	Имеет представление об общем содержании текстов, построенных на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	

личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;	индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач		
ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач		
ПК 1.1. Осуществлять сопровождение, в том числе документационное, процедуры закупок.	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
ПК 1.3 Осуществлять документационное сопровождение складских операций.	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
ПК 4.1. Планировать работу элементов логистической системы.	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	

ПК 4.3. Составлять программу и осуществлять мониторинг показателей работы на уровне подразделения (участка) логистической системы.	Экспертное наблюдение и оценивание выполнения индивидуальных и групповых заданий. Оценка результата выполнения практических работ. Текущий контроль в форме собеседования, решения ситуационных задач	Тестовые задания по теме, практическое задание	
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Междисциплинарные задания практической направленности

Таблица 2

№ раздела, темы	Коды образовательных результатов (ЛР, МР, ПР, ОК, ПК)	Варианты междисциплинарных заданий												
Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей Тема 3.1 Обучение в колледже	ПРБ 1-9 ЛР 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 УПд 1.1 ,1.6, 1.8, 2.1 3.1 УКд 1.1, 1.3, 2.1 УРд 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 ОК 02, 04, 09 ПК 1.1., 1.3., 4.1., 4.3.	Exercise1. Find the correct translation:												
		<table><tr><th>sayings</th><th>translaion</th></tr><tr><td>1. Knowledge is power.</td><td>a. Учиться никогда не поздно.</td></tr><tr><td>2. To work with the left hand.</td><td>b. Работать спустя рукава</td></tr><tr><td>3. In - one ear, out - the other.</td><td>c. Знание – сила</td></tr><tr><td>4. Live and learn</td><td>d. В одно ухо влетает, а в другое вылетает</td></tr><tr><td>5.It’s never too late to learn</td><td>e. Век живи - век учись.</td></tr></table>	sayings	translaion	1. Knowledge is power.	a. Учиться никогда не поздно.	2. To work with the left hand.	b. Работать спустя рукава	3. In - one ear, out - the other.	c. Знание – сила	4. Live and learn	d. В одно ухо влетает, а в другое вылетает	5.It’s never too late to learn	e. Век живи - век учись.
		sayings	translaion											
		1. Knowledge is power.	a. Учиться никогда не поздно.											
		2. To work with the left hand.	b. Работать спустя рукава											
		3. In - one ear, out - the other.	c. Знание – сила											
		4. Live and learn	d. В одно ухо влетает, а в другое вылетает											
		5.It’s never too late to learn	e. Век живи - век учись.											
		Exercise2. Find the correct explanation:												
		<table><tr><th>sayings</th><th>explanation</th></tr><tr><td>1. Knowledg e power.</td><td>a. during the life the man learns much new and useful.</td></tr><tr><td>2. To work with the left hand.</td><td>b. in any age you can learn many interesting things.</td></tr><tr><td>3. In - one ear, out - the other.</td><td>c. with knowledge you become clever and stronger.</td></tr><tr><td>4.To know everything is to know nothing.</td><td>d. to make progress you must work hard.</td></tr><tr><td>5.It’s never too late to</td><td>e. a person can not learn all.</td></tr></table>	sayings	explanation	1. Knowledg e power.	a. during the life the man learns much new and useful.	2. To work with the left hand.	b. in any age you can learn many interesting things.	3. In - one ear, out - the other.	c. with knowledge you become clever and stronger.	4.To know everything is to know nothing.	d. to make progress you must work hard.	5.It’s never too late to	e. a person can not learn all.
sayings	explanation													
1. Knowledg e power.	a. during the life the man learns much new and useful.													
2. To work with the left hand.	b. in any age you can learn many interesting things.													
3. In - one ear, out - the other.	c. with knowledge you become clever and stronger.													
4.To know everything is to know nothing.	d. to make progress you must work hard.													
5.It’s never too late to	e. a person can not learn all.													

		learn	
		6. Live and learn	f. a person does not hear and does not listen to no one.
		7. Little strokes fell great oaks.	g. to work badly.
Тема 3.2 Финансовые учреждения и услуги	ПРб 1-9 ЛР 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 УПд 1.1 ,1.6, 1.8, 2.1 3.1 УКд 1.1, 1.3, 2.1 УРд 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 ОК 02, 04, 09 ПК 1.1., 1.3., 4.1., 4.3.	1. Read and translate the text about financial institutions and their functions: <u>Financial institutions</u> include banks, credit unions, asset management firms, building societies, and stock brokerages. These institutions are responsible for distributing financial resources in a planned way to the potential users. There are a number of institutions that collect and provide funds for the necessary sector or individual. On the other hand, there are several institutions that act as the middleman and join the deficit and surplus units. Investing money on behalf of the client is another of the variety of functions of <u>financial institutions</u>. Financial institutions can be categorized as follows: - Deposit Taking Institutions - Finance and Insurance Institutions - Investment Institutions - Pension Providing Institutions - Risk Management Institutions At the same time, there are several governmental financial institutions assigned with regulatory and supervisory functions (наделенные регулируемыми и надзорными функциями). These institutions have played a distinct role in fulfilling the financial and management needs of different industries (определенная роль в выполнении финансовых и управленческих потребностей различных отраслей промышленности). Deposits taking financial organizations are known as commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings associations, loan associations and so on. The primary functions of financial institutions of this nature are as follows: - Accepting Deposits - Providing Commercial Loans - Providing Real Estate Loans (предоставление кредитов недвижимости) - Providing Mortgage Loans - Issuing Share Certificates (выдача сертификатов акций) 2. Match Russian and English equivalents: 1. Существуют ли бесплатные банковские услуги? 2. Многие банки устанавливают плату за услуги. 3. Компании с хорошим финансовым положением получают некоторые привилегии. 4. Много ли денег на вашем расчетном счете? 5. Наш коммерческий банк занимается финансированием сельского хозяйства. 6. Некоторые сберегательные банки идут навстречу	

		новым финансовым запросам людей. 7.Коммерческий банк заинтересован в высокой прибыли. 8.Большинство банков предлагают своим клиентам различные депозитные сертификаты. 9.Около двух третей коммерческих банков в США - федеральные банки. 10.Многие банки устанавливают высокую плату за свои услуги.
Тема 3.3 Работа в сфере «человек-человек»	ПРб 1-9 ЛР 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 УПд 1.1 ,1.6, 1.8, 2.1 3.1 УКд 1.1, 1.3, 2.1 УРд 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 ОК 02, 04, 09 ПК 1.1., 1.3., 4.1., 4.3.	Fill in this information about career education with job, profession, or career. a) In their last three years at school, teenagers receive_____advice. There are a lot of_____to choose from. b)A_____teacher helps teenagers discover their interests and make the first steps to future_____ c) A lot of teenagers have a part-time_____ d)Annabel hopes to make painting her_____although she knows it will not be easy. e) A special booklet provides some tips for finding– the right_____.It gives information about nearly 250_____ career, professions, career, professions, job, career, job, professions.
Тема 3.4 Научно-технический прогресс	ПРб 1-9 ЛР 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 УПд 1.1 ,1.6, 1.8, 2.1 3.1 УКд 1.1, 1.3, 2.1 УРд 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 ОК 02, 04, 09 ПК 1.1., 1.3., 4.1., 4.3.	Write about a normal day for someone in 2030 / 2050 / 2100. - Imagine yourself living a normal day in the year 2030 / 2050 / 2100. - Think how the technology of the future may change people’s lives. - Remember that for the people of the future this fascinating technology is as common as the telephone or TV for us. - Your text could be a diary, an adventure story, or just a description of a person’s day. Tell me, which of these advances in science and technology are making our lives better now? Which ones, in your opinion, will improve it in the near future? And what technologies can lead to sad, in your opinion, consequences?

Тема 3.5 Известные ученые, исторические личности	ПРБ 1-9 ЛР 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 УПД 1.1 ,1.6, 1.8, 2.1 3.1 УКд 1.1, 1.3, 2.1 УРд 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 ОК 02, 04, 09 ПК 1.1., 1.3., 4.1., 4.3.	Прочитайте текст « Mikhail Lomonosov» Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov (1711—1765) was a Russian scientist and writer who made important contributions to literature, education and science. Among his discoveries was the atmosphere of Venus. His interests lay in chemistry, physics, optics, geography, history and art. His poetry helped to develop the modern Russian language. Lomonosov was born in the village of Denisovka (now Lomonosovo) near Kholmogory in the far north of Russia. His father, first a fisherman eventually bought a snip and began transporting things from Arkhangelsk to other places. When Mikhail was ten, his father decided that the boy was old enough to help him. However, young Lomonosov was not interested in the family business. Learning was what he wanted. His neighbour had taught him to read and he spent as much time as he could with books, among which there was a grammar book and a book of arithmetic. The knowledge he got at home was not enough for Lomonosov and in 1730, at nineteen he left the village and joined a caravan ['ka2ravan] travelling to Moscow. Here he entered Slavic Greek Latin Academy and lived on bread and water for quite a long time but made rapid progress as a student. He completed a twelve-year study course in only five years, and graduated from the Academy with brilliant results. A fantastic student, he was given an opportunity to go to Saint Petersburg University and later to the University of Marburg in Germany. The latter was among Europe's most important universities in the 18th century. Lomonosov quickly learned German and developed an interest in German literature and philosophy. He seriously studied chemistry and began writing poetry. In Germany Lomonosov got married. The money he got from the Russian Academy of Sciences was not enough for his growing family and he decided to return to St Petersburg. At home he became a member of the Academy, and soon was made professor of chemistry. Wishing to improve education in Russia he and Count Ivan Shuvalov founded Moscow University. Lomonosov developed a number of important theories and made some brilliant discoveries, wrote poetry some of which is remembered till nowadays. Decide which of the following is true, false or not stated. 1. Lomonosov was a Russian scientist and writer. 2. Lomonosov was not interested in biology. 3. Lomonosov's father bought goods. 4. Lomonosov was not interested in the family business. 5. Young Lomonosov left home for Moscow because he
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		wanted to receive a good education. 6. He was a talented student and a fast learner. 7. He wrote 150 poems. 8. St Petersburg University was founded before Moscow University.
Тема 3.6 Профессиональн ые требования	ПРБ 1-9 ЛР 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 УПд 1.1 ,1.6, 1.8, 2.1 3.1 УКд 1.1, 1.3, 2.1 УРд 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 ОК 02, 04, 09 ПК 1.1., 1.3., 4.1., 4.3.	Choosing a profession is very difficult. Your choice should depend on your character, intellect, abilities and talent. Do you think someone can be a good teacher if he/she doesn't love children? Do you think someone can be a good vet if he/ she doesn't like animals? Can a musician or singer make a success if they don't have a good ear for music? Can an actor or dancer become famous if they have no special talent? You can never be a respectable judge if you are not just and honest. Only those who are brave, can become sailors. Only people who have creative minds can be successful businessmen. The profession of a doctor requires special education and long training. A doctor must be very responsible because they deal with the most precious thing that people have — their health. There are a lot of interesting and noble professions, and many roads are opened before you. But remember most professions are available only to educated people. So if you want to be a professional you have to enter an institute or university. It is difficult and you have to study hard. It is not easy, because only those who have a strong will, can study hard. Try to build your character, develop the strength of will and your dreams will come true. Questions to the text: 1) Have you already decided what you want to be? 2) What did you want to be in your childhood? 3) What is your father? 4) What is your mother? 5) Do you want to choose the profession of your parents? 6) Do you have the strength of will?

2. Комплект оценочных средств

2.1. Задания для текущего контроля

Раздел 1. Вводно – корректирующий курс ЗАДАНИЕ № 1 (теоретическое)

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Данная работа состоит из 6 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Вспомните значения терминов, понятий, указанных в вопросе. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один или несколько правильных ответов.

1. Заполните таблицу

Words for help: he, lift, fine, storm, nose, set, fir, more, here, like, pot, her, nut, not, name, turn, pure, tube, care, form, car, cat, fire.

	a	i	e	o	u
открытый слог					
закрытый слог					
гласная + r					
гласная + r+e					

2. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Place | 13. Factory |
| 2. Library | 14. Man |
| 3. Language | 15. Woman |
| 4. Bus | 16. Tooth |
| 5. Box | 17. Foot |
| 6. Key | 18. Child |
| 7. House | 19. Mouse |
| 8. Dress | 20. Advice |
| 9. Roof | 21. Money |
| 10. Clock | 22. Hair |
| 11. Country | 23. Fish |
| 12. Life | 24. Glass |

3. Вставьте местоимения: “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Greg .. he ... | 7. car | 13. dog |
| 2. you and I | 8. Eva and I | 14. hat |
| 3. cat | 9. John | 15. David |
| 4. man | 10. John and Charlie | 16. Joanna |
| 5. Steve and I | 11. Father and I | 17. books |
| 6. policeman | 12. skirt | 18. tooth |

4. Заполните пропуски подходящим глаголом (to be и to have)

- Everybody likes Tom. He....got a lot of friends.
- I can't open the door. I...(not) got a key.
- I...(not) very happy today.
- It...10 o'clock. You...late again.
- It's a nice town. It....got a very nice shopping centre.
- Mr and Mrs Johnson....got two children, a boy and a girl.
- My bed...very comfortable.
- Sarah ...(not) got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- The houses in this street...very old.
- They like animals. They...got three dogs and two cats.
- What colour...his eyes? They...blue.

5. Вставьте правильную форму глагола в Present Simple

- you (to live) near here?

2. What...your friend (to do)?
3. He (to drive) a bus.
4. I (to play) the piano but I (not play) very well.
5. I (to get up) at 8 o'clock every morning.
6. She (not work) in a bank.

6. Зачеркните лишнее слово.

1. crooked, straight, almond-shaped, long NOSE
2. bright, blonde, green, dark EYES
3. well-built, spiky, curly, wavy, short HAIR
4. round, shoulder-length, oval, pretty FACE

Эталон ответов

1. Заполните таблицу

	a	i	e	o	u
открытый слог	name	fine, like	he	nose	tube
закрытый слог	cat	lift	set	pot, not	nut
гласная + r	car,	fir	her	storm form	turn,
гласная + r+e	care	fire	here	more	pure

2. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе

Place - places	Factory - factories
Library- libraries	Man - men
Language - languages	Woman - women
Bus - buses	Tooth - teeth
Box - boxes	Foot- feet
Key - keys	Child – children
House - houses	Mouse - mice
Dress - dresses	Advice - advice
Roof - roofs	Money - money
Clock - clocks	Hair - hair
Country - countries	Fish - fish
Life - lives	Glass - glasses

3. Вставьте местоимения: “I”, “you”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Greg .. he ... | 7. car ... it . | 13. dog ... it . |
| 2. you and I ... we . | 8. Eva and I ... we | 14. hat ... it |
| 3. cat ... it | 9. John ... he . | 15. David ... he |
| 4. man ... he | 10. John and Charlie ... they | 16. Joanna ... she |
| 5. Steve and I ... we | 11. Father and I ... we | 17. books ... they |
| 6. policeman ... he | 12. skirt ... it | 18. tooth it . |

4. Заполните пропуски подходящим глаголом (to be и to have)

1. Everybody likes Tom. He **has got** a lot of friends.
2. I can't open the door. I **haven't got** a key.
3. I **am not** very happy today.
4. It **is** 10 o'clock. You **are** late again.
5. It's a nice town. It **has got** a very nice shopping centre.
6. Mr and Mrs Johnson **have got** two children, a boy and a girl.

7. My bed **is** very comfortable.
8. Sarah **hasn't got** a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
9. The houses in this street **are** very old.
10. They like animals. They **have got** three dogs and two cats.
11. What colour **are** his eyes? They **are** blue.

5. Вставьте правильную форму глагола в Present Simple

1. **Do** you **live** near here?
2. What **does** your friend **do**?
3. He **drives** a bus.
4. I **play** the piano but I **don't play** very well.
5. I **get up** at 8 o'clock every morning.
6. She **doesn't work** in a bank.

6. Зачеркните лишнее слово.

1. crooked, straight, almond-shaped, long NOSE
2. bright, blonde, green, dark EYES
3. well-built, spiky, curly, wavy, short HAIR
4. round, shoulder-length, oval, pretty FACE

Критерии оценки:

За правильное выполнение каждого из заданий начисляется 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ на вопросы баллы не начисляются.

Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 - 100	5	отлично
70 - 89	4	хорошо
55 - 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 55	2	неудовлетворительно

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Тест состоит из 10 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Вспомните значения терминов, понятий, указанных в вопросе. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один или несколько правильных ответов.

Выберите единственный вариант ответа

1. Выберите правильный вариант множественного числа:

- a) child b) childs c) children d) childrens

2. Подберите нужное местоимение:

I know there is in that box.

- a) some b) something c) anything

3. Выберите правильный вариант употребления притяжательного падежа:

Can I take my _____ watch, please.

- a) fathers b) father`s      c) fathers`

4. Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложение:

The symbol of the USA is a _____ .

- a) red rose b) maple leaf c) bald eagle

Вопросы с несколькими вариантами ответов

5. Вставьте нужные формы глаголов в предложения:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1) you like to go for a drive this weekend? | a) was |
| 2) You a dictionary to translate this text into Russian. | b) should |
| 3) If you have a toothache you go to the dentist at once. | c) will write |
| 4)He at school yesterday. | d) was written |
| 5) We a dictation at the lesson tomorrow. | e) need |
| 6) I English words at this moment. | f) is used |
| 7) He usually detective films in the evening. | g) am learning |
| 8)This computer ...very often, use another one. | h) would |
| 9) This poem by Pushkin many years ago. | i) watches |

6. Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1) We have _____ done this work, you may check it. | a)yesterday |
| 2) I saw this man two days | b)already |
| 3) They wrote a dictation at the English lesson | c)ago |

7. Соедините названия англоязычных стран с их столицами:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) The USA | a) London |
| 2) Great Britain | b) Canberra |
| 3) Australia | c) Washington, D.C. |

8. Прочитайте текст и затем выполните задания на понимание прочитанного:

The first stamp in the world was an English stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country.

Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on far-away islands; and pictures showing people dressed in their national costumes.

A stamp collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects.

Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps. For example, the St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, showed Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day. On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. The people knowing music well saw this mistake at once.

Определите верны ли следующие предложения. Выберите Т, если утверждение верно и F, если неверно:

- 1) The first stamp in the world was made in the USA. T F
- 2) The first stamp appeared in the 19-century. T F
- 3) A telescope was already known in the time of Columbus. T F
- 4) In 1956 a stamp in commemoration of Shubert was made. T F

9. Расставьте слова в предложениях в правильном порядке:

- 1) do the shopping/I/every Saturday/at the market
- 2) has/he/already/this work/done

10. Образуйте необходимую по смыслу часть речи от глагола, данного в скобках:

- 1) We can find all the necessary _____ in the Internet. (inform)
- 2) I have recently read a very book about adventures. (interest)

Задайте разделительный вопрос к данным предложениям:

- 3) You are going to pass examination in History, ... ?
- 4) My little sister is playing with her doll now, ...?

Закончите предложение, употребив инфинитив или герундий:

- 5) They always enjoy _____ interesting programmes on TV. (watch)
- 6) I wonder if this movie is worth (see).

Вставьте артикль a, an, the, если необходимо:

- 7) I want to go for ____ walk with my dog.
- 8) Some people enjoy going to theatre very much.

Эталон ответа:

№ задания	Правильный ответ	Кол-во баллов
1	b	2
2	b	1
3	b	1
4	c	1
5	1h 2e 3b 4a 5c 6g 7i 8f 9d	9
6	1b 2c 3a	3
7	1c 2a 3b	3
8	1F 2T 3F 4F	4
9	1. I do the shopping at the market every Saturday. 2. He has already done this work.	2 2
10	1.information 2. interesting 3.aren't you	1 1 1

	4. isn't she	1
	5. watching	2
	6. seeing	2
	7. a	2
	8. the	2
Итого:		40 баллов

Критерии оценивания:

40-37 правильных ответов – оценка “5”

36-33 правильных ответов – оценка “4”

32-28 правильных ответов – оценка “3”

менее 28 – оценка “2”

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей
ЗАДАНИЕ № 2 (теоретическое)

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Тест состоит из 10 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Вспомните значения терминов, понятий, указанных в вопросе. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один или несколько правильных ответов.

Выберите единственный правильный вариант ответа:

I. We...apples, but Mary.... them.

A) likes, like B) doesn't like, like C) don't like, likes D) don't likes, like

II. Tomorrow...Friday.

A) was B) will be C) is D) are

III. The weather is nice today, but it...bad yesterday.

A) were B) is C) are D) was

IV. Everybody in our family...Mummy about the house. Dad...the dog, I...the flowers, and my brothers...the rooms.

A) help, walks, water, clean

B) help, walks, water, cleans

C) helps, walks, water, clean

D) help, walk, waters, cleans

Отметьте, какие из перечисленных английских предложений верны/неверны (true/false):

V. English is the most popular foreign language in our country.

VI. After Friday comes Monday.

Вопросы с несколькими вариантами ответов

VII. Соотнесите английские выражения с русскими

1. stuffed with events а) загадочный сюжет

2. life of famous people б) драки различного вида

3. adventures in the space в) жизнь знаменитых людей

4. be kind and patient д) быть добрым и терпеливым

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. keep you in suspense | е) наполненный событиями |
| 6. fights of different types | ф) приключения в космосе |
| 7. full of special effects | г) наполнен спецэффектами |
| 8. a mysterious plot | х) держать в напряжении |

Соотнесите английские предлоги с русскими:

1. in the middle of	а) между
2. under	б) в середине
3. in the corner	с) ниже, под
4. next to	д) спереди
5. between	е) в углу
6. in front of	ф) рядом с

VIII. Отметьте существительные в единственном числе:

а) foot, б) children, в) roofs, д) news, е) boxes, ф) trousers, г) postmen х) businesswoman, и) money, ж) mouse

IX. Поставьте следующие слова в правильном порядке так, чтобы получилось предложение:

- 1.
- а) place
- б) there
- в) like
- д) is no
- е) home

X. Расставьте слова и выражения в нужные колонки.

My working day	My flat
----------------	---------

1. TV set
2. free-time
3. different subjects
4. chest of drawers
5. to have some rest
6. to pass exams
7. cosy kitchen
8. beautiful wallpaper
9. a first-year student
10. armchair
11. many-stored building
12. to be busy
13. modern conveniences
14. to take a cool shower

Эталон ответов

№ задания	Правильный ответ	Кол-во баллов
I	C	1
II	B	1
III	D	1

IV	C		1
V	T		1
VI	F		1
VII	1e 2 c 3 f 4 d 5 h 6 b 7 g 8 a	1 b 2 c 3 e 4 f 5 a 6 d	14
VIII	a, d, h, i, j		5
IX	b d a c e		1
X	2 3 5 6 9 12 14	1 4 7 8 10 11 13	14
Итого:			40 баллов

Критерии оценивания:

40-37 правильных ответов – оценка “5”
36-33 правильных ответов – оценка “4”
32-28 правильных ответов – оценка “3”
менее 28 – оценка “2”

Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей
ЗАДАНИЕ № 3 (теоретическое)

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Тест состоит из 25 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Вспомните значения терминов, понятий, указанных в вопросе. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один правильный ответ.

ТЕСТ № 1. Вариант 1.

- 1.....it warm in Krasnodar every autumn? - No, it ...very cold and rainy this autumn.
a. was, is b. was, was c. is, is d. is, was
2. It was an interesting trip, ...?
a. isn't it b. wasn't it c. doesn't it d. didn't it
3. She stay with her partner's family next July, ...not she?
a. will, won't b. won't, won't c. will, will
4. You are responsible for the party, ...?
a. isn't it b. aren't you c. doesn't it d. didn't it
5. Who..... two cars in the family? – Five families in our class....
a. have, has b. has, have c. have, have d. has, has

6. I ... some problems at school.
a. has b. am having c. have
7. How many brothers and sisters ...?
a. have you b. do you have c. are you having
8. it snow much in England winter? - Yes, it....
a. is, does b. does, do c. do, do d. does, does
9. Look at these children! They....with you dog.
a. are playing b. play c. is playing
10. You know me, do not you? -, I do.
a.yes b.no
11. You do your homework every day, don't you? -...., I don't.
a. yes b. no
12. They ... to visit galleries and museums.
a. likes b. are liking c. like
13. You do not know it, do you? -, I do not.
a. yes b. no
14. Alice _____ like French films.
a. isn't b. don't c. doesn't
15. _____ you doing your homework?
a. Do b. Are c. Is
16. My friend and I _____ TV on Saturday afternoons.
a. watch b. watches c. are watching
17. _____ they having a lesson at the moment?
a. are b. is c. do
18. His parents often ... newspapers in the evening.
a. are reading b. reads c. read
19. We usually _____ out on Sundays.
a. eating b. eat c. eats
20. _____ tigers live in the jungle?
a. are b. do c. is
21. I ... very hard at school every day.
a. work b. am working c. works
22. She _____ everybody in her school.
a. know b. is knowing c. knows
23. What are you doing? – I ... a very good detective film.
a. am watching b. watch c. is watching
24. Are they having a piano lesson _____?
a. in the evenings b. now c. every Monday

25. She _____ visits her parents.
a.seldom b.at the moment c.now

ТЕСТ № 1. Вариант 2

- 1.....it cold in England every winter? - No, it ...very cold and rainy this winter.
a. was, is b. was, was c. is, is d. is, was
2. It was an interesting film, ...?
a. isn't it b. wasn't it c. doesn't it d. didn't it
3. They stay with their grandmother next August, ...not they?
a. will, won't b. won't, won't c will, will
4. He is responsible for a social programme, ...?
a. isn't it b. isn't he c. doesn't it d. didn't it
5. Who..... a dog at home? – John and Mary ...a white poodle.
a. have, has b. has, have c. have, have d. has, has
6. She ... some problems with her parents.
a. has b. am having c. have
7. How many aunts and uncles ...?
a. have you b. do you have c. are you having
8. it rain much in New York in spring? - Yes, it....
a. is, does b. does, do c. do, do d. does, does
9. students.....two classes of English every week?
a. does, has b. do, have c. do, has d. are, having
10. He knows this businessman, doesn't he? -, he does.
a.yes b.no
11. Students do their homework every day, don't they? -....., they don't.
a. yes b. no
12. They ... to go to ice cream cafes and sandwich bars.
a. likes b. are liking c. like
13. You didn't like the book, did you? -, I did not.
a. yes b. no
14. Mark _____ like English tea with milk.
a. isn't b. don't c. doesn't
15. _____ you cleaning the room?
a. Do b. Are c. Is
16. We I _____ football matches on Sunday afternoons.
a. watch b. watches c. are watching
17. _____ they having a music class at the moment?
a. are b. is c. do

18. Our Granny often ... detective stories in the evenings.
a. are reading b. reads c. read
19. We usually _____ out on Friday evenings.
a. eating b. eat c. eats
20. _____ crocodiles live in the Amazon?
a. are b. do c. is
21. My father ... very hard at school every day.
a. work b. am working c. works
22. He _____ everybody in our village.
a. know b. is knowing c. knows
23. What are you doing? – I ... a football match.
a. am watching b. watch c. is watching
24. The children ... at monkeys now.
a. look b. is looking c. are looking
25. He is running to catch the train _____.
a. now b. at night c. every day

Эталон ответов

ТЕСТ № 1 Вариант 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
d	b	a	b	b	c	a	d	a	a	b	c	b	c	b	a	a	c	b	b	a	c	a	b	a

ТЕСТ № 1 Вариант 2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
d	b	a	b	b	b	c	d	b	a	b	c	b	c	b	a	a	b	b	b	c	c	a	c	a

Критерии оценки:

За правильное выполнение каждого из заданий начисляется 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ на вопросы баллы не начисляются.

Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 - 100	5	отлично
70 - 89	4	хорошо
55 - 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 55	2	неудовлетворительно

ЗАДАНИЕ 4

Практические занятия

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №1

Тема: Приветствие, прощание.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыка приветствия и прощания на английском языке

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Фразы приветствия, прощания, представление себя и других

Формы приветствий (Greetings)	
How do you do? [хАу дью ду]	Здравствуйте. Ответ тот же самый – How d’you do?
How d’you do, Mister Brown?	Здравствуйте, господин Браун!
Hallo! Hello! Hullo! [хэлОу]	Привет! Здравствуй! (менее официально). Ответ тот же самый – Hallo!
Hallo, old chap! Glad to meet you.	Привет, старина! Рад тебя видеть.
Good morning! Morning!	Доброе утро!
Morning, sir!	Доброе утро, сэр!
Good morning, my young friends!	Доброе утро, мои юные друзья!
Good afternoon!	Добрый день! Примечание: «Good day!» как правило, не употребляется, так как звучит грубовато.
Good afternoon, Madame!	Добрый день, мадам!

Good evening! Evening!	Добрый вечер!
Good evening, ladies and gentlemen!	Добрый вечер, дамы и господа!
Продолжение приветствий	
You are welcome! Welcome!	Добро пожаловать!
Welcome, dear guests!	Добро пожаловать, дорогие гости!
We are pleased to welcome you in our ...	Мы рады приветствовать вас в нашем ...
I am pleased to meet you. Pleased to meet you. I am glad to meet you. Glad to meet you.	Рад встретиться (познакомиться) с вами!
We are happy to receive you.	Мы счастливы принять вас.
Glad to see you!	Рад вас видеть!
Happy to see you!	Счастлив вас видеть!
I'm also very glad to see you.	Я тоже очень рад вас видеть.
So am I. So I'm.	Я тоже (рад).

Знакомство (Meeting)	
Let me introduce myself. Allow me to introduce myself. May I introduce myself?	Позвольте представиться.
I'd like to introduce you to... I'd like you to meet... I want you to meet...	Я хотел бы представить вас ... (кому-то)
Meet my friend, Mr. Smith!	Познакомьтесь с моим другом, мистером Смитом.
Allow me to introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss... May I introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss...? I'd like to introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss... I'd like you to meet Mr/Mrs/Miss...	Позвольте представить вам мистера/миссис/мисс ...
Ответ на представление	
This is a pleasure, Mr/Mrs ...	Очень приятно, мистер/миссис ...
Pleased to meet you.	Очень приятно с вами познакомиться.
Glad to meet you. Nice to meet you.	Рад (рада) с вами познакомиться.
We've met before.	Мы уже знакомы. Мы уже встречались.

We've already been introduced.	Мы уже познакомились.
Could I have seen you somewhere?	Мог ли я вас где-то видеть? (Где-то я вас видел).
I have a feeling we've met before.	По-моему, мы уже встречались.
Your face seems familiar to me.	Ваше лицо кажется мне знакомым.

Примеры знакомств

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Victor Pirogov. I'm a reader at Moscow University. I understand we're working in the same field and I was hoping we could discuss certain problems.	Позвольте представиться. Меня зовут Виктор Пирогов. Я читаю лекции (преподаватель) в Московском университете. По-моему, мы работаем в одной области, и я надеялся, что мы смогли бы обсудить некоторые проблемы.
— Mister Morton, this is Miss Evans, our new secretary. — How d'you do, Miss Evans? — How d'you do, Mister Morton? — Mistress Jones, I'd like you to meet Mister Oleg Sokoloff. — How do you do, Mister Oleg Sokoloff? Glad to meet you. — How do you do, Mistress Jones?	— Мистер Мортон, это мисс Эванс, наш новый секретарь. — Здравствуйте, мисс Эванс. — Здравствуйте, мистер Мортон. — Миссис Джонс, я хотел бы представить вам господина Олега Соколова. — Здравствуйте, господин Олег Соколов. Рада познакомиться. — Здравствуйте, миссис Джонс.

Перед прощанием (before Saying Good-Bye)

It's late.	Уже поздно.
Time to go home.	Пора уходить.
Must be going, I'm afraid.	Мне пора идти, к сожалению.
It's time for us to leave.	Нам пора расходиться.
I must be off, I'm afraid.	Мне нужно уйти, к сожалению.
I'm afraid I can't stay any longer.	К сожалению, я больше не могу оставаться.
It was nice to seeing you.	Я доволен нашей встречей.
I'm glad we're settled our business. I'm glad we're come to an agreeing. I'm glad we're come to an understanding.	Я рад, что мы договорились.

Thank you for hearing me out.	Спасибо за то, что выслушали меня.
Thank you for seeing me.	Спасибо за то, что встретились со мной.
Sorry to have keep you so long.	Извините за то, что задержал вас.
I'm afraid I've taken up too much of your time.	К сожалению, я отнял у вас слишком много времени.
I mustn't keep you any longer.	Не могу вас больше задерживать.

Прощание (Saying Good-Bye)

При расставании англичане в зависимости от времени суток часто употребляют те же сочетания слов:

Morning! Good afternoon! Evening!	До свидания! (довольно официально)
Good-bye!	До свидания! (менее официально)
Bye-bye! [бай-бай]	До свидания! (среди друзей)
So long!	Пока!
Cheerio! [чИриОу]	Пока! Всего хорошего! Счастливо!
Farewell! [фЭвЭл]	Прощай! Прощайте!
See you soon.	До скорой встречи.
See you tomorrow.	До завтра!
See you on Sunday.	До воскресенья!
See you tonight.	До вечера!
See you in summer.	До встречи летом!
See you at the office.	До встречи в офисе!
I am not saying good-bye.	Я не прощаюсь (при уходе не надолго).
See you later.	Мы еще увидимся.
I hope to meet you again. Hope to meet you again.	Я надеюсь с вами встретиться опять. Надеюсь с вами встретиться опять.
Good luck to you!	Желаю вам удачи.
Same to you!	И вам также.
Drop in any time you like.	Заходите, когда угодно.
Remember to telephone us.	Звоните нам.
When can we expect you?	Когда вас можно ждать?
Bring your friend along with you.	Приводите с собой вашего друга.
My love to your friend. Best regards to your friend.	Передавайте привет вашему другу.
Have a nice trip!	Удачной поездки!

Happy journey!

Счастливого пути!

Диалог "Встреча с другом (Meeting a friend)"

По-английски

Peter: Hi, Jean! I haven't seen you for ages! How have you been?

Jean: Hi, Peter! I'm glad to see you! I've been to Chicago for the last two weeks.

Peter: Ah, I see. So that's the reason we haven't met for a long time.

Jean: Yes, it is so. And everything is fine with me. I've been just looking for a proper job. Anyway that wasn't a good idea. And how are things with you? Has anything new happened while I was away?

Peter: I see. It's always worth trying, Jean. I'm sure you'll find a suitable occupation for yourself very soon. In fact, one of my old friends is running a clothing company in Chicago and they often need good managers there. I can give you his phone number if you want.

Jean: Yes, sure. That would be great!

Peter: As for me, I'm doing well. Nothing new really happened here. Except, Marta and Richard decided to get married next month.

Jean: Oh, wow! That's something! I'm really happy for them.

Peter: Yes, that was unexpected. We all thought that this couple won't last. And now, just imagine they are getting married.

Jean: Any other news that I've missed?

Перевод на русский

Питэр: Привет, Джин! Не видел тебя сто лет! Как ты поживаешь?

Джин: Привет, Питэр! Рада тебя видеть! Последние две недели я была в Чикаго.

Питэр: А, понятно. Так вот почему мы давно не виделись.

Джин: Да, поэтому. И со мной все в порядке. Я просто искала нормальную работу. В любом случае, это была неудачная затея. А как у тебя дела? Случилось ли что-нибудь новенькое в мое отсутствие?

Питэр: Ясно. Все равно хорошо, что ты попыталась, Джин. Я уверен, что ты очень скоро найдешь подходящее для себя занятие. Кстати, один из моих старых приятелей руководит компанией одежды в Чикаго, и им там часто требуются хорошие менеджеры. Могу дать тебе номер его телефона, если хочешь.

Джин: Да, конечно. Это будет здорово!

Питэр: А у меня все в порядке. Ничего особо нового не произошло. Разве что, Марта с Ричардом решили пожениться в следующем месяце.

Джин: О, надо же! Это уже кое-что! Я так рада за них.

Питэр: Да, это было неожиданно. Мы все думали, что эта парочка долго не протянет. А теперь, представь себе, они собрались пожениться.

Джин: Есть какие-нибудь ещё новости, которые я пропустила?

Peter: Not that important but Leslie has refused to be Hugo's girlfriend. We were all greatly surprised, as we thought that she actually liked him.

Питэр: Ничего особо важного, но Лэсли не захотела быть девушкой Хьюго. Мы все были очень удивлены, потому что думали, что он ей в принципе нравится.

Jean: Oh, dear! That's weird. She was so happy to see him, always accepted his presents, wanted his attention, and now she doesn't want to be his girlfriend. I wonder why is that?

Джин: О, Боже! Это так странно. Она была так рада видеть его, всегда принимала его подарки, хотела его внимания, а теперь сама же не хочет быть его девушкой. Интересно, с чего бы это?

Peter: I think, something is rotten in the state of Denmark. Leslie is not that type of a girl. She is usually quite frank. I think he somehow hurt her.

Питэр: Думаю, что-то тут нечисто. Лэсли не из так девушек. Она обычно довольно откровенна. Я думаю, он её чем-то обидел.

Jean: I agree. I don't think that's only her fault. We should find out what happened when we meet her.

Джин: Согласна. Я не думаю, что это только её вина. Надо обязательно разузнать, что произошло, когда увидимся с ней.

Peter: Yeah, we should. In fact, there is something else that you have missed while you were in Chicago.

Питэр: Да, надо. Кстати, есть ещё кое-что, что ты упустила, пока была в Чикаго.

Jean: What's that?

Джин: И что же это?

Peter: We found who stole Caroline's camera.

Питэр: Мы нашли того, кто украл камеру Каролины.

Jean: Really? And who was it?

Джин: Правда? И кто же это был?

Peter: It was her new flatmate, the young fellow who has just moved in.

Питэр: Это был её новый сосед, молодой парень, который только что переехал.

Jean: No way! He looks so innocent. I thought he can't say a boo to a goose.

Джин: Не может быть! Он выглядит таким невинным. Я думала, он и мухи не обидит.

Peter: You see, appearance is deceptive.

Питэр: Видишь ли, внешность бывает обманчива.

Jean: So, how it all happened?

Джин: Так, как это все произошло?

Peter: At first, he saw us taking pictures and making a film outside. And I guess he already knew that it's quite an expensive camera. Then, he turned the emergency alarm on to scare us. When

Питэр: Сначала, он увидел, как мы на улице фотографируем и записываем видео. Я думаю, он уже знал, что это довольно дорогая камера. Затем, он включил аварийную сигнализацию, чтобы напугать нас. Когда мы запаниковали и

we panicked and ran, he stole it.

разбежались, он украл её.

Jean: He seems to be very smart. We should be careful with him. So did he give the camera back to the owner?

Джин: Оказывается он очень умен. Нам следует быть осторожнее с ним. Так он вернул камеру владелице?

Peter: No, he continues pretending but Caroline knows that it was him. She saw him taking pictures with it in the central park a few days ago. When she came closer, he hid it and quickly went away.

Питэр: Нет, он продолжает притворяться, но Каролина знает, что это был он. Она видела, как несколько дней тому назад он фотографировал её в центральном парке. И когда она подошла поближе, он её быстренько спрятал и удалился.

Jean: So, what is she going to do then? I know it cost her a fortune to buy this new technology.

Джин: И что же тогда она будет делать? Я знаю, что ей эта новая техника обошлась в кругленькую сумму.

Peter: Don't worry, we've invented an effective plan to make him confess and give back the camera.

Питэр: Не беспокойся, мы придумали действенный план, чтобы заставить его признаться и вернуть камеру.

Jean: Oh, that's a relief! I'm with you if you need me. Just tell me what to do.

Джин: О, это утешает! Я с вами если понадобится. Просто скажите, что делать.

Peter: Ok, we will. We should be going now. Caroline is waiting for us.

Питэр: Да, так и сделаем. А сейчас нам нужно идти. Каролина ждет нас.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №2-3

Тема: Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков представления себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке на английском языке

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте диалоги и переведите:
Dialogue 1



A - Hi! **My name's** Carmen. What's your name?
B - **I'm Paula.**
A - Are you a new student?
B - Yes, I am. I'm from Brazil. And where are you from?
A - I'm from Spain.
B - **Nice to meet you.**
A - Nice to meet you, too.

Dialogue 2



Mike: Hi! Don.
Don: Hi! Mike. Who's your friend?
Mike: Have you met Tina before?
Don: No, I don't think so.
Mike: Don, this is my friend Tina. **Tina, this is my colleague Don.**
Don: Hello Tina, **it's nice to meet you.**
Tina: It's nice to meet you, Don.

1.

Закончите диалог:

Good _____, Mr. Sanders! How are you _____?
Good morning, Ms. Smith! I'm _____, Thank you. And _____?
Fine, _____ you.
Hey Carly, What's _____?
_____ much. Greg, _____ is my friend Kim.
_____ you, Kim.
_____ you too, Greg.
Goodbye, Mary. See you _____ Monday.
Seeyou. Take _____.

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы

Hello! I am Joane, but please call me Jo. I am twenty-two years old, and I am from The U.S.A, I'm American. This is my friend, her name's Alice. She is twenty years old, and she is from England, she is English. We are pleased to meet you!

1. What are their names?
2. How old is Alice?
3. Where is Joane from?
4. How old is Joane?
5. What is her nationality? (Alice)
6. What is her nickname? (Joane)

Теперь, напишите текст от 1 лица о себе, используя все выше изученные и нижеприведенные примеры.

Study toolbox

Expressions to introduce yourself:

-

My name is ...

-

I'm...

-

Let me introduce myself; I'm ...

-

I'd like to introduce myself; I'm ...

-

Nice to meet you; I'm ...

-

Pleased to meet you; I'm ...

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №4-5

Тема: Домашние обязанности. Отношение поколений в семье.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о домашних обязанностях, отношениях поколений в семьях изучаемого языка

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Русское название	English name	Транскрипция
семья	family	['fæməli]
родственник	relative, relation	['relatɪv] [rɪ'leɪʃən]
родители	parents	['peərənts]
мать (мама)	mother (mom, mum, mama, mamma, mummy, ma)	['mʌðə mʌm] [mʌm] [mə'mɑ:] [mə'mɑ:] ['mʌmi] [mɑ:]

отец (папа)	father (dad, daddy, papa, pa)	['fa:ðə [dæd] ['dædi] [pə'pɑ:] [pɑ:]
жена	wife	[waɪf]
муж	husband	['hʌzbənd]
супруг(а)	spouse	[spaʊz]
ребенок, дети	child, children	[tʃaɪld] ['tʃɪldrən]
дочь	daughter	['dɔ:tə]
сын	son	[sʌn]
сестра	sister	['sɪstə]
брат	brother	['brʌðə]
единственный ребенок	only child	['əʊnli tʃaɪld]
близнец	twin	[twɪn]
близнецы, двойняшки	twins	[twɪnz]
брат-близнец	twin brother	[twɪn 'brʌðə]
сестра-близнец	twin sister	[twɪn 'sɪstə]
однойцевые близнецы	identical twins	[aɪ'dentɪkəl twɪnz]
тройняшки	triplets	['trɪpləts]
бабушка и дедушка	grandparents	['grænpɛərənts]
бабушка	grandmother (grandma, granny, grandmamma)	['græn ,mʌðə 'grænma:] ['græni] ['grænmə ,mɑ:]
дедушка	grandfather (grandpa, granddad, grandpapa, grandad)	['grænfa:ðə 'grænpɑ:] ['grændæd] ['grænpə ,pɑ:] ['grændæd]
внуки	grandchildren	['græntʃɪldrən]
внучка	granddaughter	['grændɔ:tə]
внук	grandson	['grænsʌn]
прабабушка	great-grandmother	['greɪt 'græn ,mʌðə]
прадедушка	great-grandfather	['greɪt 'grænd ,fa:ðə]
прабабушка и прадедушка	great-grandparents	['greɪt 'grænpɛərənts]
правнуки	great-grandchildren	['greɪt 'græntʃɪldrən]
тётя	aunt	[a:nt]

дядя	uncle	['ʌŋkəl]
крестный (отец)	godfather	['gɒdfɑ:ðə]
крестная (мать)	godmother	['gɒdmʌðə]
отчим, приемный отец	stepfather	['stepfɑ:ðə]
мачеха, приемная мать	stepmother	['stepmʌðə]
сводный брат	stepbrother	['step ,brʌðə]
сводная сестра	stepsister	['stepsistə]
брат по одному из родителей	half-brother	['hɑ:f ,brʌðə]
сестра по одному из родителей	half-sister	['hɑ:f sistə]
приемный, усыновленный сын	adopted son	[ə'dɒptɪd sʌn]
приемная, удочеренная дочь	adopted daughter	[ə'dɒptɪd 'dɔ:tə]
приемный ребенок	adopted child	[ə'dɒptɪd tʃaɪld]
патронатная семья, приемная семья	foster family	['fɒstə 'fæməli]
приемный отец	foster father	['fɒstə 'fɑ:ðə]
приемная мать	foster mother	['fɒstə 'mʌðə]
приемные родители	foster parents	['fɒstə 'peərənts]
приемный сын	foster son	['fɒstə sʌn]
приемная дочь	foster daughter	['fɒstə 'dɔ:tə]
приемный ребенок	foster child	['fɒstə tʃaɪld]
неполная семья (с одним родителем)	single-parent family	['sɪŋɡəl 'peərənt 'fæməli]
родня	the kin, the folks	[ðə kɪn] [ðə fəʊks]
племянница	niece	[ni:s]
племянник	nephew	['nevju:]
двоюродный брат	cousin (male)	['kʌzən meɪl]
двоюродная сестра	cousin (female)	['kʌzən 'fi:meɪl]
двоюродный брат	first cousin	['fɜ:st 'kʌzən]

(сестра), кузен (кузина)		
троюродный брат (сестра)	second cousin	['sekənd 'kʌzən]
четвероюродный брат (сестра)	third cousin	['θɜ:d 'kʌzən]
родня со стороны мужа или жены	in-laws	['ɪn lɔ:z]
свекровь	mother-in-law (husband's mother)	['mʌðərɪn,lɔ: 'həzbəndz 'mʌðə]
свёкор	father-in-law (husband's father)	['fɑ:ðər ɪn,lɔ: 'həzbəndz 'fɑ:ðə]
тёща	mother-in-law (wife's mother)	['mʌðərɪn,lɔ: waɪfs 'mʌðə]
тесть	father-in-law (wife's father)	['fɑ:ðər ɪn,lɔ: waɪfs 'fɑ:ðə]
невестка, сноха	daughter-in-law	['dɔ:tərɪn,lɔ:]
зять	son-in-law	['sʌnɪn,lɔ:]
шурин, свояк, зять, деверь	brother-in-law	['brʌðərɪn,lɔ:]
свояченица, золовка, невестка	sister-in-law	['sɪstərɪn,lɔ:]
семейное положение	marital status	['mæɪrɪtəl 'steɪtəs]
холостой, неженатый, незамужняя	single	['sɪŋɡəl]
женатый, замужняя	married	['mæɪɪd]
брак	marriage	['mæɪɪdʒ]
помолвка	engagement	[ɪn'geɪdʒmənt]
помолвленный, обрученный	engaged	[ɪn'geɪdʒd]
развод	divorce	[dɪ'vɔ:s]
разведенный	divorced	[dɪ'vɔ:st]
бывший муж	ex-husband	['eks 'hʌzbənd]
бывшая жена	ex-wife	['eks waɪf]
расставшиеся, не разведенные, но не проживающие одной	separated	['sepəreɪtɪd]

First of all, some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of History. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-five but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-seven. My father likes to sing and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new TV sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps the house and takes care of all of us. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy up our flat.

My grandmother is retired. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-four. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint stock company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Sergey is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet.

I want to become a student. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I have many friends. They are very good and we like to spend our time together. We do everything what is interesting for a teenager — talk, dance, listen to music.

I'm happy to have nice friends and a good family. I hope that my dreams will come true.

My Family (2)

Our family is not large. We are a family of four: my father, my mother, my younger brother and I.

My name is Olga. I am seventeen. I am a school leaver. My younger brother is ten. He is a pupil of the fifth form. He looks like our father. He has brown eyes, short straight hair. He is tall and thin. As for me everybody says I look like my mother. I have the same blue eyes, a snub nose, fair curly hair. I am not tall and I am not thin. I am an ordinary girl of 17.

Our family lives in Moscow. We have a nice three-roomed flat on the fourth floor of a multistoried building. We have all modern conveniences: running hot and cold water, telephone, central heating, rubbish chute. We have no gas range. All the flats in our house are provided with electric cookers. We are satisfied with our flat where we moved only a year ago.

My mother is about 40. She looks pretty well. We all love dearly our Mum, and are always ready to help her about the house. We try to share our duties. Returning home after classes I usually do the shopping. I drop in at the bakery and at the dairy.

My younger brother also has his duties about the house. He helps mother to set the table and wash the dishes. He usually sweeps the floor and dusts the furniture. On Saturdays Dad joins us in our work about the house. He likes to make or repair something. He also likes to clean the flat with a vacuum-cleaner. I suppose it's his little hobby. But speaking seriously his real hobby is taking photos. He can do it perfectly well. We have several family albums with the pictures taken by him.

My father is an engineer in computers. He is considered to be an experienced engineer. We are very proud of him but there is one unpleasant thing with this: he is always busy and very often he works overtime.

My mother is an economist. The firm she works in deals with trading. They have business in different towns of Russia. She is to go on business trips from time to time.

We have a little summer house and a lovely garden near it not far from Moscow. The nature is very beautiful there. There is a lake there. My grandparents like to live there in summer.

They don't work now. They are on pension. They live in an industrial district of the city where the air is rather polluted. That's why they are always looking forward to going to our summer house. My Granny is fond of gardening and my Grandpa likes to go fishing.

Our family is friendly. I like them all.

Диалог на тему "Моя семья (My family)"

По-английски

Interviewer: Hello!

Linda: Hello!

Interviewer: What's your name?

Linda: My name is Linda Davis?

Interviewer: Nice to meet you, Linda.

Linda: Nice to meet you, too.

Interviewer: Can you tell a little bit about yourself, Linda?

Linda: Yes, with pleasure. I was born on March 2nd, 1980 in a village near Exeter in Devonshire. It's called Woodbury. It is a small but nice place. You can find many antique shops there and a couple of pubs. There is also a primary school there where I went.

Interviewer: What about your parents? What do they do?

Linda: My mum is a nurse and my dad is an architect. They don't work in Woodbury. They both commute to Exeter to work. Exeter is the largest city of Devonshire and its capital.

Interviewer: I see. And what do you do?

Linda: I currently study in the University of Exeter to become an archeologist. Apart from studying, I do some volunteer work.

Перевод на русский

Интервьюер: Привет!

Линда: Привет!

Интервьюер: Как тебя зовут?

Линда: Меня зовут Линда Дэвис?

Интервьюер: Приятно познакомиться с тобой, Линда.

Линда: Мне также приятно познакомиться.

Интервьюер: Можешь ли немного рассказать о себе, Линда?

Линда: Да, с удовольствием. Я родилась 2 марта 1980 года в деревне недалеко от Эксете́ра в Девонши́ре. Она называется Вудбе́ри. Это небольшое, но приятное местечко. Там можно найти множество антикварных магазинов и несколько пабов. Там также расположена начальная школа, в которую я ходила.

Интервьюер: Как насчет твоих родителей? Чем они занимаются?

Линда: Моя мама - медсестра, а папа - архитектор. Они не работают в Вудбе́ри. Они оба ездят в Эксете́р на работу. Эксете́р является самым крупным городом Девонши́ра и его столицей.

Интервьюер: Ясно. А чем ты занимаешься?

Линда: Я в настоящее время учусь в университете Эксете́ра на археолога. Кроме учебы, я занимаюсь ещё волонтерской работой.

Interviewer: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Интервьюер: Есть ли у тебя братья или сестры?

Linda: Yes, I do. Actually, my family is quite large. There are five children in my family and I am the second child. I have one older sister and three younger brothers.

Линда: Да, есть. На самом деле, моя семья достаточно большая. В моей семье пятеро детей, и я второй ребенок. У меня есть старшая сестра и три младших брата.

Interviewer: What do they do?

Интервьюер: Чем они занимаются?

Linda: My sister's name is Emily. She is five years older than me and she is a scientist. She conducts various researches. My brothers' names are Eric, Daniel and Edward. Eric is 15 years old. He is in a high school and he wants to become a lawyer. Daniel is 13. His dream is to become a professional footballer. He plays for the local team. Edward is only 7. He is a pupil of Woodbury Primary School. He doesn't know what he wants to become, yet. However, I know that he is really into drawing.

Линда: Мою сестру зовут Эмили. Она на пять лет старше меня, и она занимается наукой. Она проводит различные исследования. Моих братьев зовут Эрик, Даниэл и Эдвард. Эрику 15 лет. Он ученик старших классов, и он хочет стать юристом. Даниэлу 13. Его мечта стать профессиональным футболистом. Он играет за местную команду. Эдварду всего лишь 7. Он учащийся начальной школы Вудбери. Он не знает пока, кем хочет стать. Тем не менее, я знаю, что он очень любит рисовать.

Interviewer: Sounds interesting. you seem to have a united and closely-knit family. Do you often get together?

Интервьюер: Интересно. Кажется у вас очень дружная и сплоченная семья. Часто ли вы собираетесь вместе?

Linda: You're right. We have a rather united family. We often get together on different occasions. I spend little time at home these days, as I live at the university hostel. However, I spend weekends at home. On public holidays, such as New Year, Christmas, Easter and also on family birthdays we always get together.

Линда: Ты прав. У нас достаточно дружная семья. Мы часто собираемся вместе по разным поводам. Я провожу мало времени дома в эти дни, поскольку я живу в общежитии университета. Тем не менее, я провожу выходные дома. В праздничные дни, такие как Новый год, Рождество, Пасха, а также на семейные дни рождения мы всегда вместе.

Interviewer: Do you have close relations with any of your grandparents or other relatives.

Интервьюер: Вы поддерживаете близкие отношения с бабушками и дедушками или другими родственниками?

Linda: Yes, of course. I have two lovely grandmas and one grandfather. They often come to visit us. They live near Bristol. We also often see my aunt Mary, who is my mum's sister and my uncle Harry who is my dad' cousin.

Линда: Да, конечно. У меня есть две прекрасные бабушки и один дедушка. Они часто приходят к нам в гости. Они живут недалеко от Бристоля. Мы также часто видим мою тетю Марию - сестру моей мамы, и дядю Гарри - двоюродного брата моего отца.

Interviewer: Do you have any relatives

Интервьюер: Есть ли у вас родственники,

who live abroad?

которые живут за рубежом?

Linda: Yes, aunt Mary's daughter Julia lives in Germany now. She is my favourite cousin. We always keep in touch.

Линда: Да, дочка тети Мэри, Джулия, живет сейчас в Германии. Она моя любимая кузина. Мы всегда поддерживаем с ней связь.

Interviewer: Is she studying there?

Интервьюер: Она учится там?

Linda: No, she isn't. She has married a guy from Hamburg and now they live there. They have already two children. My niece's name is Sophia and my nephew's name is Christian.

Линда: Нет, не учится. Она вышла замуж за парня из Гамбурга, и теперь они живут там. У них уже двое детей. Мою племянницу зовут София, а племянника - Кристиан.

Interviewer: Can you say that your family is typically English?

Интервьюер: Можете ли вы сказать, что у вас типично английская семья?

Linda: I think so. We try to follow national traditions. At Christmas we nicely decorate our house and the nearby area. We cook traditional Christmas dishes - pudding and turkey. At Easter we buy chocolate Easter bunnies. On Friday or Saturday nights we go to a pub or to a family restaurant to eat fish & chips. My brothers like watching and playing football. My mum is very much into gardening and knitting. My dad likes reading local newspapers. We have several pets at home. I think we are a typical British family.

Линда: Думаю, да. Мы стараемся следовать национальным традициям. На Рождество мы красиво украшаем наш дом и близлежащую к нему территорию. Мы готовим традиционные блюда на Рождество - пудинг и индейку. На Пасху мы покупаем шоколадных пасхальных кроликов. В пятницу или в субботу вечером мы ходим в паб или семейный ресторан, чтобы покушать картошку фри с рыбными палочками. Мои братья любят смотреть и играть в футбол. Моя мама очень увлекается садоводством и вязанием. Мой папа любит читать местные газеты. У нас дома есть несколько домашних питомцев. Я думаю, что мы типичная британская семья.

Interviewer: I see. Well, it was very interesting to talk to you, Linda. I have learnt a lot about British families and their lifestyle, which is very useful for my research.

Интервьюер: Понятно. Что ж, было очень интересно поговорить с тобой, Линда. Я узнал много нового о британских семьях и их образе жизни, что очень полезно для моего исследования.

Linda: You're welcome. If you have any further questions, I'll gladly answer them.

Линда: Всегда пожалуйста. Если возникнут ещё какие-либо вопросы, я с удовольствием на них отвечу.

Interviewer: Thank you so much.

Интервьюер: Спасибо тебе большое.

Диалог на тему "Разговор с мамой (Chatting With Mum)".

По-английски

Перевод на русский

Diana: I'm planning to spend an afternoon sledding with Irina, mum. Диана: Я планирую днем пойти кататься на санках с Ириной, мама.

Mum: That's not the best idea while it's minus 20 degrees outside. Мама: Это не самая лучшая идея, когда на улице минус 20 градусов.

Diana: I'll wear an extra jacket if that's what you mean. Диана: Я надену еще одну теплую кофточку, если ты это имеешь в виду.

Mum: No, I mean you might catch a cold if you spend too much time outside today. Мама: Нет, я имею в виду, что ты можешь простудиться если проведешь сегодня слишком много времени на улице.

Diana: I won't take off my hat and scarf, I promise. Диана: Обещая не снимать шапку и шарф.

Mum: Oh, well. I should have warned you. You can go sledding then only for half an hour and after you're back you should do your Maths homework. Мама: Ну ладно. Я должна была тебя предупредить. Ты можешь пойти кататься на санках, но только на полчаса, а после того как ты вернешься, тебе нужно будет сделать домашнее задание по математике.

Diana: I agree. I will be home soon. As for Maths, there aren't many exercises anyway. Диана: Согласна. Я скоро буду дома. Что касается математики, там все равно не так много упражнений.

Mum: Thanks for telling me that. After Maths homework I'll need your help around the house then. Мама: Спасибо, что сказала. Тогда после домашнего по математике мне понадобится твоя помощь по дому.

Diana: Can't I simply enjoy my winter holidays by doing what I want to do? Диана: Разве я не могу просто наслаждаться своими зимними каникулами, делая то, что хочу?

Mum: You can, but don't forget that there are other important things to be done. What else did you want to do while you're on holiday? Мама: Можешь, но не забывай, что есть более важные вещи, которые тоже нужно сделать. Чем ты еще хочешь заняться на каникулах?

Diana: I want to go with Dan and Yana to the woods for peaceful skiing, but my ski is broken since last winter and nobody would fix it. Диана: Я хочу пойти с Дэном и Яной в лес спокойно покататься на лыжах, но одна лыжа сломана с прошлой зимы и никто ее не чинит.

Mum: Don't worry, I'll tell dad to have a look at it. Мама: Не переживай, я скажу папе, чтобы он взглянул на нее.

Diana: Apart from that, I want to spend one day at grandparents' place. When will we go there?

Диана: Кроме того, я хочу провести один день у бабушки с дедушкой. Когда мы туда поедем?

Mum: Dad said on Sunday we can make it.

Мама: Отец сказал в воскресенье получится.

Diana: Ok, that's a good news. I'll get to play with Monica and Alice there.

Диана: О, вот это хорошая новость. Я смогу поиграть там с Моникой и Алисой.

Mum: It seems all you want to do is only playing outside. How about the cooking lessons you wanted to take.

Мама: Кажется, все что ты хочешь, связано с играми на улице. Как насчет уроков кулинарии, которые ты хотела посетить.

Diana: I'll do it next season. You know how much I like snow. While it's such beautiful weather outside I want to enjoy it.

Диана: Я займусь этим в следующем сезоне. Ты же знаешь, как я люблю снег. Пока на улице такая прекрасная погода, я хочу этим насладиться.

Mum: No problem. Do what you want to do, but don't forget that Mrs. Jenkins gave you one special task to read the J. D. Salinger's novel "The Catcher in the Rye". When I was your age I read it with pleasure. It's an interesting and informative book indeed.

Мама: Нет проблем. Делай, что хочешь, но не забывай, что миссис Дженкинс задала тебе одно особое задание - прочитать роман Д. Д. Сэлинджера "Над пропастью во ржи". В твоём возрасте я его с удовольствием читала. Это очень интересная и поучительная книга.

Diana: Thanks for reminding me. I nearly forgot about it. I will start reading it tonight. What is it about anyway?

Диана: Спасибо, что напомнила. Я почти забыла об этом. Начну читать ее сегодня вечером. И все же о чем она?

Mum: It's about a teenage boy almost of your age who struggles against several life obstacles. You'll like the book, as you read it. I won't tell you what exactly happened to Holden Caulfield.

Мама: Она о мальчике-подростке почти твоего возраста, который борется с некоторыми жизненными обстоятельствами. Тебе понравится книга, как только начнешь читать ее. Я не буду в подробностях пересказывать, что именно происходило с Холденом Колфилдом.

Diana: Who is he? The main character?

Диана: Кто он? Главный герой?

Mum: Yes, he is.

Мама: Да.

Diana: Ok, I'll read and find out everything myself. Can I go sledding now?

Диана: Хорошо, я прочитаю и сама все пойму. Можно я теперь пойду кататься на санках?

Mum: Yes, you can, but don't forget to be back by 3 pm. You have things to do. Мама: Да, можно, но не забудь вернуться к 3 часам дня. У тебя есть еще дела.

My Household Duties

This is my last year at school, and I work hard to pass my final exams successfully. As I am very busy, I can't help my parents much in keeping the house.

But still I have some household duties. Every day I do my room and my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture and usually go to the baker's after I have dinner.

I buy some brown and white bread, biscuits and cakes there. The shop is not far from our house and it doesn't take me long to do everyday shopping.



Once a week I help my mother to do all other work about the house. We wash our linen, iron and mend it, clean the flat. We beat the dust out of the carpets, vacuum the floors and polish them. It's not difficult to keep the flat tidy if you do your rooms regularly. This is my usual round of duties. But sometimes I have some other things to do.

When my mother is ill or away from home, I do the cooking and the washing up, the buying of food and the planning of meals. I am not a good cook, but my vegetable soup is always tasty. I can also boil an egg or fry some meat. I also lay the table and clear away the dishes. If I'm too busy or can't do these things, all the duties are organized among other members of our family.

Sometimes I have to visit everyday services: hairdresser's, shoemaker's, tailor's, dry-cleaner's, photographer's. At the hairdresser's I have my hair cut and waved. At the shoemaker's I have my shoes and boots repaired, at the photographer's I have my photos taken. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired.

My brother has his own duties at home. He helps to fix and repair some things. For example, he repairs electrical appliances when they are out of order. He has already repaired our mother's electric iron, my desk lamp and his own shaver.

Last year I was at my grandparents. They are elderly people and need care and attention. During my stay there, I swept the floors and washed them, fed the chickens, collected the eggs and weeded the vegetable-beds. I don't know how to milk the cow but I helped to feed the other animals: lambs, sheep and pigs. I enjoyed this work very much.

Questions:

1. Why do you work hard?
2. What do you do every day?
3. What do you do once a week?
4. Why is it not difficult to keep the flat tidy?
5. What do you do when your mother is ill?
6. What services do you have to visit?
7. What are your brother's duties at home?
8. What did you do when you were at your grandparents?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №6-7

Тема: Семейные традиции. Связь с предыдущими поколениями.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о семейных традициях и связи с предыдущими поколениями в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Text №1

Read the text and answer the questions.

Family Relations

Your father and mother are husband and wife. They are your parents. They have children – boys and girls. The boys are their sons and the girls are their daughters. The girls are the sisters of the boys, who are their brothers. Your father`s and mother`s parents are your grandparents. They are your grandfather and grandmother, they have grandsons and granddaughters. Your father`s and mother`s sisters and brothers are your uncles and aunts and they have nephews and nieces. Their sons and daughters are your cousins. All of them are your relatives or relations.

If you are married, your wife`s (husband`s) relatives are “in-laws”, for instance (например), mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, etc. this relationship lasts all your life, unless you divorce (разводиться) your wife (husband).

Vocabulary

Father – отец

Mother – мать

Parents – родители

Daughter – дочь

Son – сын

Grandmother – бабушка

Grandfather – дедушка

Grandson – внук

Granddaughter – внучка

Brother – брат

Sister – сестра

Aunt – тетя

Uncle – дядя

Cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра)

Mother-in-law – свекровь, теща

Father-in-law – свекровь, тесть

Nephew – племянник

Niece – племянница

Sister-in-law – свояченица, золовка

Brother-in-law – шури́н, деверь

Stepmother – мачеха
Stepfather – отчим
Stepson – пасынок
Stepdaughter – падчерица
Married, – женат, замужем
single, unmarried-не женатый ,не замужем I am single
divorce- развод
spouse-супруг, супруга
Twins- близнецы
Sibling-родные брат и сестра

Exercise 1. 1. Answer the questions

1. Have you got many relatives?
2. What would we call them in English?
3. Do they live close or far from you?
4. Do you see them often? Would you like to see them more often? Why?

This drawing shows the Priestley family.

John Margaret Lillian Andrew Colin

Mrs. (Mary) Priestley is daughter-in-law to William Priestley. William Priestley is her father-in-law. She is sister-in-law to Norah Priestley (Norah Macaulay).

George Macaulay is Mr. Priestley's brother-in-law. He is William Priestley's son-in-law

The mother-in-law of Mrs Priestley and George Macaulay was «Grandmother» Priestley She is dead.

John and Margaret are cousins to Colin, Lillian, and Andrew.

Exercise 1. 4. Talk about William Priestley's family.

Text №2

Read the text and answer the questions.

INTRODUCING MYSELF

There is saying that if you want something to be done well, do it yourself. So, I am following this wise saying and would like to introduce myself. My first name is Sergei, my family name is Kravenko.

But in the beginning, I would like to represent my family and parents. Actually, my family is not large; my family consists of my father, mother, sister and me.

My father's name is Yuri. He is 41 years, but he looks much younger. He is businessman. My dad is a well-educated and well-read person; he has experiences in many fields. That is why it is always interesting to communicate with him, he usually tells many exciting stories, of course, if he has free time.

My mother is 37. Her name is Natalia. She is a good looking, blond woman. I admire her character. She is an optimist; she is full of energy and enthusiasm I really adore her sense of humor. She is a housewife. It takes her much time and power to take care of our home. But I can assure, she copes with her job very well. Besides, both my farther and I help her with the housework. For example, I wash dishes, plates, sometimes go shopping and so on.

I enjoy spending time with my family very much. We often go for walks. I enjoy strolling along streets because my parents usually tell me many interesting details of the history of our city. That is all reason I am fond of travelling with my parents. My mother spends much time in the

kitchen- she is keen on cooking. We always find out new recipes, try them. When I was a child, my father involved me in stamp collecting. Since that time, stamps and ancient coins have become my hobby. We have a huge collection of stamps and coins. It is impossible to name all the things we can do together, so I think I can stop here.

I would like to see my father's parents. But they were gone before my birth. According to my parents' words, they were wonderful and outstanding people. But to my mind, my dad inherited their best features. My parents are remarkable people: kind-hearted, honest they have moral values and do not break promises. They understand me completely. They allow me almost everything; they always give me good advice and, frankly speaking, I do not know what I will do without them. I am very lucky that I have such wonderful parents and, of course, I love them very much.

Now, I think, it is time to speak about myself. My name is Sergey, but my friends call me Seriy. I am 16.

I am tall and not bad built. I have an oval face and large green eyes. Speaking about my character, I can say that I am friendly, kind, generous. I don't like falsehood. I appreciate people's honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I have my own likes and dislikes. I am modest and sometimes shy, but don't advice someone tricking or kidding me. But in spite of all these characters, I can keep secrets: I never let my friends down. I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my classmates. I usually say, what I think, that is why people around me often take offence. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive.

VOCABULARY

saying — поговорка, пословица

wisdom — мудрость, мудрый

to introduce - представить

first name - имя

family name - фамилия

to represent - представить

actually — вообще, фактически

to consist of — состоять из

experiences - опыт

to communicate - общаться

exciting - волнующий

to admire — восхищаться, любоваться

to adore - обожать

sense - чувство

to assure — уверять, заверять

to cope - справляться

to wash - мыть

dish — тарелка, блюдо

plate - тарелка

to go (past went, р.р. Gone) shopping — ходить за покупками

to spend — проводить, тратить

to stroll — прогуливаться, бродить

to be fond of — очень сильно что-то любить, увлекаться

to be keen on — очень сильно что-то любить

to cook — готовить пищу

recipe - рецепт

to involve — включать в себя, заниматься чем-либо

ancient — древний, античный, старый

coin - монета

huge — огромный, очень большой

to praise — хвалить, превозносить

birth - рождение
 outstanding - выдающийся
 to inherit — получить в наследство, унаследовать
 remarkable — замечательный, удивительный
 kind-hearted — добрый, добросердечный
 honest - честный
 to allow — позволять, разрешать
 advice - совет
 frankly - честно
 lucky — счастливый, везучий
 generous — нежадный, великодушный
 falsehood — ложь, неправда
 modest — скромный, сдержанный
 shy — застенчивый, робкий, нерешительный
 to trick — обманывать, надуть
 to kid — обманывать, надуть; высмеивать
 in spite of - вопреки
 to keep (past kept, p.p. kept) secret — хранить секрет
 to let (past let, p.p. Let) smb. Down — подводить кого-либо
 offence - обида

Questions

1. Where does your family live?
2. How big is your family? Are you the only child in the family?
3. Do your parents understand you?
4. In what way do you help your parents?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Are you grandparents still alive?
7. Do you go in for sport?
8. What is your father profession?
9. Do you enjoy spending time with your family?
10. What hobby do you have? Do you like reading?
11. What people don't you like?

Universal model for the telling about yourself

Exercise 2.1 Continue the sentences.

I am a student.....

I am not an only child in the family.....

My parents are.....

Speaking about my character, I can say.....

I don't like when people.....

I appreciate.....

I am sociable.....

My favorite sports are.....

I'm fond of

I don't have much free time but I have a hobby.....

I hope that my dreams will come true and I'll become

Exercise 2.2 Tell about yourself. Use universal model

Text №1

My name is ... I am sixteen. I live in Moscow. My address is ... My telephone number is... I am tall (not very tall, short, middle-sized). I am thin (not very thin, rather fat). My face is round (square, oval). I have a fair (dark) complexion. My forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high).

I have a straight (turned up, crooked, aquiline) nose and a protruding (round) chin. My eyebrows are bushy (penciled), my eyelashes are thick (thin) and long (short). I have large (small) blue (hazel, black, gray) eyes. My hair is black (fair, dark, blond, chestnut), straight (curly) and long (short, not very long). I have just left school and now I am a student. I like my future profession and I am going to do my best to become a good specialist. I live with my family. It is large (small, not very large) and very good. We love each other very much and always try to help each other and to spend as much time together as we can. I have a lot of friends too. I am fond of reading and playing computer games. My favorite sport is football (swimming, tennis, hockey).

My friends and I often get together to play different games, to go for a walk or simply to talk.

Text №2

I should say that it is not an easy thing to speak about myself but at the same time who knows you better than you yourself do? I am a girl of sixteen. When I look at myself in the mirror I see a blond girl with short straight hair, dark eyes and a slender figure. As to my appearance I'm rather tall and slim. I have never thought I'm a beauty, I wish I were more beautiful.

I am neither short nor tall, so I like to wear high-heeled shoes, trousers or jeans. I think that I'm even tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retreat into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humor. It means I understand humor and appreciate it.

There are many things in our life I like and some I dislike. I appreciate people's honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive. I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my schoolmates. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes. I'm fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge, but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure. I asked myself a lot of times what I wanted to be? I realized that my strongest desire was to continue specializing in humanities and learn foreign languages in particular. I hope my dream will come true. Finally, the things I hope to achieve in my life are: to have a very successful career, to build the house of my dreams and to find someone in my life to share all that with.

Text №3

My name is Alexander. I am a student of college Integral. I am 17 years old. I am rather tall, thin. I am well-built, to my mind. I have an oval face with a straight nose. My eyes are rather big and brown. I have long eyelashes. My lips are neither thin nor full. My hair is dark and I have a short cut. Nowadays it's expensive to be smart and fashionable but I try to be well-dressed and neat. I have no beard and moustache. I usually wear a pullover and dark trousers. I was born in January. I am Capricorn. So I am serious but I couldn't say for sure, that I am quite. First of all I enjoy listening to loud music. I like merry company and parties. As for my character I am cheerful, honest and sociable. I have a sense of humor. I like jokes. I am brought up and have good manners. I don't respect rude, selfish and foolish people. I hate it when people lie and can't keep their promise. I also hate it when people interrupt others because it's impossible to have a talk with them. I try to deal with people who are honest, polite, disciplined they never lie and help in difficult situation. I am a sportsman. I go in for track and field. So I also go in for sport only sport makes people healthy, active, forms a character.

Exercise 2.3. Discuss the following questions with your classmates

Stories from the past

Unfortunately, many of us know very little about our ancestors.

But some people have proven how much we can learn if we are really interested in our family history. We have information from talking to our relatives, looking through old photos and some old things that are around in every family home. It helps us understand ourselves better

1. What do you know about your family's history?
2. When and where were they born?
3. How have wars, conflicts and historical events affected your family history?
4. How can you get the information you'd like to know?
5. Are there any family legends in the family? Tell some of them if you like
6. What makes a family happy?

Exercise 2.4. Give the Russian equivalents

It runs in the family - an ability or talent that is passed on through the generation

You own flesh and blood - a member of family, no matter what

Blood is thicker than water - family ties are stronger than any others, despite arguments

Text № 3

Read the text and answer the questions.

FAMILY LIFE IN BRITAIN

A "typical" British family used to consist of mother, father and two children. But in recent years there have been many changes in family life. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. That's why 24% of British children live with only one parent, usually their mother.

The contemporary British child doesn't have a lot of companionship from brothers and sisters, because the average family has only one or two children. Most British children live with their parents at least until they finish school at the age of 17 or 18. Then many go away to college, leaving some parents sad and lonely in their empty nest and others enjoying their release from parental responsibilities. But many adults stay with their parents during their college years or return home after graduation. Today's parents cannot even be sure that their married children have moved out forever. After a divorce they may return to the parental home temporarily or even on a long-term basis.

Older people take pride in their independence, enjoy their freedom and don't want to their children. The telephone, the car and the airplane keep them in close contact even when they live in different parts of the country.

Members of family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins - keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from home town to work and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together. Family parties may be all the more joyous when they bring together relatives who haven't seen each other for a while.

QUESTIONS:

1. Why do a lot of British live with only one parent?
2. What can you tell about the contemporary British child?

3. Are there many adults staying at their parents' place?
4. Older people take pride in their independence, don't they?
5. What is the traditional season for reunions?

VOCABULARY:

Divorce – развод

To increase – увеличиваться

Contemporary – современный

Responsibility – ответственность

Temporarily – временно

Text №4

Read the text and answer the questions.

Family Relationships

How could you describe the word "family"? First of all "family" means a close unit of parents and their children living together. But we shouldn't forget that it is a most complex system of relationships. Family relationships are rarely as easy as we would like, and very often we have to work hard at keeping them peaceful

When do people usually start a family? This question doesn't have a definite answer.

In the 18th, 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century people used to get married at the age of 18 or even 16. Despite the fact that the girl was so young, she was already able to keep the house, take care of her husband and raise children

If a girl about 23 or more wasn't married, she was said to be an old maid or a spinster.

But life's changing as well as people's style of life. Nowadays we have got much more freedom in questions concerning family. It is natural to get married at the age of 20 up to 30; however, some people prefer to make a career first and only after that start a family when they are already in their forties. Moreover, there are many cases when people prefer to live together without being married. There are some reasons for this phenomenon. Firstly, it is difficult to juggle a family life with studies at school or university. But without good education it is practically impossible to find a suitable well-paid steady job. It's a must to get a higher education, but by this moment you are already 22—24 years old.

After that you seek for a well-paid job to live independently, which takes about 3—5 years. Now you see why people in the 21st century do not hurry to get married.

There is also another difference between old and modern families. Nowadays it is very unusual to find three generations living under one roof as they used to do in the past. Relatives, as a rule, live separately and don't often meet one another. This fact sharply hurts an older generation. Our parents and grandparents usually suffer from lack of attention and respect from their children and grandchildren, although they try not to show it. They really don't need much, just a telephone call or a visit once a week will make them happy.

There are two basic types of families. A nuclear family — a typical family consisting of parents and children. A single-parent family consists of one parent and children. Nowadays there are very few people who have never divorced. Today the highest divorce rate in the world has the Maldives Republic. The United States of America take the third place. Russia is at the ninth place.

Exercise 4.1. Answer the question

What are the reasons of great numbers of divorce? Name some of the most common and serious ones. Use the phrases.

Occurrence of adultery- супружеская измена

Communication breakdown- невозможность общения

Financial problems- финансовые затруднения

Boredom- скука

Physical and psychological abuses-физические и психологические оскорбления

Questions:

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. At what age did your parents get married?
3. Give your opinion of marriages of the previous centuries.
4. Do you think it is possible for a modern girl of eighteen to start a family?
5. There is a good phrase in the English language about marriages — "to go on the rocks". It means to break down, to crumble. Think of the similar ones in Russian.
6. Do you agree with the statement that unhappy couples with children should stay together until the children are grown?

Vocabulary:

relationship — родство, отношение

unit — единство

complex — сложный

rarely — редко

peaceful — мирный

definite — определённый, точный

old maid, spinster — старая дева

to turn out — оказываться

to bring up — воспитывать, растить

to provide — обеспечивать

despite — несмотря на

to keep the house — вести домашнее хозяйство

to raise children — растить детей

custom — обычай

to retain — сохранять, удерживать

fascination — очарование, обаяние, привлекательность

modern — современный

to reveal — открывать, раскрывать, обнажать

urgent — насущный, актуальный

to concern — касаться, иметь отношение к

to start a family — заводить семью

to be in one's forties — быть в возрасте от 40 до 50 лет

moreover — более того

to juggle — совмещать

suitable — подходящий

well-paid — хорошо оплачиваемый

steady — постоянный

higher education — высшее образование

to seek — искать

independently — независимо

generation — поколение

separately — раздельно

to suffer from — страдать от

lack of attention — недостаток внимания
nuclear family — полная семья
typical — типичный
single-parent family — неполная семья
to divorce — разводиться
divorce rate — уровень разводов

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №8-9

Тема: Общение с друзьями и близкими.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков общения на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Let's talk about friendship.

Friendship is a special relationship between people. People need this relationship because they expect help and comfort from each other. Those who have friends have less stress and live longer. Friendship is usually based on common interests and mutual understanding, true encouragement and sympathy.

They say "Friendship isn't a big thing, it's a million little things" and I agree. To me it means that friendship isn't always about one big gesture of help. Instead, true friendship is about millions of ongoing little actions you do day in and day out, that show how much you care about and value your friend.

They say: "A person has just one true friend". I think it's possible to have more than one true friend. It's hard to find a person who will share your whole life. People can change and their interests change, that's why we can have more than one true friend during the life.

Muhammad Ali once said: "If you haven't learnt the meaning of friendship, you really haven't learnt anything". He meant that friendship is in some aspects more important than anything that you learn at school. He meant that nothing that you know matters if you do not understand friendship.

What role do friends play in your life? You can have a lot of acquaintances, they come and go, but a true friend is always there when you need a shoulder to cry on. Having a good friend can usually brighten a bad day and make you smile because that is what friends are for. If you feel depressed your friend will hang out with you to amuse you, to cheer you up and have a laugh with you. A good friend will not take offence at you if you disagree with him.

I have no friends among adults apart from my parents. I think that it's easier to make friends among your peers. My best friend is of the same age with me.

I have a wide circle of friends who are on the same wavelength. I get on well with them because I respect their differences. It is fun to be with them all, but my special friend is _____. I met him/her when I mixed with my friends once after school. We've become inseparable since our first meeting. I really like him/her and we get on well. He/she accepts me as I am and doesn't try to change me.

_____ is tall (well-built, pretty, handsome, plump, good-looking, slim) in his/her teens. _____ has got an oval (round / square) face with shoulder-length (long / short) hair, greenish-blue (hazel / blue / grey / green) eyes and full lips.

_____ is very responsible and decisive. He/she is determined: once he/she decides to do something, nothing can stop him/her. On the other hand, _____ tends to be sometimes bossy and likes telling other people what to do.

_____ is an active and energetic person who enjoys cycling and playing sports games. He/she has an outgoing personality and loves meeting new people. He/she is also ambitious and works very hard at school to be successful in future. He/ she is intelligent and understands difficult subjects quickly and easily. On the other hand, he/ she can be sensitive at times and gets upset when something goes wrong.

All in all, _____ is very special to me and I am always there when he / she needs me.

A real friend is always next to you, you can always count on his support and attention. I can rely on my best friend in everything. _____ helps me to see the truth even if it hurts, he / she keeps my secrets and shares things with me. I know, I can turn to my friend in trouble and he / she will give me a hand when I can't cope with a problem myself.

People usually become friends when they have much in common, when they have much to tell each other, when they trust each other and rely on each other. So, if you want to get acquainted with someone and understand if this person can become your friend, you may ask the following questions:

1. What music do you like? / What books do you read? / What TV programs do you prefer?
2. What's your hobby?
3. What personal qualities do you appreciate in people?

If you want to understand if people are close friends, you can ask the same questions and compare the answers. Close friends will have similar answers.

I think it's a bit easier to make friends when you 6-10 years, because children of this age are more outgoing and sociable. But I guess making friends doesn't really depend on how old you are. If a person is friendly, it won't be hard for him to get to know someone.

Making friends is not easy for some people and in some situations. These situations may be different – moving to a new school, moving to a new place, bullying at school, etc. Many teenagers are nervous about starting a conversation, because possible neglecting frightens them. To ease the tension, I'd advise not to be afraid of new people and not to think that all people around you must like you. If they don't – it's normal. You are simply different kinds of people. Try to find a group of your kind and make friends with them.

Nowadays teenagers have many virtual friends in contact or Facebook. I can't name those friends real ones. Friends in social networks can have much in common, but virtual friendship can't replace real communication when you spend time together.

Nowadays people prefer to have more money than many friends. They say that a person with money can afford everything and can solve any problem. I am sure that money can't buy you real friends. And there are really such situations when you need friends and their emotional support more than money. That's why I prefer to have both money and real friends.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №10-11

Тема: Описание внешности человека.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков описания внешности человека на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Упражнение 1. Назовите возраст людей на картинках.



Упражнение 2. Переведите шутку.

- Bobby: Ma, what do we call people who have no hair on their heads?
- Mother: We call them bald.
- Bobby: Look at that man. He is absolutely bald. He has no hair on his head.
- Mother: Hush, dear. He may hear you.
- Bobby: And doesn't he know it?

* * *

Упражнение 3. Переведите слова и назовите антонимы.

ОБРАЗЕЦ to look bad — to look good

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

* * *

Упражнение 4. What can't we do without ?

1. I can't run without ...
2. I can't point without...
3. I can't speak without...
4. I can't chew without...
5. I can't hear without...
6. I can't smell without...
7. I can't wave without...

8. I can't whistle without

* * *

Упражнение 5. *Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. The fat boy pointed at the dog with his thick finger.
2. Her brother was short, broad-shouldered and strong.
3. This girl has wavy hair cut short.
4. He is a fat man with a big head.
5. Mike's father has a dark face.
6. Glasses suit her.
7. I like little ones.
8. His cheeks were pale and touched with freckles.
9. Ann's hair is not long but thick and curly.
10. Jane has a blue ribbon in her brown hair.
11. John has a great forehead and dark brown eyes.
12. His cheeks are plump but very pale.
13. Nina looks older than she is but when she laughs she becomes younger.
14. If a person has very little hair or no hair we call him bald.
15. A nose may be long or short, straight, crooked or turned up.
16. Speaking about one's teeth we say that they are small or large, even or uneven.

* * *

Упражнение 6. *Опишите внешность любого человека, используя слова из скобок.*

Mike is unlike (like) me. His forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high), his teeth are large (small) and even (uneven). He has a straight (short) nose and a double (small) chin.

Betsy is rather short (tall) and plump. Her hair is black (fair) and straight (curly). Her eyebrows are bushy (pencilled), her eyelashes are thin (thick) but long (short). She has small (large) brown eyes and a straight (turned up) nose. Her cheeks are never rosy (pale). Her lips are full (thin) and red. Her face is pleasant (unpleasant) when she smiles.

* * *

Упражнение 7. *Вставьте пропущенные слова по смыслу.*

1. Some middle-aged and old people have no hair on their heads. They are
2. She has rather small eyes but her teeth are not.... They are
3. This haircut suits her very much. She looks
4. You can see nothing if you your eyes.
5. When it is cold one has red
6. One can see her teeth and she looks younger than she is.

* * *

Упражнение 8. *Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Appearance. Описание внешности людей»:*

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

* * *

Упражнение 9. *Используйте подходящее слово из рамки. Есть лишние слова.*

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

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

DATE (дата): 27.05.08

CRIME (преступление): Robbery of Mare Street Post Office

WITNESS (свидетель): M. Stewart

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

* * *

Упражнение 10. *Переведите на английский.*

Варианты перевода:

This is a man **of** about forty. — Это мужчина примерно 40 лет (распространенный).

This is a **forty-year-old** man. — Это сорокалетний мужчина (грамматически правильный, но реже употребляемый).

1. Это малыш.
2. Это девятилетний мальчик.
3. Это 16-летний юноша.
4. Это молодая 30-летняя женщина.
5. Эта женщина выглядит на 30 лет.
6. Эта женщина выглядит на 20, а ей 28 лет.
7. Она выглядит моложе своего возраста.
8. Это красивая 40-летняя женщина.
9. Это пожилой 50-летний мужчина.
10. Этот мужчина выглядит старше своего возраста.

* * *

Упражнение 11. *Переведите на английский.*

1. Я взрослый.
2. Тому старику 80 лет. Но он хорошо выглядит.
3. У Ани волосы не длинные, но густые и кудрявые.
4. У Джейн в каштановых волосах красивый голубой бант.
5. У Джона большой лоб и темные карие глаза.
6. Она красивая блондинка с голубыми глазами.
7. Эта девочка носит челку.
8. У нее длинные густые волосы.
9. У нее распущенные волосы.
10. Он коротко подстрижен.
11. Она любит носить хвост.
12. Он носит короткую бороду и усы.
13. У нее двойной подбородок.
14. Я ношу хвостик и челку, но я собираюсь подстричь волосы (to have my hair cut).

* * *

Упражнение 12.

А. Какие части тела можно описать следующими прилагательными? Придумайте несколько предложений.

fair long broad curly thick straight blue
slim dark pale grey small red

В. Дайте определение следующих слов на английском языке.

weight — вес, feminine — женственный, fit — в форме

ОБРАЗЕЦ A man is called **well-built** if has a good figure.

well-built good-looking overweight unattractive
handsome middle-aged feminine fit elderly

* * *

Упражнение 13. Петя — маленький мальчик. Ему четыре года. Он маленького роста и толстый. Он похож на своего отца. У Пети лицо круглое и в веснушках. У него густые, кудрявые каштановые волосы, а нос маленький. Мне нравятся его большие серые глаза и белые зубы. У него полные губы и пухлые розовые щеки. Я думаю он умный мальчик, так как у него широкий и высокий лоб.

* * *

Упражнение 14. Джейн — школьница. Ей 10 лет, но она выглядит старше. У нее маленький курносый нос, и светлая кожа. Ее волосы коротко подстрижены, и она носит их на прямой пробор (parted in the middle). У нее голубые глаза и приятная улыбка. Когда она улыбается, две хорошенькие ямочки (dimples) появляются на ее розовых щеках.

* * *

Упражнение 15. Моя сестра — очень красивая девушка. У нее длинные светлые волосы, голубые глаза и полные губы. Ее сын не похож на нее. Это маленький толстощекий мальчик с курносый носом и тонкими губами.

* * *

Запомните:

hair — неисч., ед. число,

hairs — волосы

little hair — мало волос

much hair — много волос

Повторить неисчисляемые существительные (intermediate)

* * *

В заключение темы **Appearance**. Описание внешности (уровень **intermediate**) выполните заключительное задание.



Упражнение 16. Опишите молодых людей по фотографии.

Фото 1.



Фото 2.



ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №12-13

Тема: Образование, национальность, качества личности.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления об образовании, национальностях и качествах личности в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных

ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Запомните:

country — страна

nationality — национальность

language — язык

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

Теперь давайте повторим **страны на английском языке и их столицы:**

Страны (Countries) — Столицы (Capitals):

1. Russia — Moscow ['mɒskəʊ]
2. Great Britain — London ['lʌndən]
3. America — Washington D.C. ['wɒʃɪŋtən di si]
4. France — Paris ['pærɪs]
5. Germany — Berlin [bɜː'ln]
6. Italy — Rome [rəʊm]
7. Greece — Athens ['æθɪnz]
8. Turkey — Ankara ['æŋkərə]
9. Egypt — Cairo ['kaɪrəʊ]
10. Spain — Madrid [mə'drɪd]
11. Japan — Tokyo ['təʊkiəʊ]
12. China — Beijing [ˌbeɪ'dʒɪŋ]; Peking
13. Australia — Canberra ['kænb(ə)rə]

Вспомните **основные достопримечательности этих стран** — Places of Interest. Sightseeing
Английские слова для начинающих. Список №2



Countries and Nationalities. Упражнения

Упражнение 1. *Переведите на английский язык.*

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

Упражнение 2. *Задайте и ответьте на вопросы.*

ОБРАЗЕЦ.

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

Упражнение 3. *Задайте и ответьте на вопросы.*

ОБРАЗЕЦ. What is the capital of *Great Britain*? — The capital of *Great Britain* is *Moscow*.

Упражнение 4. *Задайте и ответьте на вопросы. Используйте выражение **be famous for** — быть известным за...*

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

Упражнение 5. *Ответьте на вопросы о себе.*

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

Упражнение 6. *Представьте, что вы присутствуете на международной конференции. Скажите несколько слов о себе.*

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

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №14-15

Тема: Описание характера

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков описания характера на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать

сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Упражнение 1. *Подберите антонимы и переведите образовавшиеся пары.*

1. clever, polite, quiet, careful, kind, honest
2. careless, dishonest, unkind, noisy, impolite, silly

Назовите префиксы (приставки) и суффиксы с противоположным значением.

* * *

Упражнение 2. *Назовите слово на английском языке.*

1. любит командовать
2. имеет хорошие манеры
3. много разговаривает
4. много не разговаривает на людях
5. не любит работать
6. говорит правду
7. глубоко задумывается о разных вещах
8. креативный

* * *

Упражнение 3. *Вспомните черты характера и распределите их по следующим признакам:*

Good traits of character: _____

Bad traits of character: _____

Others: _____

* * *

Упражнение 4. *Опишите свою внешность. Для этого воспользуйтесь лексикой из рубрики «Appearance». Скажите, каким (какой) вы себя видите, через 10 лет.*

I	would	like	to –	Я	хотел(а)	бы...
describe		myself –		описать		себя
in 10 year's time – через 10 лет						

* * *

Упражнение 5. *Опишите свой характер. Для этого воспользуйтесь лексикой из рубрики «Character». Скажите, чтобы вы хотели изменить в себе.*

СЛОВА-ПОДСКАЗКИ:

1. change in myself – изменить в себе
2. successful — успешный
3. lose weight
4. change the colour of your hair
5. look cool
6. dress well
7. be more athletic
8. get smarter

9. become more sociable
10. more independent
11. less shy
12. less lazy
13. have more friends
14. have a pet
15. make progress in

* * *

Упражнение 6 (в парах). *Используя лексику выше, составьте вопросы с выражением «Would you like...?». Задайте вопросы своему партнеру. Попросите его обосновать свой ответ.*

ПРИМЕР

- Would you like to look cool? – Yes, certainly, I would.
- Why? – Because I would like to have a girlfriend.

* * *

Упражнение 7. *Попробуйте описать свое будущее, свою семью, свой дом. Прочитайте описания, которые составили про свое будущее Анна и Роберт.*

ANN: How do I see myself in 10 years! Well, I'm happily married with a child. My husband Timothy works for a computer company. He is an athletic dark-haired man with a sense of humour.

I'm slim good-looking woman with blue eyes and fashionable haircut. Though I don't work the moment, I'm sociable and energetic. I'm learning Spanish. I go to classes twice a week. We also arrange parties for our friends.

We live in a semi-detached house not far from Manchester. There is a lively garden at the back and wonderful flowers at the front.

We are a typical English family.

* * *

ROBERT: In 10 years? I'm quite tall. I've got red hair and green eyes. My friends say I look older than I am. Maybe it's because of my glasses.

I am a student at the University. I live in the centre of London in a small flat. I live alone but I often see my parents and my younger sister.

On Saturdays I work in a cafe to earn some extra money.

After my classes at the University I listen to music and meet friends. There are lots of places to go in London.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №16-17

Тема: Адрес проживания. Описание здания. Интерьер

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков написания адреса проживания, описания зданий и интерьера на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные

средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Text №1 «Pioneers in the Midwest» (text for beginners)

Words for the text:



1. **the Midwest of America** — северозапад Америки
2. **the Europeans** — европейцы
3. **pioneer** — первооткрыватель
4. **tepee** ['ti:pi:] — вигвам
5. **tough** [tʌf] — суровый
6. **prairie** ['preəri] — прерия
7. **sod houses** — дома из дерна
8. **the Rocky Mountains** — Скалистые горы
9. **log cabin** — бревенчатая хижина
10. **sew** [səu] — шить
11. **«patchwork quilts»** — лоскутное одеяло
12. **pattern** — узор
13. **rattlesnake** — гремучая змея

Before 1800, **the Midwest of America** was Indian country. Then, **the Europeans** came.

They did not like to move around or live in **tepees**. They were farmers and they wanted houses.

The first European Americans, the «pioneers», were **tough** people. They came to a hard country. The summers were hot, the winters were very cold. On the **prairies**, there were no trees and no stones. There was only earth. So the pioneers cut pieces of grass and earth and built houses with them.

These «**sod houses**» were very uncomfortable. The rain came in through the roof. Pieces of wet earth fell into food and onto the children's beds. The pioneers worked hard on their farms to

make money. With the money they built bigger, better farmhouses with wood. No Americans live in sod houses now.

It was easy in **the Rocky Mountains** because there were trees. The pioneers could cut them down and make small wooden houses, called «**log cabins**». **Log cabins** were warm and dry inside. The people were poor, but they tried to make their homes comfortable.

Pioneer women had no money, but they wanted nice covers for their beds. They could not buy them, so they cut up old clothes and **sewed** the pieces together. The beautiful bedcovers they made are called «**patchwork quilts**». Many American women still keep their grandmothers' patchwork quilts, and they like to make new ones with the old **patterns**.

Nearly all the Americans live in towns or cities now. And you can't be a pioneer in Philadelphia or Chicago. But some people try. They like to go to vacation homes in the mountains, miles away from the cities. A real 200-year-old log cabin is best, but there are lots of new ones too. There, you can put your gun up on the wall above the fireplace. You can listen to the wind outside. You can talk about the bears and rattlesnakes. For two or three weeks you can be a **pioneer** again.

Questions to the text:

1. What were the first European American like?
2. How did the pioneers build their houses?
3. Why were those «sod houses» very uncomfortable?
4. What houses did the European Americans build when they made money?
5. What houses were called «log cabins»?
6. What did the pioneer women do to make their homes comfortable?
7. Where do Americans like to go on vacations? Why?

Text №2 «Mobile Homes» (text for pre-intermediate)

Words for the text:

1. **the Old World** — Старый мир
2. **the New World** — Новый мир
3. **wagon** ['wægən] — фургон
4. **mobile homes** — дом на колесах (трейлер)
5. **cab** — кабина водителя
6. **winnebago** — фургон и кабина в одной машине
7. **campground** — место стоянки
8. «**Airstreamer**» — автодом 1930 г.
9. **highway** — скоростное шоссе
10. **trailer park** — место парковки для трейлеров



The great historic places of **the Old World** are cities, castles, and gardens. But in **the New World**, some of the most interesting historic places are the roads. Americans remember the great journeys of their history in movies, stories, and pictures. Their grandparents crossed America on horses and in **wagons**.

But they don't go in wagons now, of course. They go in **mobile homes**. Some mobile homes are pulled by the family car. Some, like Winnebagos, have a **driver's cab**. Behind the cab there is a room with beds, a small kitchen, a table, a washing place.

Winnebagos are great for vacations. A family can travel in the Winnebago, and stop at **campgrounds** to sleep and eat. They do not have to spend money on motels. In summer, the campgrounds in the national parks are full of mobile homes.

American factories make new and better mobile homes all the time. Some of them are palaces on wheels. But the idea is not a new one. In 1930s, there were a large number of

«**Airstreamers**» on the road. These wonderful old mobile homes looked like small space ships. They were made of shiny silver metal. Sometimes you can still see them out on the **highways**.

Mobile homes are not good only for vacations. Many people live in them. Five percent of all American homes started as mobile homes, but many of them do not travel any more. They parked in **trailer parks**. People build on new rooms, and grow flowers and trees near them. Soon the mobile homes look like houses. The difference is that mobile homes are much cheaper than houses. Most Americans buy them.

Americans like to move. They like to feel that they can leave town and go on, to a new place and a new life. They like to feel free. A mobile home feels like a ticket to freedom, even one that never leaves its trailer park.

Answer these questions:

1. What are mobile homes like?
2. Why do American factories make new and better mobile homes all the time?
3. Why do many Americans live in mobile homes?
4. What were the first ones?
5. Why do Americans like to move?

Text №3 «California Lifestyles» (text for pre-intermediate)

California is a state of America which is situated near the coast. It is famous for its long coast line and four national parks. Giant trees grow there. San Francisco is its biggest city.



Words for the text:



1. **the Spanish style of a house** — дом в испанском стиле
2. **«Spanish Mission» houses** — дома испанских миссионеров
3. **tile** — плитка
4. **vacation town** — курортный городок
5. **earthquake** ['ɜːθkweɪk] — землетрясение
6. **disaster** — катастрофа
7. **ranch house** — ранчо (ферма)
8. **«patio»** — патио (открытый внутренний двор)
9. **Los Angeles** — Лос Анжелес (город в Калифорнии)

10. **San Diego** — Сан Диего (город в Калифорнии)

Why do so many ideas come from California? It must be something in the air. New lifestyles, new kinds of medicine, new religions, new house styles — so many new things come from California.

For example, **the Spanish style of a house**. It's popular in many places now. But it started in California. The old Californian **«Spanish Mission» houses** have thick white walls and round red roof. They are cool and comfortable. Inside, there are **tiles** on the floor and heavy wooden doors.

Santa Barbara, a favourite Californian **vacation town**, is famous for its Spanish architecture. The story began in 1925. A big **earthquake** destroyed many of the buildings. After the **disaster**, it was decided that all the buildings in Santa Barbara must be in the Spanish style, with white walls and red roofs. Today Santa Barbara is one of the prettiest towns in the USA.

Californians love the sun, and their houses show it. The old **ranch houses** copied the mission style. In the centre of the house was an open space, or **«patio»**, with walls on two or three sides. Californians like **the patio**. They liked to live half inside and half outside. New houses today often have **patios**. People work, cook, sunbathe, and talk to their friends on the **patios**. New, modern houses all over the USA have copied the idea of the Californian **patio**. Some Californians ideas are not so easy to copy. Go up in an airplane, and look down at **Los Angeles** or **San Diego**. What are all those blue things next to the houses? That's right. They are swimming pools. Not many people outside California can pay for their swimming pool in their own back yard.

Answer the questions:

1. What are the Californian «Spanish mission» houses made of?
2. What is Santa Barbara, a favourite vacation town, famous for?
3. What is a patio? What do people do there?

Text №4 «Colonial Styles of Houses in the Northeast» (intermediate)

Words for the text:

1. **Virginia** — Вирджиния (штат)
2. **Maryland** — Мэриленд (штат)
3. **New England** — Новая Англия Новая Англия (исторический район на северо-востоке США, включает штаты Мэн, Нью-Гемпшир, Вермонт, Массачусетс, Коннектикут и Род-Айленд)
4. **the Europeans** — европейцы
5. **The Dutch** — голландцы
6. **the Hudson River** — река Гудзон
7. **The French** — французы
8. **the St. Laurence River** — река Святого Лаврентия
9. **The English** — англичане
10. **U.S. Williamsburg** — Уильямсберг (город в американском штате Вирджиния)



Do you think that America is a new country? Go to **Virginia** or **Maryland** or **New England**. You will find a lot of old buildings. You will find old towns and villages, churches and houses.

Three centuries ago, when **the Europeans** came to northeastern America, they lived in simple huts. But, later, they built houses in the styles of their home countries. **The Dutch** built tall, narrow houses along **the Hudson River**. **The French** on **the St. Laurence River** put windows in the roofs of their houses, and made fine, wooden shutters. **The English** built houses with warm, red-colored bricks, or white painted wood.

The largest number of new Americans was English. So the first towns of Virginia and New England copied English towns. The houses were square, and they had beautiful long windows. Americans still love this «colonial» style of house. There are many old colonial houses in the Northeast of the **U.S.** **Williamsburg**, Virginia, is a famous colonial town. Now it is a museum. All the houses and shops are open to visitors.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What houses do the Europeans build in the USA?
- 2) What was the Dutch style of building houses?
- 3) How did the French build houses?
- 4) What did the English build houses with? What did they look like?
- 5) Why did the first towns of Virginia and New England copy English towns?
- 6) Where are there many old colonial houses?
- 7) What town is a museum now?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №18-19

Тема: Условия проживания. Бытовые услуги

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков описания условий проживания и бытовых услуг на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих

ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Список слов для подготовки по теме «Daily Duties / Household Chores»

1. family duties = household chores — домашние обязанности
2. typical duties for a teenager such as ...- типичные обязанности для подростка, такие как...
3. be responsible for ... — отвечать за....
4. take part in ... — принимать участие в ...
5. I don't mind ... — Я не возражаю, против того чтобы...
6. prefer to ... rather than ... — Я отдаю предпочтение ..., а не ...
7. I consider myself an independent person that's why ... — Я считаю себя самостоятельным человеком, поэтому я ...
8. help about the house — помогать по дому
9. get used to it — привыкнуть к чему-либо
10. share daily duties (equally) — разделить обязанности поровну

Примеры предложений с словами (выражениями) по теме «My Daily Duties / Household Chores»

1. In our family all of us have household chores.
2. I have typical daily duties for a teenager. My usual duties are washing up the dishes, peeling the potatoes and tidying up my room. (вариант для устной речи) = I have typical daily duties for a teenager such as washing up the dishes, peeling the potatoes and tidying up my room. (вариант для письменной речи)
3. Each of us is responsible for keeping our rooms tidy.
4. I usually take part in cleaning up the flat at weekends.
5. I don't mind going shopping when I am asked for.
6. Although I prefer to wash the dishes rather than lay the table.
7. I consider myself an independent person. That's why I always tidy up my room and iron my clothes.
8. For me, helping about the house is a usual thing. I get used to it.
9. We usually share our daily duties. It is because each of us can do something useful for the family. (вариант для устной речи) = We usually share our daily duties so that each of us could do something for the family. (вариант для письменной речи)

Обратите внимание, что длинные сложные предложения характерны для письменной речи. В устной речи используйте короткие предложения с вводными словами.

Вопросы по теме «My Daily Duties / Household Chores»

1. What are the typical family duties for a teenager?
2. What are your family duties?
3. What are your parents' household chores?
4. What is an ideal situation concerning household chores in a family?

5. Is there any way to divide daily duties between the member of a family so that nobody could argue?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №20-21

Тема: Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).

Описание кабинета иностранного языка

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков описания колледжа и кабинета иностранного языка на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

«My college»

I would like to tell you about my college. First, I would like to note that our educational institution is not new, and has its own traditions. Our college was built more than fifty years ago.

The classrooms at our college are bright, spacious and comfortable. They are all equipped with everything you need in our time: computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are laboratories for the study of physics and IT in college.

Our college has computer classes, where students use the Internet; create their first computer programs and projects in various subjects.

My training and in the future my work will be related to computers, about which you need to know a lot of interesting things. Personal computers have a lot of applications; however, there are some major categories of applications: home and hobby, word processing, professional, educational, small business and engineering and scientific, etc.

It is impossible not to mention the workshops that are located in the yard of the college and where our students of other specialties have practice.

To summarize, I must say that studying at my college is both hard work and real pleasure.

Answer the questions:

1. When was our college built?
2. Are the classrooms at our college bright, spacious and comfortable?
3. The classes are equipped with everything you need in our time: computers, video and interactive whiteboards, aren't they?

Студенты составляют диалоги.

1. - Can you help me?

- Sure
- I can't to log in my account
- Let me see
- You have to register first and then you can log in
- Thanks

2. - What are you going to do?

- I need to go shopping
- What do you need to buy?
- I need headphones and speakers
- Shall I go with you?
- Yes, If you like

3. - Why are you so nervous?

- My computer has got a virus
- Don't worry
- I can't, because I need my computer today
- I can give you mine
- Thanks, it so kind of you

And at the end of our lesson try to do the following type of work. Listen to a message consisting of small texts. You will need to put the text number under the title

Teachers' Training College of Physical Culture of Olympic reserve	Shakhty Pedagogical College	Industrial and Pedagogical College	Technological College	Kazan Medical College
Mark				

1. I have recently graduated from my school and entered the College. It is one of the best colleges in the city. Besides, I have always wanted to study medicine after school. I really like this college and some of my close friends have also applied to study here. (Kazan Medical College)

2. I study at College. Our college is rather well equipped. There is a large sports ground outside and one gym inside. There is also a huge library with good books. Teachers are understanding and kind in my college. This college is pleasant to me very much. After finishing college I'll work with children. (Shakhty Pedagogical College).

3. Choosing a career isn't easy for everyone. As for me I made my final choice three years ago when I was invited to the Festival of hair- dressers. I was impressed by the unforgettable show. I understood that I would like to be in this profession. For me an interesting and creative job is the most important thing. I want to enjoy my work and get satisfaction from it. My dream has come true. And now I'm studying here.(Technological College)

4. I made my final choice and I entered to College. I am fond of sports and I understood that I would like to be in the profession connecting with my hobby. I want to enjoy my work and get satisfaction from it. (Teachers' Training College of Physical Culture of Olympic reserve)

5. I entered this college and now I study here. I liked my college very much. I have many friends. This college trains students in many specialties. This is a three storey building. I like to work with computers. There are workshops and not far from college there is a hostel not far from the college there is a hostel where nonresident students live (Industrial and Pedagogical College)

Тема: Рабочий день

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о рабочем дне в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Exercise 1. Вставьте слова **get / go / have / come / iron / watch / buy / do / listen / take / read**, так чтобы получились фразы, при помощи которых можно описать свой распорядок дня на английском, переведите получившиеся фразы.

1. _____	the laundry	9. _____	a book
2. _____	up	10. _____	to music
3. _____	dinner	11. _____	a shower
4. _____	to bed	12. _____	shopping
5. _____	TV	13. _____	a newspaper
6. _____	home	14. _____	the clothes
7. _____	breakfast	15. _____	dressed
8. _____	to work	16. _____	lunch

Exercise 2. Распределите предложения, описывающие распорядок дня с профессиями людей. Первое предложение уже сделано

NURSE: 1,

JOURNALIST:

SHOP ASSISTANT:

INTERPRETER:

1. I work in a hospital.
2. I speak with people from different countries.
3. I speak three languages.
4. I sell things.
5. I work in a shop.
6. I help sick people.
7. I translate things.
8. I work in a newspaper office.
9. I work with doctors.
10. I look after money.
11. I write a lot.

Exercise 3. Прочитайте и переведите фразы, описывающие распорядок дня. Заполните данными фразами таблицу.

I do this every day	I often do this	I rarely do this	I never do this

1. wake up
2. get up
3. leave school
4. have lunch
5. make the bed
6. have dinner
7. read an interesting book
8. read a comic
9. sleep well all night
10. work hard
11. listen to music
12. do (my) homework
13. read a magazine
14. go shopping
15. do the morning exercises
16. watch TV
17. have a shower
18. wash (my) face
19. brush (my) teeth
20. get dressed
21. have breakfast
22. go to school
23. come home
24. play with (my) brother
25. read a newspaper

Exercise 4. Поставьте фразы из первой колонки предыдущего упражнения в хронологическом порядке, то есть в порядке того, как вы делаете это в течение дня. Начните с wake up!

Грамматические упражнения по теме Daily Routine + Present Simple

Exercise 1. Раскройте скобки, используя Present Simple.

Roberto (1) _____ (start) his day at 8.00. He (2) _____ (have) breakfast in the kitchen with all the family. Roberto (3) _____ (like) orange juice, toast and milk. He always (4) _____ (have) an apple. After breakfast Roberto (5) _____ (make) his bed and (6) _____ (tidy) up his bedroom. He (7) _____ (get) ready for lessons. He mustn't be late, as mother (8) _____ (be) very strict.

At 9.00 the Hanson kids (9) _____ (start) their lessons. At midday they (10) _____ (have) lunch. Then it's sport time: they (11) _____ (love) playing basketball, in-line skating and skate-boarding.

Roberto and his brothers (12) _____ (not/have) dinner with their parents as their father is always late. Their mother (13) _____ (not/like) it very much. So, at weekends they (14) _____ (be) always together.

Exercise 2. Раскройте скобки, используя Present Simple.

Mary (1) _____ (wake) up at 7.00. Then she (2) _____ (get) up at 7.30 and she (3) _____ (go) to the bathroom. She (4) _____ (have) a shower, (5) _____ (brush) her teeth and (6) _____ (comb) her hair. Afterwards she (7) _____ (have) breakfast. Ten minutes later she (8) _____ (take) her bag, (9) _____ (kiss) her mother and (10) _____ (catch) a bus to school with her friend Diana. They (11) _____ (start) school at 9.00. They (12) _____ (not/have) lunch at the school canteen. At three o'clock they (13) _____ (return) home.

In the afternoon, she (14) _____ (study) her lessons and (15) _____ (ride) her bicycle. In the evening she (16) _____ (help) her mother prepare the dinner. After dinner she (17) _____ (watch) TV, her mother (18) _____ (read) a magazine and her father (19) _____ (go) to bed earlier since he (20) _____ (be) always the first in the family to get up.

READING COMPREHENSION по теме Распорядок дня (Daily Routine)

Exercise 1. Read the text twice.

Greg's Daily Routine

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 2. True or False.

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

Exercise 3. Match the antonyms

modern	enters
older	alone
starts	end
leaves	old-fashioned
begin	unhappy
together	younger
helpful	finishes
happy	unhelpful

Exercise 4. Answer the questions

1. Where does Greg live?
2. What's his sister's name?
3. What time does he wake up?
4. Does he have breakfast at home?
5. What time does he leave home?
6. Where does he have lunch?
7. When does he return home?
8. Does he do his homework at school or at home?
9. Is he a helpful boy?

Exercise 5. What about you? What's your daily routine like?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №24-25

Тема: Досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о досуге, хобби и активном и пассивном отдыхе в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

My Hobby

1). Hobby is a favourite occupation which people like to do when they have some free time. 2). We choose a hobby according to our character and taste. 3). Very often our hobby helps us to choose our future profession because we learn a lot of new things.

4). Many people are interested in music. 5). Others like reading or going on hikes, taking photographs or knitting. 6). People living in cities and towns like to be closer to nature. 7). They get away from the tiresome and dusty cities to enjoy the countryside. 8). For example, gardening and growing flowers is the most common hobby among Englishmen.

9). All the members of our family have their own hobbies. 10). My mother enjoys knitting, and my father is fond of collecting stamps. 11). My brother's favourite occupation is playing different computer games, and my sister's hobby is cooking.

12). As for me, I am keen on music and whenever I have some free time I go to the Concert Hall. 13). I like to go to the concerts. 14). I take a special liking to the concerts. 14). I take a special liking to the music of the Russian composers and I try not to miss solo concerts or symphonic orchestras by our famous conductors. 15). I like piano concerts, especially Chopin's waltzes. 16). I like the violin too.

17). My friend has a good ear for music, she goes to school for violin lessons. 18). She accompanies me all the time when I go to the concert hall. 19). We enjoy music very much.

Questions:

1. What is a hobby?
2. What kinds of hobby do you know?
3. What is the most popular hobby among Englishmen?
4. What is your hobby?
5. Will your hobby help you in your future life?
6. It is a matter of taste. How do you understand this proverb?

Hobbies

Hobby is a favourite occupation of a person in his free time. I have many friends. They are very different and they have different kinds of hobbies.

One of my girl-friends, for example, likes to knit very much. Another girl-friend of mine spends all her free time sewing things: skirts, blouses, dresses. She makes it nicely and she always looks fine.

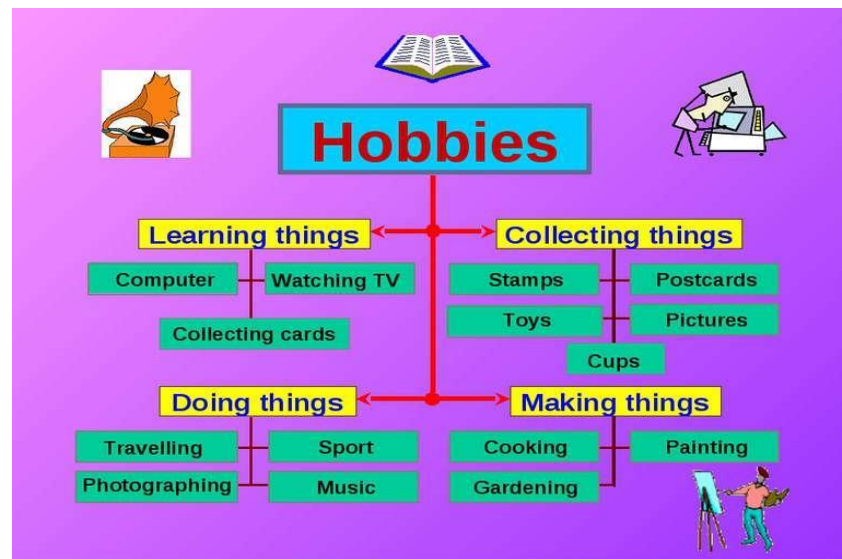
One of my friends likes to make everything with his own hands. He can repair an iron, a radio-set, or a tape-recorder. I think it's a very good hobby.

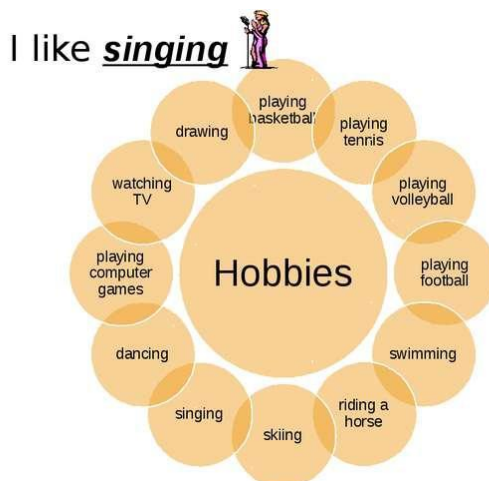
Many people are very fond of collecting. Some collect old coins, others collect post-cards. As for me, my hobby is collecting stamps. Now I have 5 albums full of stamps.

I like to sit at the table in the evening and arrange new stamps in the albums or just look through the stamps. Each stamp has a story to tell about distant countries and new people.

I see pictures of people, birds and animals which I have never seen. Kings and presidents pass before my eyes and I can follow the history of whole nations.

My hobby is not only wonderful but is also very useful.





ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №26-27

Тема: Молодежные субкультуры и организации

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о молодежных субкультурах и организациях в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Текст можно использовать как для групповой работы на уроке, так и в качестве топика для подготовки к устной части экзамена. Вопросы, следующие после текста, помогут создать интересную беседу на уроке, а также проверить знания учащихся в устной или письменной форме.

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

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

The main reasons why people choose subcultures are:

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

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

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

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

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

Questions.

What are the main values of people?

What are the main reasons why people choose **subcultures**?

Why do some people want to show themselves as individuals?

Can **subculture** be a possibility to create? Why?

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

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

Why do the skinheads have their hair cut and wear heavy boots?

What is “emotional addiction”?

Vocabulary.

in different ways – по-разному

appreciate – ценить

to die from boredom – умереть от скуки

benefit – польза

orphans – сироты

aim – цель

emotional addiction – эмоциональная зависимость

habits and traits – привычки и черты.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №28-29

Тема: Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления об особенностях проживания в городской и сельской местности в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных

ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

There are plenty of opinions on the choice of lifestyle nowadays. City life and country life have both pros and cons but my choice is the city. I am sure the city is the place where everything is happening. You have lots of job and rest opportunities and you will never get bored with a big variety of cultural activities and events.

It goes without saying that city life offers more work and education opportunities. In spite of high cost of urban living, there are more chances to find a well-paid job and make a successful career. Besides, compared to country life city life is more varied in many aspects: housing, shopping, medicine, entertainment, eating out, playing sports. City life offers more convenience as everything can be easily reached thanks to extensive public transport system.

Yet some people can't stand crowded streets and heavy traffic. They prefer countryside where you are closer to nature, beautiful landscapes and enjoy peace and quiet. In fact, country life has many advantages compared to living in a city. There is less transport and no industry. You can grow and eat organic food. The village community is small but friendly and tight-knit. People help each other.

Still, not many people love such life, that's why they move to large cities looking for new opportunities. In addition, country life usually means getting up early and doing manual labour outdoors in any weather which is not suitable for everyone. Lack of conveniences and facilities also plays a big part in choosing where to live: in urban or rural areas.

To my mind, city life appeals to energetic people who like excitement and don't mind stress and rush. The city is where new things, events and social activities take place daily and you have everything close at hand, so I would definitely prefer city life to country life.

Living in the city	
Advantages	Disadvantages
Living in the country	
Advantages	Disadvantages

Карточки



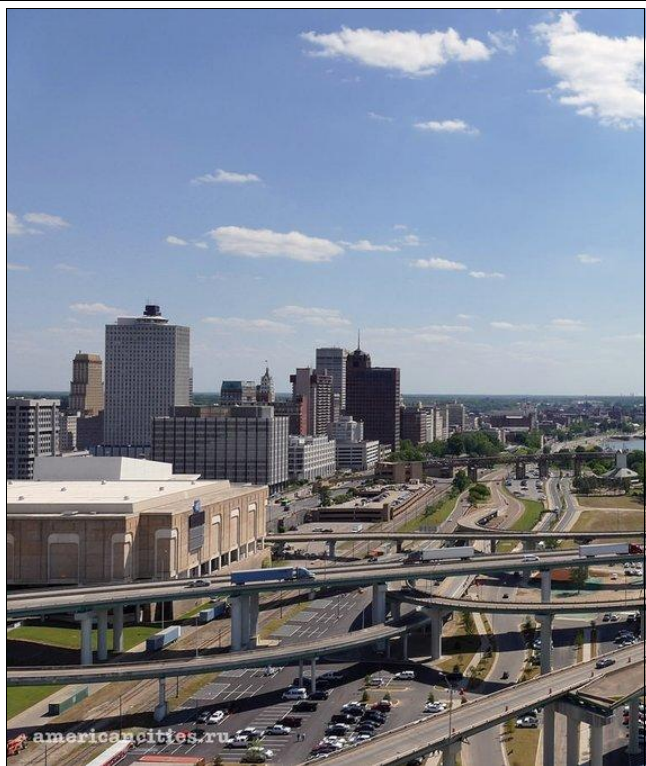
Lindfield

Location: village in West Sussex
 Cost of living: £ 875 per month
 Rate of unemployment: 9,7%
 Population: 5,836
 Pollution: clean air

Blackpool



Location: a large town and seaside resort on the Lancashire coast in North West England
 Cost of living: £150 per week
 Rate of unemployment: 35%
 Population: 1 145 000
 Pollution: not very clean air



Memphis

Location: a city in the southwestern corner of the U.S. state of Tennessee and the county seat of Shelby County. The city is located on the fourth Chickasaw Bluff, south of the confluence of the Wolf and Mississippi rivers.
 Cost of living: 79\$ per week
 Rate of unemployment: 65%
 Population: 653 238 000
 Pollution:



Chelyabinsk

Location: on the border of Urals and Siberia
 Cost of living: \$1,232 per month
 Rate of unemployment: 5%
 Population: 1 130 000
 Pollution: plant emissions and smog

Living in the city

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. The city is exciting. It has more culture. There are many museums, theatres, shops and restaurants.	1. City streets are crowded.
2. There're more jobs in the city.	2. The city has high cost of living.
3. All the different buildings are beautiful.	3. The city is not beautiful. It's noisy and dirty.
4. City people are busy.	4. City people are rude.
5. The city has convenient public transport.	5. There's heavy traffic in the city. There's always constant noise and pollution. And that's why city people lead unhealthy lifestyle.

Living in the country

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. The country has more nature. It's peaceful and beautiful. There are more trees and mountains.	1. There are less jobs in the country. There's high rate of unemployment.
2. The air is clean and fresh. You can go hiking or camping and enjoy beautiful landscapes.	2. The country doesn't have convenient public transport.
3. People in the country are friendly and helpful.	3. There are fewer people and sometimes you may feel isolated.
4. There's peace and quiet in the country. People lead high quality lifestyle.	4. The country has less culture. There aren't many shops and restaurants, museums and theatres.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №30-31

Тема: Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления об инфраструктуре в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

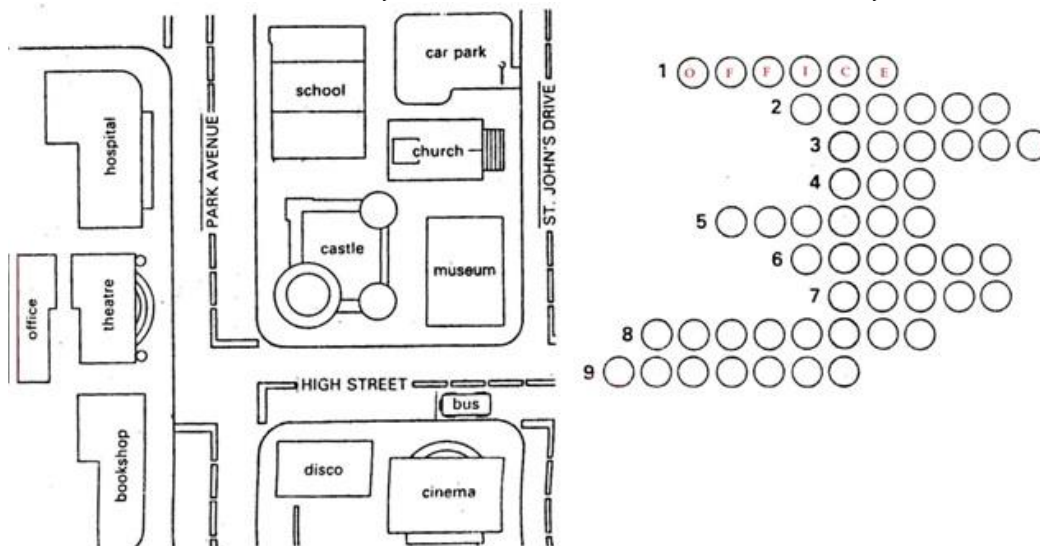
Задания для практического занятия:

Giving Directions (Asking the way). Английские слова по теме «Как спросить дорогу». Список №2

1. Excuse me, could you tell me the way to... — Простите, не могли бы вы подсказать дорогу к ...
2. Excuse me, how can I get to... — Простите, как я могу добраться до ...
3. turn right / left — повернуть направо/ налево
4. take the first/ second turning on the left/ right — поверните на первом/ втором повороте налево/ направо
5. take bus number — сесть на автобус №
6. get there — добраться туда
7. go on foot — идти пешком
8. go straight — идти прямо
9. go up / down the street — идите вверх/ вниз по улице
10. go along the street — идти вдоль по улице
11. go across the street/ cross the street — переходить улицу
12. go by — идти мимо
13. go up to — идти до
14. at the corner — на углу
15. at the end of the street — в конце улицы
16. at the traffic lights — у светофора
17. on the left / right — слева / справа
18. over there — вон там
19. far from — далеко от
20. very near — очень близко

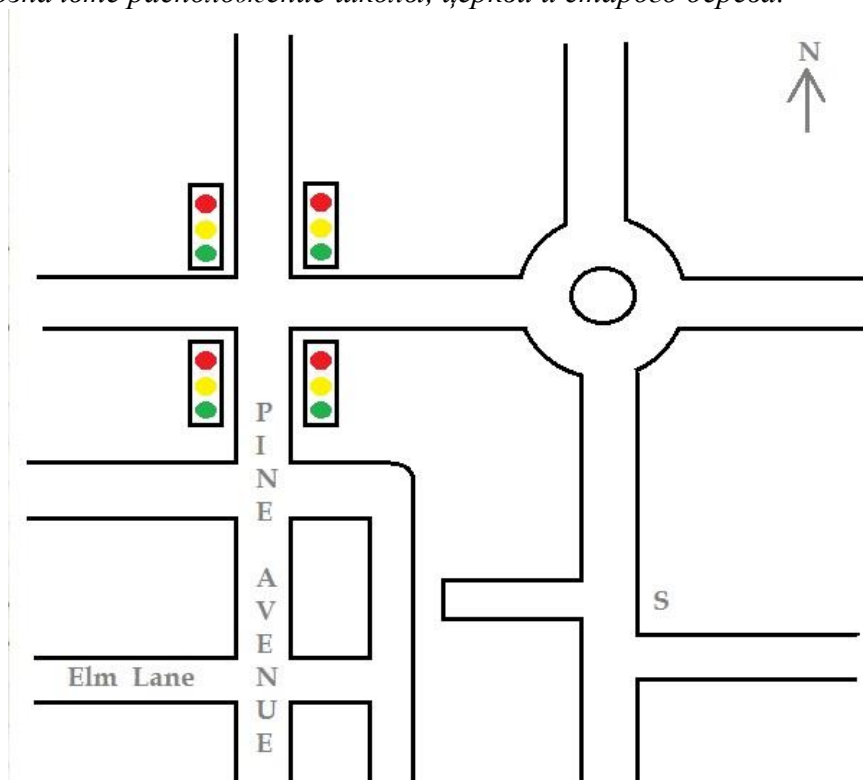
Asking the Way & Giving Directions. Упражнения

Упражнение 1. Внимательно изучите план и заполните головоломку.



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

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте текст, изобразите маршрут на плане, впишите названия улиц, обозначьте расположение школы, церкви и старого дерева.



На английском языке задание звучит так: Read the directions and then: 1) draw the route on the map; 2) write in the street names; 3) mark in the position of the car park, the school, the church and the old tree.

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

A. Now answer these questions about the map. Give short answers.

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

B. Use the directions above to complete the dialogue:

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

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

A Turn left. Yes.

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

A Can I park there?

B Yes, _____ a car park _____ the school.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №32-33

Тема: Моя малая родина

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о малой родине.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

I. Before reading the text

Task 1: Answer the following questions

Where do you live? Is it a small village, town or a megalopolis? What is the Motherland for you?

Task 2: Look at the title and the following word combinations given below. Guess what is the author talking about?

Where ancestors lived, uniqueness of this place, the pearl of the Golden Ring, enjoy the harmony with nature, quiet and calm, commonness for them.

Task 3: Guess the meaning of the following words:

The Motherland-

Teenager-

The Golden Ring-

Monastery-

Monument-

Museum-

II. Read the text and answer the question:

Task 1: *What is the main aim of this text? How is the modern way of life connected with the problems of local history?*

Silent Beauty

«The Motherland» - rather interesting notion familiar to many of us since childhood. Every person understands this word in his own way. For someone the Motherland is where ancestors lived, for another it is the place where we were born and made our first steps. But young generation often doesn't realize the value of this notion to the human soul. Growing up, teenagers strive to leave their native village. But realized their desire very soon begin to miss it. Why?

The fact is that the Motherland (villages, small and big towns) will be always dear to us. Living for a long time in one place a person ceases to notice the beauty and uniqueness of this place. Every day in the bustle of modern life we lose something really important. Losing it, a person starts feeling the desire to come back. Vladimir region is full of such wonderful places where you want to return. Let's talk about one of this town.

Suzdal

(the first mention about it belongs to 1024)

This town - the pearl of the Golden Ring. Thousands of tourists both from Russia and abroad come to this town to enjoy its beauty and visit enormous number of museums, churches and monuments. This isn't surprising! Suzdal is a unique city. It's one of the most beautiful cities of medieval Russia and the only one city-museum in this country. More than 300 historical monuments are located on the territory of Suzdal. The whole Suzdal territory, as a tourist centre, has been also included in the UNESCOs special World Heritage List.

However the residents aren't always aware of the treasure next to which they live. Often, inhabitants know less about their city than tourists and its beauty has already become commonness for them. It's terrible, because we can face the problem of the loss of the history and the values that have developed over centuries.

Maybe we should stop...stop to hurry and only for a moment enjoy the harmony with nature? Look at these monasteries (the Monastery of St. Euthymius, Pokrovsky Monastery), churches (Church of St. Nicholas, Church of the Transfiguration), Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God. Look how their domes are lit at sunset. Look how beautiful all sights are in any weather or season. Feel how quiet and calm...It seems that time has stopped in this town.

People must learn to appreciate their Motherland and see its beauty.

Task 2: Find among underlined words in the text words with the same meaning

Understand –

Home –

Originality –

Would like to –

Aboriginal-

Information –

The top of the church –

Task 3: Make a short plan (theses) on this text.

III. After reading the text

Task 1: Speak about author's position in this text. Do you agree with it? If not express your own opinion.

Task 2: What can you say about your Motherland? Use a plan above.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №34-35

Тема: Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о видах магазинов и ассортименте товаров в них в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

I. Places for Shopping:

1. market — рынок
2. supermarket — супермаркет
3. shopping centre — торговый центр
4. department store — универмаг
5. kiosk/ stall — киоск, ларек, палатка
6. newsagent's — газетный киоск
7. fair — ярмарка
8. rag fair — барахолка
9. boutique — маленький магазин модной одежды
10. a food shop — продовольственный магазин
- 11.

Запомните: at the stall — в ларьке

II. General Words:

10. shop-window — витрина
11. counter — прилавок
12. cash-desk — касса
13. cashier — кассир
14. salesman/ saleswoman/ shop assistant — продавец
15. customer — покупатель
16. consumer — потребитель
17. consumer goods — потребительские товары
18. queue — очередь
19. to queue — стоять в очереди
20. bargain — торговаться (a bargain — выгодное предложение)
21. buy/ purchase/ shop for — покупать
22. display — показывать
23. offer — предлагать
24. sale — распродажа
25. be on sale — быть в продаже
26. be out of stock — отсутствовать в наличии
27. at a discount — со скидкой
28. change (small change) — сдача
29. pay **in** cash — платить наличными
30. pay **by** credit card — платить кредиткой
31. receipt — чек

32. guarantee — гарантия
33. label — ярлык
34. serve — обслуживать
35. wrap — заворачивать
36. run out of — закончиться
37. sell out — распродать
38. shop around — посещать несколько магазинов, сравнивая цены
39. compare prices — сравнивать цены
40. take back — отнести назад
41. be dissatisfied with — быть недовольным покупкой
42. complain — жаловаться
43. value / quality — качество
44. not to work properly — не работает как надо
45. not to work at all — совсем не работает
46. two buttons are missing — не хватает двух пуговиц
47. the wrong size (too small/ big) — не тот размер
48. it's too tight — жмет
49. it's too loose — слишком свободный
50. make a funny noise — издает странный звук
51. fade in the wash — линять
52. shrink in the wash — садиться при стирке
53. machine washable (можно.....) — можно стирать в стиральной машине
54. durable — износостойкий
55. waterproof — водонепроницаемый
56. top quality — отличного качества
57. reliable — надежный
58. perishable — скоропортящийся
59. refund your money — вернуть деньги
60. style (fashion) — фасон; cut — покрой

Запомните фразы:

1. What exactly is wrong with it? — Что с ней не так?
2. I'd like the refund. — Я бы хотела вернуть деньги.
3. Have you got another one in the same colour? — У вас есть другой такого же цвета?
4. I've got a problem with this . — У меня проблема с этим ...
5. I'd like to pay in cash. — Я бы хотела заплатить наличными.
6. That will do. — Этого достаточно.
7. Will this/ these do? — Этот (эти) устраивает (ют)?

Shopping. Упражнения

Упражнение 1. Вспомните названия магазинов.

a florist's	a supermarket	a greengrocer's	a post office
a baker's	a shoe shop	a chemist's	
1. I only bought these last week and already the heel has come off.	_____		
2. Could I have a dozen red roses, please?	_____		
3. Do you have anything to help with a sore throat and runny nose?	_____		
4. A large, brown loaf and a couple of jam doughnuts, please.	_____		
5. I'd like to send this first class – and do you have any of those special airmail letters?	_____		
6. I'm afraid this check-out is only for customers with fewer than ten items.	_____		
7. Could you give me a couple of those avocados and a pound of mushrooms, please?	_____		

Полный список магазинов вы найдете здесь — Kinds of Shops and Goods

* * *

2. TEXT «Mrs. Richards' Shopping» (from Spoken English by Golitsynsky)

Задание. Read the text and answer the questions.

Проверьте себя, знаете ли вы слова: empty, self-service counters, entrance, a good choice, half a kilo of mince, a good head of cabbage, a chocolate roll

Last Sunday Mrs. Richards looked into her refrigerator and saw that it was nearly **empty**. Mrs. Richards does not like it when there is nothing in her refrigerator. She took a big bag and went shopping.

The best place to do her shopping in is a supermarket. There is a good supermarket not far from Mrs. Richards' house, and she went there. The supermarket has many **self-service counters**. Mrs. Richards likes it because at a **self-service counter** you can choose what you like and take it off the counter with your own hands.

When Mrs. Richards came to the shop, she took a basket at the **entrance** and went inside. First she went to the butcher's counter. They did not have beef that day, but there was **a good choice** of pork. Mrs. Richards took a good piece of pork and two chickens. She also took **half a kilo of mince**.

Then she went to the greengrocer's counter, because she wanted some potatoes and cabbage. She did not like the potatoes and decided to go to the market later. But she took **a good head of cabbage**. After that Mrs. Richards stopped at the grocer's counter to take a package of macaroni, and then went to the delicatessen counter to see what she could buy for supper. She took a piece of cheese and a piece of sausage. They were selling ham, too, but she decided not to take ham: there was too much fat on it.

On the way to the cash-desk Mrs. Richards stopped at the confectioner's counter to buy some candy and biscuits for tea. She also took **a chocolate roll**.

There were two or three people in front of Mrs. Richards at the cash-desk, and she had to wait a little. When her turn came, she paid for the foodstuffs she had bought and went home.

On the way home she called at a dairy-shop to buy a bottle of milk. She did not buy eggs, because her bag was full and she was afraid to break the eggs. She decided to go later for eggs and also to the baker's to buy a loaf of bread.

Answer the following questions.

1. What did Mrs. Richards see when she looked into her refrigerator last Sunday?
2. What doesn't Mrs. Richards like?
3. What is the best place for Mrs. Richards to do her shopping? Why?
4. Why does Mrs. Richards like to buy foodstuffs at self-service counters?
5. What did Mrs. Richards do when she came to the shop?
6. Where did she take the basket?
7. Why did Mrs. Richards go to the butcher's counter? What did she buy at the butcher's department?
8. What did Mrs. Richards want to buy at the greengrocer's department? What did she buy? What didn't she buy? Why?
9. What did Mrs. Richards buy at the grocer's department?
10. Why did Mrs. Richards go to the delicatessen department? What did she buy there? What didn't she buy? Why?
11. What did Mrs. Richards buy at the confectioner's department?
12. Why did Mrs. Richards have to wait at the cash-desk? Did she have to wait long?
13. What did she do when her turn came?
14. What shop did Mrs. Richards call at (зашла) on the way home?
15. What did Mrs. Richards buy at the dairy? Why didn't she buy eggs?
16. Train your memory and name **the foodstuffs** that Mrs. Richards have bought.

* * *

Упражнение 3. Используя текст в качестве основы расскажите, как вы делали покупки в выходные.

* * *

Упражнение 4. Вставьте слова в предложения согласно количеству букв.

- 1 There are always good bar - - - - in the January sa - - - .
- 2 I had to qu - - - for ages, but the food is very good va - - - in that shop.
- 3 I'm afraid these trousers are too large around the waist. Do you have a slightly smaller si--?
- 4 Do you know, I think the shop assi - - - - gave me \$ 1 too much cha - - - .
- 5 Oh, this colour really su - - you.
- 6 Did you see on the la - - - that this shirt is made of si - - and has to be handwashed?
- 7 Oh no! I've lost my wal - - - and it's got all my cre - - - cards in it.
- 8 If anything goes wr- - - , all parts are fully covered by the one-year guar - - - - .

* * *

Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык.

галстук, который подходит к моей новой рубашке; оригинальный фасон; на размер больше; выглядеть модно; скоропортящиеся товары, не хватает двух пуговиц, не работает как надо, слишком свободный,

* * *

Упражнение 6. Опишите картинку более подробно, используя слова из списка №2.

What is probably the girl buying?

1. books on art — книги по искусству
2. drugs/ medicines — лекарства
3. pot plant — комнатное растение
4. bouquet — букет
5. sports equipment — спортивное снаряжение
6. china — фарфор
7. magazines — журналы
8. greeting cards — поздравительные открытки
9. posters — плакаты
10. perfume — духи



Описание картинке на английском языке

* * *

Диалоги по теме»Shopping»

Упражнение 7. Выучите диалоги наизусть.

Диалог 1.

- **too** — слишком
- **cabin** — примерочная

A. Eh... I say...

B. Yes, madam? What can I do for you?

A. I'd like a summer dress, please.

B. Oh, I can offer you a wide choice of dresses to all tastes. Do you like this dress, madam?

A. I think it's a little **too** short.

B. Yes, you are right. But you see, short dresses are in fashion now. Would you like to try it on?

A. All right.

B. Just step into this **cabin**.

* * *

Диалог 2.

- **pre-shrunk stuff** — несадящаяся ткань

A. Hello, sir. What can I do for you?

A. I'd like a warm pullover, please.

B. Oh, I can offer you a wide choice of pullovers to all tastes. What colour pullover would you like?

A. I'd like something in blue or light brown.

B. Do you like this one, sir?

B. I think this will do and I like the colour. Will it shrink, do you think?

A. Oh, no. It is made of **pre-shrunk stuff**.

B. It's fine. I'll take it.

Диалог 3.

- **too loud** — слишком кричащий

- **either** — тоже

A. How do you like this new shirt? I've bought it for my brother.

B. Oh, the colour is fashionable but it looks too broad in the shoulders. What size does he take in shirts?

A. His size is ...

A. I think it's too big. And it is too long in the sleeves. To tell the truth, I don't like the colour **either**. I advise you to take it back and exchange for a size smaller and not **too loud**.

B. I think, you are right. This colour may not suit him.

* * *

Упражнение 8. *Переведите диалоги на английский язык (from Spoken English by Golitsynsky)*

Диалог 4.

A. Здравствуйте, мадам. Что вам угодно?

B. Я бы хотела купить сумочку, которая подходила бы к моей шляпе.

A. Очень хорошо, мадам. Я могу предложить вам большой выбор сумочек на все вкусы. Вот симпатичная сумочка.

B. Да... Но вы знаете, эта сумочка немного мала. Мне нужна сумочка побольше.

A. Как насчет этой сумочки?

B. Это очень красивая сумочка. Но она слишком темная. Я бы хотела что-нибудь посветлее.

A. Я думаю, мадам, вам понравится эта сумочка. Вот посмотрите. Она довольно большая.

B. Спасибо. Я думаю, вы правы, это как раз то что мне нужно. Я возьму эту сумочку.

A. Завернуть ее вам, мадам?

B. Да, пожалуйста... Но теперь я должна покупать туфли. Эта сумочка очень хорошая, но, боюсь, что она не подходит к моим туфлям.

A. О да, мадам, конечно. Вам нужны красивые модельные туфли. Могу предложить вам эту пару.

B. Они на вид неудобные.

A. Они и в самом деле неудобные. Но они самые модные в этом сезоне.

B. Ну что ж, я из возьму.

A. Что-нибудь еще, мадам?

B. Нет, благодарю вас, это все. !

Диалог 5.

- А. Что вам угодно, сэр?
- В. Мне нужна пара джинсов.
- А. О сэр, я могу предложить вам широкий выбор джинсов на все вкусы. Какого размера джинсы вы носите?
- В. Мой размер ...
- А. Вот прекрасные модные джинсы. Я надеюсь, они вам понравятся. Это ваш размер.
- В. Как вы думаете, они сядут?
- А. О нет, сэр, они сделаны из несадящейся ткани.
- В. Можно мне их примерить?
- А. Конечно, сэр. Пройдите в эту кабину.
- В. Вы знаете, мне нравится фасон этих джинсов, и они хорошо на мне сидят, но боюсь, они не подходят к моей куртке. У вас нет чего-нибудь посветлее?
- А. Да, сэр. Вот, примерьте эту пару.
- В. Спасибо. Это как раз то, что мне нужно. Я их куплю.
- А. Очень хорошо, сэр.
- В. Сколько они стоят?
- А. Всего тридцать долларов.
- В. Платить вам или в кассу?
- А. В кассу, сэр. Касса у выхода.
- В. Спасибо.

1.1. Общие вопросы. General Questions

Задаются с целью получить подтверждение или отрицание высказанной мысли и требуют ответа да или нет. Они начинаются с вспомогательного или модального глагола.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Do you speak English well? | Вы хорошо говорите по-английски? |
| Can you translate this article without a dictionary? | Можете ли вы перевести эту статью без словаря? |

1.2. Put questions to the sentences.

1. His family like to do their shopping.
2. You can buy vegetables in the greengrocer's.
3. She is looking for some fashionable shoes.
4. In the supermarket one can buy many different things.
5. He wants to buy some comfortable clothes.
6. This dress is out of fashion.
7. The skirt is too tight.
8. The trousers are too long.
9. They often went to the bakery together.
10. The vegetables were too expensive.

1.3. Отрицательная форма общих вопросов.

Отрицательная форма общих вопросов образуется при помощи частицы *not*, которая ставится после подлежащего перед смысловым глаголом. Общие вопросы в отрицательной форме выражают удивление и соответствуют в русском языке вопросам, начинающимися с *разве?* или *неужели?*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Don't you know him? | Разве (неужели) вы его не знаете? |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|

Haven't you seen him? Разве (неужели) вы его не видели?
 Mustn't you go there tonight? Разве (неужели) вы не должны пойти туда сегодня вечером?

1.4. Put the questions in the negative form and translate into Russian.

1. Do you know about it?
2. Has he told you about it?
3. Can he speak German?
4. Have you read this book?
5. Do you go to the college on foot?

1.5. Write negative questions from the words in brackets. In each situation you are surprised.

1. A: We won't see Liz this evening.
 B: Why not? (she/not/come/to the party?) Isn't she coming to the party?
2. A: I hope we don't meet David tonight.
 B: Why? (you/not/like/him)
3. A: Don't go and see that film.
 B: Why not? (it/not/good)
4. A: I'll have to borrow some money.
 B: Why? (you/not/have/any)

1.6. Специальные вопросы. Special Questions.

Вопрос, который относится к какому-либо члену предложения и задается с целью получения новой информации, называется специальным вопросом. Он начинается с вопросительного слова.

who – кто, кого, кому	Who is that tall man? Who do you see there?
what – что, какой	What is in his hands?
	What colour are your eyes?
whose – чей	Whose pen is it?
whom – кого, кому	Who(m) do you phone all the time?
which – который (из нескольких)	Which stop is yours?
when – когда	When is the shop opened?
where – где, куда	Where do you live?
	Where are you going to?
how – как, каким образом	How do I get there?
why – почему	Why is this dress so expensive?
how much – сколько	How much is the cheese?
(с неисчисляемыми существительными)	
how many – сколько	How many pairs of shoes have you bought?
(с исчисляемыми существительными)	
how long – как долго	How long does it take you to get to the shopping mall?
how often – как часто	How often do you go to the restaurant?

Порядок слов в специальных вопросах обратный, за исключением вопросов к подлежащему.

Обратите внимание, что вопросительное слово **what** имеет два значения: *какой* и *что*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| What subject do you like best? | Какой предмет твой самый любимый? |
| What is your favourite subject? | Какой твой любимый предмет? |

What do you know about this picture? Что вы знаете об этой картине?

1.7. Fill in the gaps with question words.

1. type of music do you prefer: pop, rock, hip hop or heavy metal?
2. is your favourite actor or actress?
3. do your pen friends live?
4. do your parents have holidays?
5. ... do you usually spend your weekends?
6. ... flowers does your girlfriend like?
7. ... questions does this questionnaire have?
8. nickname is "Twiggy".
9. snow falls in Finland?

1.8. Отрицательная форма специальных вопросов.

В специальных вопросах отрицательная частица *not* ставится после вспомогательного или модального глагола.

Why didn't you come yesterday?	Почему вы не пришли вчера?
What doesn't he understand?	Чего он не понимает?
Who hasn't seen this film yet?	Кто еще не видел этого фильма?
Who doesn't know this rule?	Кто не знает этого правила?

1.9. Put the questions in the negative form and translate into Russian.

1. Who will come to the lecture today?
2. Which of you knows the way to the shopping mall?
3. What do you like to eat in the morning?
4. How many of you can speak English fluently?
5. Who has learnt the poem by heart?

1.10. Расчлененные вопросы. Disjunctive Questions.

Расчлененный вопрос представляет собой утвердительное или отрицательное повествовательное предложение, к которому присоединен краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из соответствующего местоимения и того вспомогательного или модального глагола, который входит в состав сказуемого повествовательного предложения.

Расчлененные вопросы задаются в том случае, когда говорящий желает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в повествовательном предложении. Краткий общий вопрос соответствует в русском языке словам *не правда ли? не так ли? да?*

She is very busy, isn't she?	Она очень занята, не правда ли?
She isn't very busy, is she?	Она не очень занята, не правда ли?
You speak French, don't you?	Вы говорите по-французски, не правда ли?
He hasn't returned from Moscow yet, has he?	Он еще не вернулся из Москвы, не правда ли?

1.11. Complete the questions.

1. She looks like you, ...?
2. It isn't cold today, ... ?
3. You saw him at the club yesterday, ...?

4. They won't come today, ...?
5. You haven't bought your ticket yet, ...?
6. You play chess, ...?
7. You will travel by train, ...?
8. He can't speak French, ...?
9. She ought to go there at once, ...?
10. They are not in the town, ...?
11. We shall see you tomorrow, ...?
12. You don't know her, ...?

1.12 Альтернативные вопросы. Alternative Questions.

Альтернативный вопрос представляет собой два общих или специальных вопроса, соединенных союзом *or*.

Did you spend your holidays in the Crimea or in the Caucasus? Вы провели отпуск в Крыму или на Кавказе?

What do you like tea or coffee?

Is he sleeping or working?

Что Вы любите чай или кофе?

Он спит или работает?

1.13. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Что ты купил: соль или сахар?
2. Где ты купил сыр: на рынке или в супермаркете?
3. Что ты предпочитаешь: мясо или рыбу?
4. Куда вы сегодня идете: в кино или в театр?
5. Какой стиль музыки ты любишь: рок или хип-хоп?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №38-39

Тема: Способы приготовления пищи

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о способах приготовления пищи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

TEXT

Britain has its own cuisine and some excellent traditional food. Unfortunately, good British food can be difficult to find. Only a few restaurants in London serve British food which comes from all

parts of the country. Kent is the garden of England and is famous for apples and cherries. Most of fish comes through the ports of Yarmouth and Hull. Scotland is the home of salmon and whisky. Whisky is Britain's most valuable single export product. Lamb is the national dish of Wales. Cider apples come from the orchards in the south-west. Watercress is a local speciality in Hampshire. There are more than 30 different local kinds of cheese. The British make their special style of beer, called bitter. There is also a black beer with a thick, creamy head known as stout that comes from Ireland.

People in Britain as well as throughout the world spend less time cooking.

Most people only have cereal or toast for breakfast during the week, but some still have a full cooked breakfast. A standard full English breakfast may consist of fried bacon and eggs with mushrooms, beans, tomatoes, fried bread, sausages, a toast with marmalade and tea with milk, of course. In Scotland for breakfast they prefer porridge with salt.

Most people do not cook their lunch. They prefer to dine out or buy some takeaway food. People in Britain are more likely to eat fast food than to go out to eat in a posh restaurant. A hamburger and French fries is the most popular fast-food meal in Britain, but not all fast food is American and Chinese or Indian. Fish and chips are the classic British takeaway food. People also like to eat baked potatoes filled with cheese and other fillings and pizza with different toppings.

A lot of people in Britain eat instant or convenience food in the evening during the week to save time and effort. For many families, the main meal of the week is Sunday lunch, perhaps roast beef with Yorkshire pudding.

1. Does Britain have traditions in food?
2. Is it easy to find British food in London's restaurants?
3. What is Kent famous for?
4. What places does fish come from?
5. What part of the UK is the home of whisky?
6. Where do cider apples come from?
7. What is a local specialty in Hampshire?
8. Is there much cheese in Britain?
9. What is bitter?
10. What other kind of beer has a thick, creamy head? Where does it come from?
11. Do people cook much throughout the world?
12. What do the British have for breakfast?
13. Do the British often have a cooked breakfast?
14. What does a standard British cooked breakfast consist of?
15. Which of dishes do you like?
16. What do the Scottish prefer for breakfast?
17. Do you cook your lunch?
18. Do the British cook their lunch? Why?
19. Where do they have their lunch?
20. Do you often eat fast food?
21. What is the most popular fast-food meal in Britain?
22. Do you often dine out?
23. Is all fast food American?
24. What is a classical British takeaway?
25. What do the British eat in the evening?
26. What is the main meal of the week for many families?
27. What do you eat for supper?
28. How late do you have supper?
29. How many meals a day do you have?
30. What is your favourite dish?

FAST FOOD: MCDONALD'S

You work in an office somewhere in New-York. You are very busy. You have only some twenty minutes for lunch. You go out into the street. You want to get your food and buy a

newspaper... and get back to the office. So what do you eat? Fast food, of course – a sandwich, a burger or a slice of pizza. Your choice may be a McDonald's restaurant. Do you know anything from the history of the McDonald's company?

1937 Dick and Mack McDonalds open their first drive-in restaurant in California.

1948 The brothers get special paper boxes and bags for their hamburgers. They decrease the price from 30 cents to 15 cents a hamburger. The restaurant becomes self-service. It is cheaper and cleaner than its competitors. It becomes popular.

1960s The McDonald's company opens hundreds of restaurants all over the country.

1991 They open their first restaurants abroad.

Now the company opens a new restaurant every eight hours. There are more than 15,000 restaurants in over 70 countries.

McDonald's restaurants serve almost the same food in every country with some local specialities.

Заполните таблицу, распределив различные продукты по соответствующим колонкам.

peas sole, beef, cherries, onion, milk, chicken, strawberries, yoghurt, duck, butter, potato, cheese, apple, cauliflower, lamb, celery, pork, olive, oil, cranberries, tomato, turkey, salmon, cabbage, carp, pear, perch, beans water melon, cucumber

meat & poultry	fish	dairy & fats	vegetables	fruit & berries

Translate the following words and phrases. Make up a menu card, putting the dishes below in the proper section.

smoked salmon _____

carrot cake _____

coffee _____

roast beef _____

strawberries and cream _____

poached sole _____

Swiss cheese _____

Russian tea _____

chocolate fudge cake _____

duck with green peas _____

liqueurs _____

garden soup (a vegetable soup with herbs) _____

Italian salad _____

cherry tart _____

English tea _____

MENU CARD

STARTERS

MAIN COURSES

PUDDINGS AND CAKES

CHEESE
BEVERAGES

Изучите предлагаемое Вам меню. Выберите блюда. Расскажите официанту, что бы Вы хотели заказать. Используйте фрагменты приведенного ниже диалога.

Waiter: What would you like?
Client: I would like ... for a starter.
Waiter: Would you like some wine?
Client: No, thank you. I would like a glass of beer.
Waiter: Anything else?
Client: Salmon with cauliflower sauce, please.
Waiter: Would you like a piece of cake?
Client: Yes, I'd love one.
Waiter: With black coffee?
Client: It looks lovely. Yes.

Eating habits

Read these texts and say if it is the same in your country. Participate in discussion after each passage.

A. In the UK, afternoon tea is traditionally a rather formal meal where you drink tea and eat small sandwiches (especially cucumber sandwiches), scones, and cakes. Not many British people now have this type of meal at home, but it is still served in some hotels and in special tearooms that serve tea in delicate, finely painted cups.

B. Baked beans are a favourite food of many children in Britain. 'Sausage, beans and chips' is also a typical meal served in a café. Some people like to have beans on toast as a quick simple meal. Baked beans are considered by some people to be junk food, eaten by people who are lazy to cook something better, although other people think that they are good for you.

C. In Britain, people often eat cereals such as cornflakes with milk for breakfast. Some people like to have toast with marmalade or jam, and they drink a cup of coffee or tea, or a glass of orange juice. Some hotels, cafes, and B and B's serve a 'full English breakfast', a cooked meal consisted of eggs, bacon, and sausages with grilled tomatoes or mushrooms and sometimes baked beans. On cold days, some people like to have porridge for breakfast. Porridge used to be eaten mostly in Scotland, but it is now popular in all parts of the UK.

In the US, most people eat serials such as cornflakes with milk for breakfast and they drink a cup of coffee or a glass of juice. Toast, or toasted English muffins are also popular. In the winter, might have hot cereals such as oatmeal (=porridge) or cream of wheat. If someone wants a bigger breakfast, they might have eggs, bacon or sausages and sometimes hash browns. People in the US also eat eggs, bacon, and sausages with pancakes or waffles that are covered with butter and maple syrup and served on the same plate as the meat and eggs.

Look through the texts again and complete the following sentences:

1) In the UK, afternoon tea is traditionally a rather formal meal where you

2) Baked beans are a favourite _____.

3) Baked beans are considered _____.

4) Some hotels, cafes, and B and B's serve a 'full English breakfast':

5) On cold days, some people like _____.

6) In the US, most people eat _____.

7) People in the US also eat eggs, bacon, and sausages with _____.

Key:

- 1) drink tea and eat small sandwiches (especially cucumber sandwiches), scones, and cakes.
- 2) food of many children in Britain.
- 3) to be junk food.
- 4) a cooked meal consisted of eggs, bacon, and sausages with grilled tomatoes or mushrooms and sometimes baked beans.
- 5) to have porridge for breakfast.
- 6) serials such as cornflakes with milk for breakfast.
- 7) pancakes or waffles that are covered with butter and maple syrup.

“TRADITIONAL MEALS IN BRITAIN”

Proverbs and sayings

Appetite comes with eating.	Аппетит приходит во время еды.
You are what you eat.	О вас судят по тому, что вы едите. / Вы то, что Вы едите.

TEXT

“TRADITIONAL MEALS IN BRITAIN”

The usual meals in Britain are: breakfast, lunch, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, through some English people like a continental breakfast of rolls, butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade made from oranges with buttered toasts and tea or coffee. For a change, you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or, perhaps, fish.

People in Britain generally have lunch about one o'clock. A businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a café or restaurant; but if he is making lunch at home, he has cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles with a pudding of fruit to follow. Sometimes people have a mutton chop or steak and chips followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you could hardly call a meal but it is a sociable sort of thing as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea with cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. In a great many English homes people make the midday meal the chief one of the day and in the evening they have the much simpler supper – an omelette or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs, and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Some people also have “high tea”. They say there is no use for these afternoon teas where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. They have it between five and six o'clock, and have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad or sausages with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that's what an Englishman calls a good tea.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

a traditional meal	традиционная еда
a continental breakfast	континентальный завтрак
a roll	булочка
porridge	овсянка
cornflakes	кукурузные хлопья

cream	сливки
a buttered toast	обжаренный кусок хлеба с маслом
a boiled egg	вареное яйцо
ham	ветчина
a restaurant	ресторан
left over from yesterday's dinner	оставшийся от вчерашнего обеда
pickles	маринованные овощи
a pudding of fruit	фруктовый пудинг
a mutton chop	котлета из говядины
steak	бифштекс
biscuits	печенье
a sociable sort of thing	зд.: повод для общения
an omelette	омлет
sausages	колбаса
bacon and eggs	яичница с беконом
cocoa	какао
"high tea"	плотный ужин с чаем
tongue	язык
a tomato	помидор
strong tea	крепкий чай
stewed fruit	консервированные фрукты
custard	сладкий заварной крем
pastries	печенье
cereal	зерновые хлопья

Answer the questions

1. What do people eat for breakfast in Britain?
2. When do people generally have lunch? What do people eat for lunch?
3. What is afternoon tea?
4. What is the chief meal of the day? What does it consist of?
5. What do people in Britain eat for the midday meal and supper?
6. What is high tea?

Exercise 1. Choose the necessary word and put it in the sentence below. Use these words:

Englishman, sociable sort of thing, steak, a boiled egg, "high tea", mutton chop

1. Some people also have ...
2. Sometimes people have a ... or ... and chips followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.
3. Afternoon tea you could hardly call a mean but it is a ... as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea with cake or biscuit.
4. For a change, you can have ... , cold ham or, perhaps, fish.
5. And that's what and ... calls a good tea.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences from Russia into English.

1. Континентальный завтрак состоит из булочек с маслом и кофе.
2. Традиционный английский завтрак состоит из каши или кукурузных хлопьев со сливками, яичницы с беконом и тостов с маслом.
3. Лондонский бизнесмен идет на обед в кафе примерно в час дня, поскольку не может поехать домой обедать.
4. На обед англичане обычно едят котлету или бифштекс с жареной картошкой, салатом и маринованными овощами.
5. Иногда за обедом англичане выпивают стакан легкого пива.
6. Послеобеденный чай – скорее повод для общения, чем трапеза.
7. Обед или плотный ужин с чаем – главная трапеза английского дня.
8. С кофе или чаем англичане обычно съедают тост с маслом и сыром или джемом, печенье или пирожное.

Exercise 3. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. The Englishman never drink tea.
2. All Englishman breakfast eat only oatmeal.
3. People in Britain generally have lunch about one o'clock.
4. Bacon and eggs is the national food in Britain.
5. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day.

Exercise 5. Read and study.

WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

Eating at home	Еда дома
(not) to feel much like cooking	(не) любить готовить
to lay the table	накрывать на стол
to put on a little weight	прибавлять в весе
to eat for dinner (breakfast, supper)	есть на обед (завтрак, ужин)
to put it in the refrigerator	положить в холодильник
to be too expensive to eat out	слишком дорого, чтобы есть вне дома
to do smb. any harm	наносить вред кому-либо
it's time for high tea	время для вечернего чаепития
a proper meal	основной прием пищи
What's for breakfast?	Что на завтрак?

Help yourself (to some more).	Угощайтесь!
Eating out	Еда вне дома
to eat out	есть не дома
to be sick and tired of restaurant food	быть сытым по горло ресторанной едой
it's my treat	я угощаю
lunch is one me	я закажу ланч
to book a table	заказывать столик
to use chopsticks	пользоваться палочками
to have a snack	перекусить
What kind of food would you like to have?	Что бы ты хотел?
How about having dinner together?	Поедим вместе?
to have a wide choice of smth.	иметь широкий выбор чего-либо
What would you like to order?	Что бы вы хотели заказать?
What's today's special?	Какое сегодня фирменное блюдо?
Enjoy your meal!	Приятного аппетита!
Today's main course is ...	Главное блюдо сегодня ...
Would you like to have a starter?	Вы хотели бы перекусить?

Exercise 6. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue.

Dialogue 1

Mother: Good morning.

Son: Morning. **What's for breakfast?**

Mother: The usual. Eggs, toast, and cereal. Juice, if you want.

Son: I think I'll just have cereal for a change.

Mother: **Help yourself.** The cereal and sugar are on the table. The juice is in the refrigerator.

Dialogue 2

Mother: I wonder what we should have for dinner.

Daughter: Are you asking me?

Mother: Yes, I am. I really don't **feel much like cooking**, but the family must eat.

Daughter: Well, you know me. I can always eat pizza or spaghetti.

Mother: So I've noticed. You're putting on a little weight, aren't you?

Daughter: I know. Don't remind me! I'm starting a new diet day after tomorrow.

Dialogue 3

Donald: **Let's eat out**, shall we?

Debra: I'm broke. I've gone through my paycheck for the week already.

Donald: Don't worry about it. **It's my treat.**

Debra: You are sure? You're so generous!

Donald: And nice, too.

Debra: So, where are you talking me?

Donald: Some place you've never been before. Donald's Kitchen.

Dialogue 4

Ned: I think we should get something to eat.

Linda: **Are you hungry?**

Ned: Hungry? **I'm starving.**

Linda: There is an Italian restaurant near here.

Ned: Is the food very hot?

Linda: It's kind of hoot, but it's very tasty.

Dialogue 5

Kato: **How about having dinner together** after work?

Mori: Fine.

Kato: Should we have Japanese or American food?

Mori: Whatever you say!

Kato: There is a good steak house around the corner.

Mori: That's a good idea.

Brief History of Russian Cuisine

Russia stretches from the White Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south, from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, neighboring many other countries. Russians speak Russian and share the same culture and traditions nationwide. An essential part of every nation is its cuisine. Ethnographers start studying every nation with its cuisine because it can reveal its history, everyday life and traditions. Russian Cuisine is no exception and is a very important part of Russia and its history.

Russian cuisine dates back to the 10th century. Old Russian cuisine became really diverse by the 15th century. Of course it was influenced by natural and geographical conditions. The abundance of rivers, lakes and forests contributed to the appearance of dishes made from fish, game, mushrooms and berries.

In the fields they planted different grains like rye, oat, wheat, barley, buckwheat and others. They made grain porridges (каша) from it of different kinds. Porridge (каша) has always been a traditional national dish. Russians eat porridges throughout their lives: young kids eat manna-croup kasha, adults like buckwheat kasha. As the Old Russian saying goes «Каша - матушка наша, а хлебец ржаной - отец наш родной» - (Porridge is our mother, bread is our father). From the early times in Russia they used dough to make noodles (лапша), pelmeni (пельмени), vareniki (вареники), brown rye bread (черный ржаной хлеб) without which one cannot imagine the Russian cuisine. By the X century they got wheat grain and an assortment of pastry increased largely - they started baking karavai (каравай), kalach (калач), pies (пироги), pancakes (блины), oladii (оладьи) and others.

In the 9th century the most common ingredients were turnip (репа), cabbage (капуста), radish (редька), peas (горох), cucumbers (огурцы). They were eaten raw, baked, steamed, salted, marinated. Potatoes did not appear until the 18th century, and tomatoes until the 19th century. Up until the beginning of the 19th there not hardly any salads. The first salads were prepared from a certain vegetable. That's why they got names like : cabbage salad (салат капустный), cucumber salad (салат огуречный) or potato salad (картофельный). Later on the recipes became more complex and many salad were made from many different vegetables, sometimes with fish or meat, and they got more interesting names too: Spring (Весна), Health (Здоровье), Sea Gem (Морская жемчужина) and others.

Hot liquid dishes appeared from the early times as well: first fish soup (уха), shchi (щи), and later borsch (борщ), rassolnik - sour soup (рассольник), and then different sorts of Soyinka (солянка). In the XIX century these liquid dishes were named Soups (супы)

Among drinks popular were kvass (квас) and different wild berries' drinks. Spices (Пряности) were used extensively since the XI century. Russian and overseas merchants brought clove (гвоздика), cinnamon (корица), ginger (имбирь), coriander (кориандр), bay leaf (лавровый лист), black pepper (черный перец), olive oil (оливковое масло), lemons (лимоны) etc. Russia was trading with western countries and was a passing way to China. Tea was first brought to Russia in the XVII century. As for alcoholic drinks, in the Old Russia they drank low-alcohol drinks based on honey and berries. Vodka was first brought to Russia in XV century, and was immediately banned and did not appear until the reign of Ivan the Terrible in the middle of XVI century. At that time the first Tsar Bar was opened (Царский Трактир).

Russian cuisine was not only unique because of the ingredients they used but because the food was cooked in the Russian Stove (в русской печи). They baked bread in them, brewed kvass and beer, and on stoves they dried food. And they were generally used to heat houses and many people slept on them.

The food cooked in stoves was delicious because it was heated evenly from all sides. Russian stoves are no longer used these days, even in the countryside. They have been replaced by electric stoves and microwave ovens. In the old times the food of the elite class was no different from what the common people ate. By the XVII century the food of the elite became more sophisticated, differing not only in quantity but in the serving manner and ingredients.

Tsar feasts were very pompous and huge with a great variety of dishes. The number of dishes could reach 150-200.

The sizes of dishes increased, and the duration of the banquet. They normally started at lunch time and continued eating till late night. XVIII century was a new era in the development of Russian society. Peter I not only transferred the capital to St. Petersburg closer to the Western Europe and changed the calendar, he changed many traditions. Russia was becoming more and more influenced by western European cuisine, first German and then Dutch and French. The Russian aristocracy was hiring foreign chefs that totally replaced lady-cooks. The Russian cuisine got dishes like sandwiches (бутерброды), salads (салаты) and bouillon (бульон), and a choice of pan fried dishes (beefsteaks, entrecote, meat patties (котлеты), as well as sauces (соусы), желе (jellies), creams etc. Russian traktirs (трактиры) were replaced by restaurants with waiters and hosts. Most of this did not affect the common people. Russian food was also diverse in different parts of the country because of the different climates and nature of those parts.

Russian Cuisine

To my mind, delicious food is one of the greatest pleasures in our life. I've been living in St. Petersburg since my birth and can tell you many interesting things about its restaurants of Italian, French, Chinese, Japanese and Indian cuisine. However, first of all I'd like to share some secrets of typical Russian cuisine with you.

Russian cuisine is indeed original. Its distinctive feature is not only in original recipes but also in the fact that it reflects a certain way of life. Russian people usually have meals three times a day. In the morning they have breakfast, in the afternoon — dinner and in the evening it's time for supper.

Let us start with breakfast. This meal doesn't usually take much time to prepare, due to the fact that people, as a rule, are in a hurry for work, school or somewhere else. It may include just sandwiches, fried or scrambled eggs, corn flakes or muesli and various kinds of porridges. It can be cream of wheat, oatmeal porridge, rice or buckwheat porridge. It is more common for Russian people to drink black tea with jam or honey but there are ones who prefer coffee in the morning. You may think there is nothing special in this set of dishes. You are right. But it was a description of a typical working day breakfast, when people have little time to prepare something. Now I'd like to call your attention to breakfast of a day off.

Have you ever tried traditional Russian sirniki? I'm sure, if you live in Russia, at least once in your life your grandmother or mother prepared them for you. Nothing can be compared with sirniki,

made of fresh village cottage cheese and fried on a pan. They are usually served with sour cream and sugar. Perhaps, the only dish which is as delicious as sirniki is blini or pancakes. In Russia they say that the thinner blini are made the tastier they are. Blini are served rolled with a variety of fillings but the most delicious ones are pancakes with jam, honey and sour cream.

A traditional Russian dinner consists of three courses. It is the main meal of the day. First of all snacks are served. It can be caviar, herring, salt cucumbers and sauerkraut. All these salt dishes are served in order to excite the appetite. In general Russian cuisine is famous for its pickles.

Then comes the first course — soup. There is a great variety of different soups in Russia but the most famous is "borsch". Shchi, rassolnik, shchaveleviy soup and cold soup — okroshka are also cooked in Russia. Of course, it is not the whole list of traditional Russian soups, but these are the most popular ones.

After the soup the second course follows. It usually includes meat or fish and garnish. The Russians prefer freshwater fish like carp and pike. As for meat, it may be pork, beef, veal, lamb, turkey or chicken. The most famous meat dishes in Russia are zharkoye (stewed beef with potatoes, onions, carrots and garlic seasoned with salt and pepper), beef Stroganoff (the dish consists of pieces of beef served in a sauce with sour cream) and cutlets (the dish made of minced meat). The main course is usually served with garnish — mashed, baked or fried potatoes, pasta or vegetables. Russian people often eat pelmeni (meat dumplings) for the second course. Pelmeni are often cooked by the whole family. Firstly, the filling of minced meat is made due to the particular recipe, then they roll out the pastry and after that everybody sits at the big dinner table and makes pelmeni. Sometimes the preparation of this dish takes almost the whole day. Very often people cook pelmeni for a holiday. The Russians eat everything with bread but sometimes pies are served instead of bread. These pies may be stuffed with various fillings: fish, spring onions and eggs, meat, chicken, potatoes and mushrooms. Sweet pies are served for tea. They are usually stuffed with different fresh berries or jam. Every housewife has her own cooking secret.

As for the third course, it is usually a drink — compote, kissel or mors. In old Russia there existed another popular drink — Medovukha which is derived from the word "honey" (in Russian it sounds as "mjod"). Sometimes this course includes desserts. It may be ice-cream, baked apples or some fresh fruit.

Supper is the longest meal of the day, since it is time when the whole family can gather at one table and discuss some news. Russian people usually have a substantial meal for supper. It may be fried potatoes, potatoes in their skin with herring, fried fish or chicken. But there are also people who prefer light supper such as cottage cheese with sugar or milk and jam, an apple cake called "sharlotka", or a potato cake, or some vegetables. It will depend just on a person's preference.

It is worth saying that Russian cuisine is famous for its natural products. Russian people are fond of gathering, drying and using mushrooms and all kinds of forest berries in their dishes.

Vocabulary:

cuisine — кухня

delicious — вкусный

to share — делить

typical — типичный

indeed — действительно

distinctive feature — отличительная черта, особенность

recipe — кулинарный рецепт

fried eggs — яичница

scrambled eggs — омлет

oatmeal porridge — овсяная каша

cream of wheat — манная каша

rice porridge — рисовая каша

buckwheat porridge — гречневая каша

set of dishes — набор блюд

description — описание

to call one's attention — привлечь чьё-либо внимание
dayoff — выходной день
cottage cheese — творог
pan — сковорода
pancake — блин
variety — разнообразие
filling — начинка
sour cream — сметана
course — блюдо
snack — закуска
caviar — икра
herring — сельдь
sauerkraut — квашеная капуста
to excite the appetite — раззадорить аппетит
garnish — гарнир
freshwater fish — пресноводная рыба
carp — карп
pike — щука
pork — свинина
beef — говядина
veal — телятина
lamb — баранина
turkey — индейка
carrot — морковь
garlic — чеснок
to season — приправлять
minced meat — фарш
mashed potatoes — картофельное пюре
baked potatoes — печёный картофель
fried potatoes — жареный картофель
pasta — лапша, макароны
meat dumplings — пельмени
filling — начинка
stuffing — фарш
to roll out the pastry — раскатывать тесто
instead of — вместо
pie — пирожок
spring onions — зелёный лук
to exist — существовать
to derive from — происходить от
baked apple — печёное яблоко
to gather — собирать
to have a substantial meal — сытно поесть
potatoes in the skin — картошка в мундире
it is worth saying — стоит сказать
varied — разнообразный
tastes differ — о вкусах не спорят
heavy eater — любитель поесть
fat content — содержание жира

СПИСОК СЛОВ ДЛЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ТЕМЫ “COOKING”

Flavours and Tastes

bitter - горький
sour - кислый
hot - острый
spicy - приправленный специями
sweet - сладкий
savoury - несладкий (любой вкус, отличный от сладкого)
salty - соленый
bland - пресный
tasty/ delicious - вкусный
tasteless - безвкусный
sickly - приторный
stale - черствый

General appearance and quality

over-cooked/overdone - пережаренный, переваренный
undercooked/ under-done - недожаренный, недоваренный
greasy - жирный
spongy - губчатый, пористый
oily - масляный, маслянистый
stodgy - густой
done to a turn - хорошо приготовленный, отлично прожаренный
more-ish - пальчики оближешь, аппетитный

Ways of cooking

to boil – варить
to fry - жарить
to bake - выпекать
to roast - жарить в духовке
to grill - жарить на рашпере
to season - приправлять солью и перцем
to cube/dice - нарезать кубиками
to slice - нарезать тонкими слоями, ломтиками
to chop - нарубить, нашинковать
to whip - взбивать
to stir - размешивать, перемешивать
to steam – парить
to barbecue – жарить мясо целиком
to casserole – запекать
to pickle – засаливать
to be done to a turn – быть готовым до золотой корочки
to sieve – просеивать
to whisk – взбивать
to grate – тереть на терке
to roll out – раскатать
to squeeze – отжимать
to sprinkle – посыпать
to dip – набирать половником
to spread – намазывать

Meat

Weal – телятина

Pork – свинина
Mutton – баранина
Liver – печень
Kidney – почка
Game – дичь

Fish

Herring – сельдь
Salmon – лосось
Cod – треска
Pike – щука
Sardine – сардина
Trout – форель
Crayfish – речной рак
Squid – кальмар
Crab – краб
Lobster – омар
Oyster – устрица
Shrimp – креветка
Prawn – тигровая креветка
Mussel – мидия
Devil fish – осьминог

Vegetables

Garlic – чеснок
Kidney beans – фасоль
Beetroot – свекла
Turnip – репа
Salsify – сельдерей
Asparagus – спаржа
Artichoke – артишок
Cauliflower – цветная капуста
Aubergine – баклажан
Parsley – петрушка
Sorrel – щавель
Bayleaf – лавровый лист

Berries / fruit

Cranberry – клюква
Gooseberry – крыжовник
Raspberry – малина
Strawberry – клубника
Tangerine – мандарин
Ginger – имбирь
Vanilla – ваниль
Cinnamon – корица
Persimmon – хурма
Quince – айва
Fig – инжир
Date – финик

Cottage cheese – сыр

Pasta – макаронные изделия
Buckwit – гречка
Simorlina – манная крупа
Millet – просо
Pearl barley – перловка
Rye – рожь
Noodle – лапша
Beef tea – крепкий бульон
Pilau/ pilaw/ pilaff – плов
Meat ball – фрикаделька
Aspic – заливной
Risssole – тефтеля/котлета
Pate – паштет
Puree – пюре
Truffle – трюфель
Dough – тесто
Puff dough – слоеное тесто
Yeast – дрожжи
Fritter – оладий

Nuts

Walnut – грецкий орех
Cobnut – каштан
Peanut – арахис
Cashew – кешью
Almond – миндаль
Pistachio – фисташка
Cedar nut – кедровый орех

Kitchen utensils and appliances



dishwasher



dish dryer/drain



microwave oven



electric cooker



gas range



blender



toaster



grill pan



frying pan



pot



casserole



cake pan



baking sheet



rolling pin



kettle



electric kettle



thermo



kitchen tools



mesh skimmer



ladle



spatula



slotted spatula



beater/whisk



kitchen scissors



grater



colander



bowl



garlic press



peeler



ice cream scoop



can



can opener



drainer



bottles



bottle opener

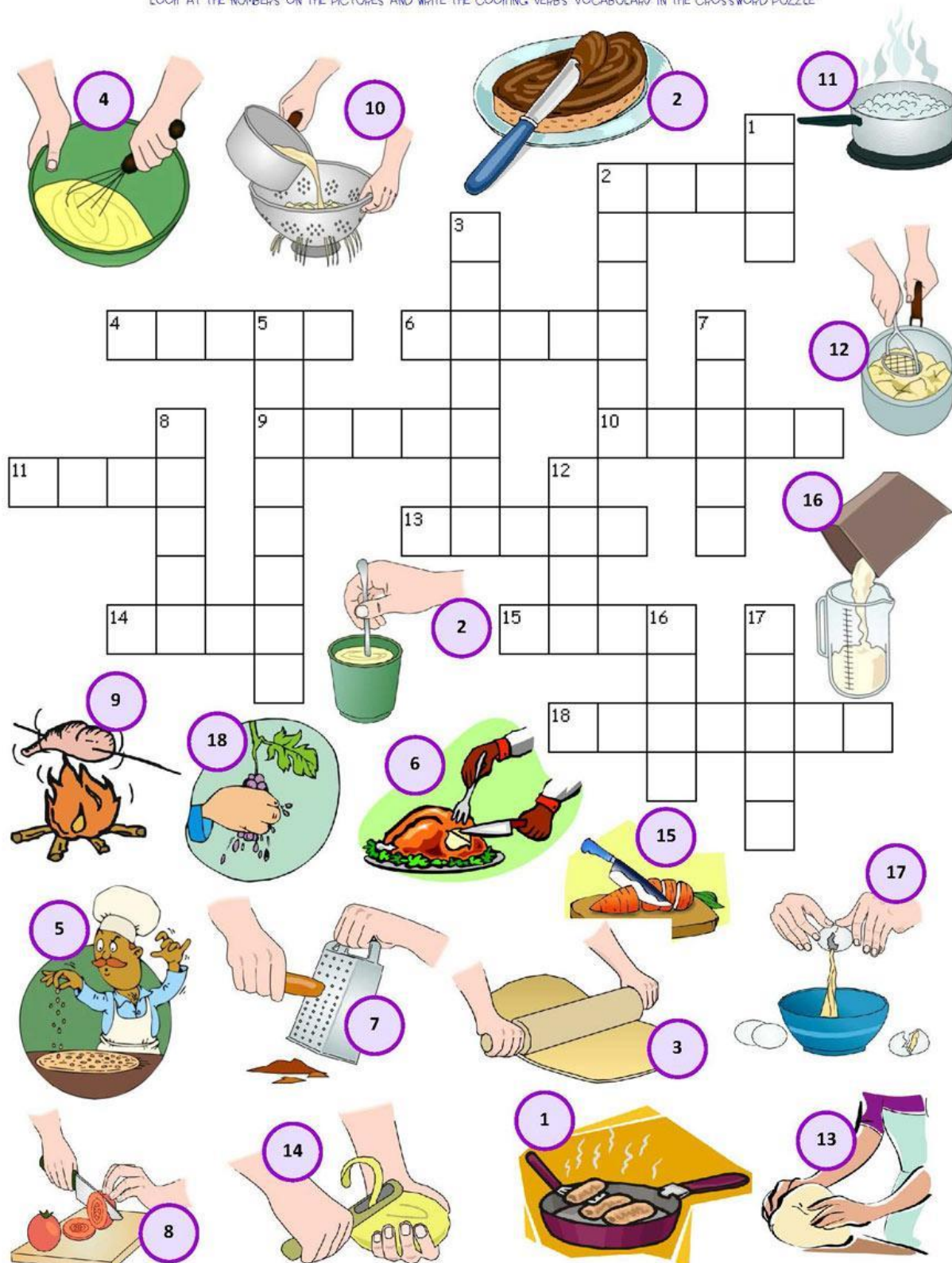


cork

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COOKING VERBS CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LOOK AT THE NUMBERS ON THE PICTURES AND WRITE THE COOKING VERBS VOCABULARY IN THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Chef Solus Cooking Vocabulary Matching Activity

How well do you know your cooking vocabulary?
Match the definition with the correct cooking term.



- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| <u>A</u> Bake | <u>E</u> To cook over medium or high heat until surface of food browns or darkens |
| <u>B</u> Blend | _____ To scrape food against the holes of a grater making thin pieces |
| <u>C</u> Boil | _____ To squash food with a fork, spoon, or masher |
| <u>D</u> Broil | _____ To turn oven on ahead of time so that it is at the desired temperature when needed (usually takes about 5 to 10 minutes) |
| <u>E</u> Brown | _____ To cook quickly in a little oil, butter, or margarine |
| <u>F</u> Chop | _____ To cook food over steam without putting the food directly in water (usually done with a steamer) |
| <u>G</u> Drain | _____ To cook food in an oven |
| <u>H</u> Grate | _____ To mix ingredients together gently with a spoon, fork, or until combined |
| <u>I</u> Knead | _____ To stir ingredients together with a spoon, fork, or electric mixer until well combined |
| <u>J</u> Marinate | _____ To cook under direct heat |
| <u>K</u> Mash | _____ To remove all the liquid using a colander, strainer, or by pressing a plate against the food while tilting the container |
| <u>L</u> Mix | _____ To soak food in a liquid to tenderize or add flavor to it |
| <u>M</u> Preheat | _____ To cut into small pieces |
| <u>N</u> Sauté | _____ To press, fold and stretch dough until it is smooth and uniform, usually done by pressing with the heels of the hands |
| <u>O</u> Steam | _____ To heat a food so that the liquid gets hot enough for bubbles to rise and break the surface |



Visit www.ChefSolus.com for Free online nutrition games, healthy interactive tools, fun activities, recipes and tips!

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Тема: Традиции питания. В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о традициях питания в стране изучаемого языка. Формирование навыков общения в кафе, ресторане и столовой на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Упражнение 1. *Вспомните две английские пословицы по теме «Food»:*

1. «Голодный человек — злой человек.»
2. «Аппетит приходит во время еды.»

Упражнение 2. *Fill in the table. Say what food you like it or not.*

avocado	[ˌævəˈkɑːdəʊ]	
bread		
broccoli	[ˈbrɒkəli]	
cereal	[ˈsiəriəl]	
cheese		
kiwi fruit	[ˈkiːwiː fruːt]	
grapes	[ˈkiːwiː fruːt]	
nuts		
olive oil		
pasta	[ˈpæstə]	
prawns	[prɔːn]	
green pepper		
raspberries	[ˈrɑːzbəri]	
rice		
strawberries	[ˈstrɔːb(ə)rɪ]	
yoghurt	[ˈjɒɡət]	

Упражнение 3. *Fill in the table. Remember food adjectives*

healthy	[ˈhelθi]	
unhealthy		
favourite		
delicious		
disgusting		
tasty		
bitter		
cold		
hot		
spicy		
salty		
sour	[sauə]	
sweet		
tender		
tough	[tʌf]	
mild	[mild]	

Упражнение 4. *Make up word pairs with antonyms.*

A. sweet, tender, cold, healthy

B. hot, tough, unhealthy, bitter

Упражнение 5. *Make up word pairs with food adjectives.*

A. sweet, tender, salty, spicy, sour, hot, mild, cold

B. curry, cheese, crisps, lemons, ice-cream, soup, cake, meat

Упражнение 6. *Измените односложные и двусложные прилагательные по степеням сравнения.*

Повторить грамматический материал по теме: «Степени сравнения прилагательных в английском языке»

1. hot _____
2. cold _____
3. healthy _____
4. unhealthy _____
5. angry _____
6. hungry _____
7. modern _____

Unhealthy — приставка un- не считается за слог.

Упражнение 7. *Ask negative questions (вопрос с отрицанием).*
ОБРАЗЕЦ

- Why don't you like lemons? – Почему ты не любишь лимоны?
- They taste **bitter**. – Они на вкус горькие.

Упражнение 8. Eating Out. *Fill in the table.*

restaurant		
bar		
café	[ˈkæfəi]	
modern		
busy	[ˈbizi]	
crowded	[ˈkraudid]	
bright	[braɪt]	
usual	[ˈju:ʒ(ə)l]	
unusual		
fashionable		
noisy		
cozy		
attractive		
expensive		
cheap		

Упражнение 9. Eating Out. Fill in the table.

dish		
cuisine	[kwɪˈzi:n]	
American		
British		
Chinese		
French		
Georgian	[ˈdʒɔ:ʒ(i)ən]	
Indian		
Italian		
Mexican	[ˈmeksɪk(ə)n]	
Thai	[tai]	
try	[traɪ]	
starter		
delicious	[dɪˈlɪʃəs]	
traditional	[trəˈdɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	
place		
service		
choice		
queue	[kju:]	

Упражнение 10. Translate the word-combinations on the topic «Food and Eating Out» from English into Russian:

red pepper, sweet grapes, tasty strawberry, juicy raspberry, crisp cereal, olive oil, bitter chocolate, sour lemons, spicy curry, mushroom soup, mild butter, healthy seafood, unhealthy rice, frozen prawns, fresh bread, organic food, salty ham (17)

crowded café, relaxed atmosphere, attractive choice, traditional dishes, modern design, spacious terrace, delicious pasta, spectacular view, expensive prices, unusual starter, noisy dining hall, trendy décor, GM food (13)

Упражнение 11. Translate the word-combinations on the topic «Еда» from Russian:

сладкий виноград, сочная малина, оливковое масло, красный перец, горький шоколад, пряное карри, грибной суп, полезные морепродукты, мягкое масло, не полезный рис, замороженные креветки, натуральная еда, кислые лимоны, соленая ветчина, хрустящие хлопья, вкусная клубника, свежий хлеб (17)

генетически модифицированная еда, кафе, в котором много людей; дорогие цены, расслабляющая обстановка, привлекательный выбор, традиционные блюда, необычная закуска, современный дизайн, просторная терраса, шумный зал, восхитительная паста, зрелищный вид, модный интерьер (13)

Упражнение 12. Translate into English.

1. Этот сыр очень соленый.
2. Я люблю есть не дома.
3. Я предпочел бы французскую кухню.
4. Это мясо такое нежное.
5. Клубника очень вкусная ягода.
6. Хорошая идея есть много овощей и фруктов.
7. Этот ресторан самый дорогой.
8. Это блюдо такое же острое как то.
9. Ананас больше яблока.

Упражнение 13. Make up a dialogue.

ОБРАЗЕЦ

- Do you like **Chinese** food? — Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Would like to try? — I'd love to. / No, thanks.
- Why not? — I don't like **Chinese** food because it is **spicy**.

Упражнение 14. Give advice to your friend. Use *should / shouldn't*

1. Your friend is *fat*. Give him advice what to eat and not to eat.
2. Your friend wants to be *slim*. Give him advice what to eat and not to eat.
3. Your friend is *ill*. Give him advice what to eat and not to eat.

Упражнение 15.

1. Опишите свое самое любимое и нелюбимое кафе (ресторан), в котором вы когда-либо бывали.
2. Предложите сходить куда-нибудь и опишите это место, как нельзя лучше.

Используйте грамматические конструкции:

- It is ...- Это ...
- There is / are ... — В нем есть...
- They have ... — У них есть ...
- It has... — В нем есть...
- You will be surprised to see... — Вы будете удивлены, когда увидите...
- You will definitely like... — Вам определенно понравится ...

Упражнение 16. Представьте, что вы в ресторане с своим другом

- попросите столик на двоих у окна,
- попросите меню и спросите официанта, что бы он порекомендовал,
- закажите жареного лосося для себя и жаренную на гриле курицу для вашего друга,
- спросите друга, вкусно ли приготовлена курица,
- скажите, что лосось слишком сухой, но печеная картошка превосходна,
- спросите, будет ли он десерт,
- скажите, что хотите выпить кофе, и спросите, что будет пить он.

Позовите официанта и:

- пожалуйста, что суп слишком холодный, и попросите принести другой,
- попросите сделать потише или выключить музыку, потому что вы не можете разговаривать,
- спросите у официанта, помнит ли он, какой десерт вы заказывали,
- скажите, что хотите поговорить с менеджером.

Use the phrases below:

- *It's delicious.*
- *table for two, table by the window, table in the garden*
- *Is service included?*
- *to tip the waiter*
- *Could I have the bill, please?*

- What would you like for a starter/ the main course/for dessert?
- Could you bring us the menu/the wine list?
- I can recommend...
- Could you pass me ...
- to make an order

Упражнение 17 Заполните строчки названиями **продуктов**: chicken, pears, carrot, milk, pork, strawberries, lamb, curry, cream, pineapple, leek, beef, plums. В каждую категорию добавьте свои примеры.

Fruit:

Vegetables:

Dairy

Meat:

Herbs and spices:

products:

Упражнение 18.Ниже дан список блюд, которые готовят из одних и тех же продуктов:

Eggs: scrambled eggs, soft-boiled eggs, an omelette, bacon and eggs

Tomatoes: fresh tomato salad, tomato soup, tomato ketchup, tomato juice

Apples: apple pie, fruit salad, apple compote, baked apples

Meat: a hamburger, tinned ham, roast turkey, pork chops, boiled chicken

Potatoes: baked potatoes, boiled potatoes, chips, potato crisps

1. Which of the dishes is

a) the tastiest

b) the healthiest

c) the most popular in Russia

Give your reasons.

2. Which of them are the British dishes and which are the American ones?

Упражнение 19. Соотнесите блюда со следующими разделами меню:

Dishes: roast beef with new potatoes and green salad, cheesecake, fried cod (fish) with roast potatoes, prawn cocktail, grilled steak with broccoli, tomato salad, chicken curry, fruit salad, mushroom soup, vegetable risotto, spaghetti bolognese pizza, chocolate cake, potato salad, baked salmon with boiled vegetables

Menu:

- starters
- main courses
- desserts

Answer the questions:

1. Which dishes are suitable for vegetarians?
2. Which dishes aren't cooked?
3. Which dishes are suitable for people on a slimming diet?
4. Which dishes would you choose to eat?
5. Which dishes have you tried? Did you like them?
6. Which dishes can you prepare?

Упражнение 20.Соотнесите названия продуктов со способами их приготовления. Каждый продукт можно приготовить несколькими способами.

A. onions, potatoes, carrots, eggs, cheese, mushrooms, meat, fish, bread

B. chop, peel, fry, boil, bake, roast, grate, grill, slice, stew

What dish can you prepare? Tell the recipe.

Упражнение 21. Выполните грамматическое задание по тексту *Slimming Food* (text in English with tasks).

II. Food. Упражнения для подготовки к экзамену (задания в формате ЕГЭ)

Task 1. Give a talk on your eating habits using the questions.

1. What time do you eat the main meals of the day?
2. Do you eat regularly?
3. What do you most often eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner?
4. Do you know what food is healthy and what is not?
5. Do you eat a lot of sweets or fast food and drink a lot of fizzy drinks?

Task 2. Say which of the foods below you like and which you don't. Why?

fizzy drinks, still mineral water, sparkling mineral water, cheese, pasta, avocado, garlic, eggs, mushrooms, butter, onion, coffee, sugar, fruit juice, white bread, beer, ice-cream chocolate, meat, spinach, fish, red wine, sausage, potatoes, banana

Choose three healthy and three unhealthy foods from the list above. Give your reasons.

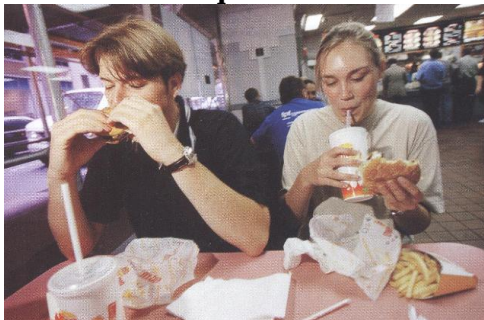
Task 3. Answer the questions. What do you think about the statements?

1. What are the most common eating habits in Russia? Do we eat in a healthy way?
2. Why is dieting so popular with women and not so popular with men? Discuss.
3. What restaurants do you like going to? What criteria may people use when choosing a restaurant?
4. Eating can be a therapy for unhappy and stressed people. Discuss.
5. Is it better to invite people for a meal at home or to a restaurant?
6. You are what you eat. Do you agree? Discuss.

Картинки (фотографии) по теме «Food» (для подготовки к экзамену по английскому языку)

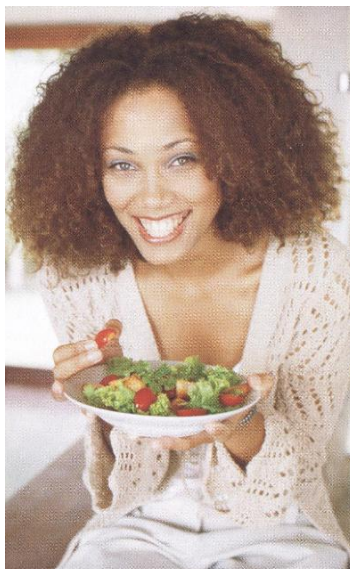
Описание фотографии на английском языке (пример с картинкой)

1. **Describe the photo and answer the questions:**



1. Is the food the people are eating healthy? Why?
2. What problems may they face in the future if they go on eating like this?
3. Why are fast food restaurants so popular?
4. What should people eat to be healthy?
5. How often do you have take-away fast food or go to fast food restaurants?

2. **Describe the photos and answer the questions:**



Answer the questions:

1. How do the lifestyles and eating habits of these women differ?
2. What eating disorders may each of them suffer from?
3. Which of them is healthier? Why?
4. Why do so many people now give up meat and become vegetarians?
5. Do you think your everyday diet is healthy? Explain.
6. What should people do if they want to lose weight?
7. Have you ever been on a diet? Describe it.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №42-43

Тема: Еда полезная и вредная

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о полезной и вредной еде в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Запомните фразы:

What about having a bite? — Как насчет того, чтобы перекусить?

What about asking for more? — А как насчет того, чтобы попросить добавки?

Let's **drop into** this small café. — Давай **заскочим** в это кафе.

Let's **call at** the baker's. — Давай зайдем в булочную.

We are **running out of** bread. — У нас **заканчивается** хлеб.

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

- spoonful — чайная ложка (то, что в ней)
- tea-spoon — чайная ложка
- boil — варить
- be boiled — вариться (Passive Voice)

For breakfast people may have eggs or an omelette. If eggs are boiled 2 or 3 minutes, we call them soft-boiled eggs. If they are boiled 5 minutes or more, we call them hard-boiled eggs. Some people don't like eggs. They prefer porridge or semolina for breakfast. After porridge, eggs or an omelette people drink coffee or tea. I don't like to drink strong tea or coffee. I prefer weak coffee with milk. My friend drinks coffee without milk. We always put some sugar into our coffee or tea. To make our coffee or tea sweet we put 2 or 3 spoonfuls of sugar and stir it with a tea-spoon.

Answer the questions:

1. What may people have for breakfast?
2. Do you have eggs for breakfast? What eggs?
3. How long are soft-boiled eggs cooked?
4. What do we call hard-boiled eggs?
5. What do you prefer for breakfast?

* * *

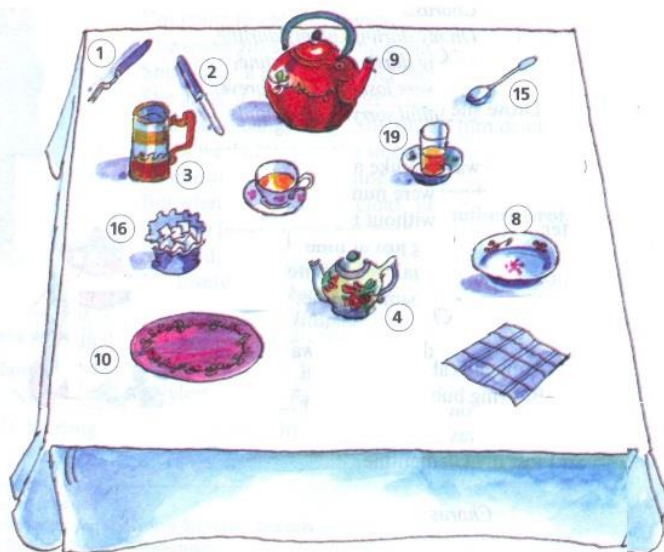
Упражнение 2. Выучите диалог.

A. Shall I do some shopping on the way home?

B. Oh, please, **call at** the baker's and buy a loaf of bread. We are **running out of** bread.

* * *

Упражнение 3. Назовите предметы на картинке.



Упражнение 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Our mother always lays the table. She puts cups and saucers on the table. Then she pours out tea or coffee and puts tasty buns and sweets on the big dish, bread, butter and sometimes cottage cheese. She calls us and says that breakfast is ready. We come to the kitchen and sit down at the table. The breakfast begins. My brother and I put three lumps of sugar into our cups and begin to stir our coffee with a tea-spoon. The lumps of sugar melt very quickly and the coffee becomes sweet. My brother likes to have coffee with milk but I prefer coffee without milk. If I can't reach a bun I say «Pass me a bun, please». My mother passes me the bun saying «Here you are», and I thank her. As our mother wants us to eat well she often says, «Children, help yourselves to bread and butter or to some cottage cheese». When breakfast is over we clear cups and saucers away and wash them up.

Say some sentences about your breakfast. Use the words: lay, pour, stir, melt, help yourself, clear away, wash up.

Упражнение 5. *Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. Who cooks your breakfast?
2. Who else has dinner with you?
3. What kind of bread do you like best, white or brown?
4. What do you cut bread with?
5. What do you eat soup with?
6. What did you eat for breakfast yesterday?
7. Do you like strong or weak tea?
8. Where do you keep your forks, knives, spoons, plates and cups?

* * *

Упражнение 6. *Закончите предложения.*

1. Don't eat off the ...
2. Don't talk with your ... full.
3. In order to (чтобы) lay the table we must put ...
4. The salt is too far from me, ...
5. What do you like best, an omelette or ... ?
6. When people want to drink they say, « We ...».
7. We must ... before a meal and ... after it.

* * *

Упражнение 7. *Соедините слова в словосочетания и переведите их.*

ОБРАЗЕЦ a lump of sugar — кусок сахара

A. a loaf, a pound, a kilo, a bottle, a jar, a box, a bar, a package, a tin, a piece (10)

B. chocolate, jam, salt, sprite, meat, bread, sardines, potatoes, cake, milk

Повторить тему: «Неисчисляемые существительные в английском языке»

* * *

Упражнение 8. *Составьте на основе диалога из упражнения 2 диалоги в парах или по кругу, используя словосочетания из упражнения 7. Вспомните названия продовольственных магазинов.*

ОБРАЗЕЦ. **A to B.** Shall I do some shopping on the way home? — **B to A.** Oh, please call at the butcher's and buy a pound of meat. We are running out of meat. **B to C.** Shall I do some shopping on the way home?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №44-45

Тема: Здоровый образ жизни

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о здоровом образе жизни в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Texts on the topic «Healthy Way of Life»

Text №1 «Influence of Food»

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»

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

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

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

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

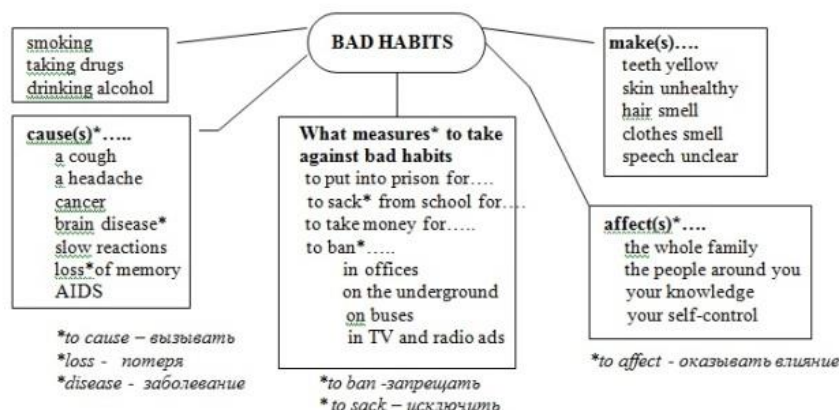
Food we eat also influences our health. A lot of people like drinking Coca-Cola and coffee and enjoy pizza and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not healthy. You should avoid eating in fast food restaurants and make it a rule to cook meals at home using organic food as much as possible.

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

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

Задание 1. Name bad habits. Consult the table.

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



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

Задание 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?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №46-47

Тема: Физическая культура и спорт

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о физической культуре и спорте в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Text №1 «Skateboarding» (pre-intermediate)

Задание. Read the text. Complete the passages using the words: **board, becomes, practice, sport, foot, sometimes, body, balance, feet**

Skateboarding has become a very popular 1. _____. All a person needs to enjoy this sport is a skateboard, good 2. _____, and some 3. _____. It is a good idea to use safety helmets and kneepads because even the best skateboarders fall 4. _____. To begin skateboarding, put one foot on the skateboard and push forward with the other 5. _____. When you get moving fast enough put both 6. _____ on the 7. _____. You keep your balance by moving your arms and 8. _____. The more you practice the easier it 9. _____.

Text №2 «Surfing» (pre-intermediate)

Что вы знаете о серфинге? Кажется, что этот вид спорта только недавно завоевал популярность, однако произошло это в 1960. Кстати, первыми сёрфингистами были ... аборигены. Перед тем, как читать текст про сёрфинг, пройдите опрос.

What do you know about surfing? (вводный опрос)

Surfing is popular _____.

- ☐ all over the world.
- ☐ only in Australia.

[View Results](#)

It is _____ kind of sport.

- ☐ a new
- ☐ an old
- ☐ not a

The birthplace of surfing is _____.

- ☐ Hawaii.
- ☐ Australia.
- ☐ the USA.

The best time for surfing is when _____.

- ☐ the waves are high.
- ☐ the waves are low.

It takes _____ to learn to catch a wave at the right moment.

- ☐ no time
- ☐ time
- ☐ a lot of time



Text «Surfing»

- **practice** — практиковать
- **report** — сообщать
- **introduction** — внедрение
- **fiberglass** — стекловолокно

- **Maui** — остров Мауи, второй по величине остров в архипелаге Гавайских островов (США)
- **Oahu** — остров Оаху (Гавайи; США)
- **experience** — испытывать

Surfing is popular all over the world. It is **practiced** on lakes and rivers, seas and oceans — anywhere with good wind.

Some people think that it is a new kind of sport. But it is not. It was first **reported** by the British explorer Captain Cook in 1778. It became popular with the **introduction** of mass-produced, lightweight (легкий) boards made of **fiberglass** in the 1960s.

The birthplace of surfing is Hawaii and today it's home of the most famous surfing competition. Huge waves crash along mile after mile of beautiful sand, and every surfer dreams of experiencing surfing in **Maui** or **Oahu**.

The best time for surfing is when the waves are high. Serious surfers must be brave, love adventures and have lots of energy. Once they've **experienced** the excitement of a ride on the top of the waves, they never want to stop.

It takes time to learn to catch a wave at the right moment, stand up on your board and stay there. But during a hot summer day, who minds learning?

Text №3 «The Paralympics»

- **physical disability (disabled)** — ограниченные возможности

The Paralympics is for people with a **physical disability**. They were first held in Rome in 1960 and since that time there have been 9 Paralympics. The athletes take part in 19 different sports. They play tennis and snookers. They do judo and ride a bike. Some athletes do weight lifting and some go swimming. A lot of athletes go running and jumping. Athletics is very popular. Playing table tennis is also very popular among **disabled** athletes.

Text №4 «Swimming» (intermediate)

Задание. Read the text. Complete the passages using the words: *racing, until, goggles, almost, as long as, safety, splash, besides, ear plugs, prevent*

Most Americans can swim, and 1 _____ everyone likes at least to 2 _____ around in the waves on a hot day at the beach. Knowing how to swim is important for 3 _____ but when you do it seriously, swimming is also one of the best exercises for your body.

4 _____ water and swimsuit you don't need much. 5 _____ keep irritating chlorinated water out of your eyes and let you watch where you're going. A swimming cap makes you more streamlined for 6 _____ and keeps your hair out of your face.

7 _____ keep the water out and 8 _____ ear infections.

To get in shape, start by swimming twenty minutes three times a week. Add ten minutes 9 _____ you're swimming for an hour each time. Vary your strokes to work different muscles. It's okay to take short breaks, 10 _____ your heart rate stays up.

Text №5 «Boxing» (intermediate)

- **go back** — зародиться
- **rub** — натирать
- **were bound with** — обвязаны
- **maim for life** — остаться калекой
- **concede defeat** — признать поражение
- **introduce** — ввести в практику
- **space roped off** — пространство, отгороженное канатом

Boxing is an old sport, **going back** to the days of ancient Greece, where it was an important part of the Olympic Games. The Olympics were held during the hottest part of the summer, and the boxers were **rubbed** with oil to limit perspiration. Their hands **were bound with** heavy leather strips

often loaded with lead or iron. So fighters were frequently **maimed** for life. There were no rounds and no time limits — the men fought until one of them **conceded defeat**.

The sport passed from Greece to Rome, but after the fall of Rome it was unknown in Europe until the 18th century, when James Figg **introduced** gloveless fighting in England, and opened a boxing school in London. He built an amphitheatre with a square **space roped off** for the fighters. Figg didn't believe in rest periods, and a fight continued without stop until one man had obviously won.

Text №6 «Basketball» (intermediate)

- **origin** — происхождение
- **hang** — вешать
- **purpose** — цель
- **attempt** — попытка
- **prevent from** — помешать

Basket-ball is perhaps the only sport whose **origin** we can speak of without fear of a mistake.

During the winter of 1891— 1892, James Naesmith, a college instructor in Springfield, Massachusetts, invented the game of basket-ball. He wanted his students to have physical exercise between the time when the football season closed and the baseball season opened. He **hung** fruit baskets on the walls at opposite ends of the gymnasium and organized nine-men teams to play his new game. The **purpose** of the game was to throw the ball into one basket and to **attempt to prevent** the opposing team **from** throwing the ball into the other basket.

There have since been many changes in the rules (for example, the number of players is now reduced to five), but the game is basically the same today as it was more than eighty years ago.

Text №7 «The Olympic Games» (intermediate)

- **interlinked** — связанных
- **chariot racing** — гонки на колесницах
- **were resumed** — были возобновлены

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic games. The Olympic games proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five **interlinked** rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of festival held every fourth year in honor of the God Zeus at the place called Mount Olympus.

It was great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing, and **chariot racing**, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to attend the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they **were resumed** in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic games were held in France. Now they are held regularly.

Text №8 «From the History of Sport»

Some tribes of Native Americans played a game which was alike football, but it had a religious meaning. The winning team had to be executed as the one that had pleased the gods of the tribe.

Britain doesn't often produce sportsmen or sportswomen who are successful in world championship, but it has been good at inventing sports and writing the rules of games.

Golf was first played in Scotland in the 15th century and the most famous golf club, Saint Andrew in *Scotland*, is still the most respected authority on golf in the world.

Cricket was first played in England in the 16th century and its rules were written in the 18th century. It is a popular summer sport in *England*, but it is not played in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Football (soccer) has been played in one form or another for hundreds of years. First it was a very rude and hard game. There were no rules. But since 1863 it has been played with proper rules. That year the Football Association (FA) was started. Its first job was to get a set of rules for all games. By the end of the 19th century almost every town had its own team.

Rugby is a form of football in which the ball can be handled (взят в руки). It was start as a game in the 19th century. Rugby takes its name from Rugby school in the Midlands. In 1823, a boy playing football at the school picked up the ball and ran with it. Now it is one of the most popular games.

American football is different from soccer. It is played with an oval ball. American football and rugby are alike.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №48-49

Тема: Занятия физической культуры

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о занятиях физической культурой в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Задание 1. “Расставь буквы”

There is a chain of numbers; your task is to decode the words using the alphabet and translate them.

19, 16, 15, 18, 20, 19, 13, 1, 14 (Ответ: sportsman)

15, 12, 25, 13, 16, 9, 3 7, 1, 13, 5, 19 (Ответ: olympic games)

23, 18, 5, 19, 20, 12, 9, 14 (Ответ: wrestling)

23-5-9-7-8-20-12-9-6-20-9-14-7 (Ответ: weightlifting)

1-5-18-15-2-9-3-19 (Ответ: aerobics)

Задание 2. “Отгадай кто это?”

Play football (footballer or football player)

Tennis (tennis player)

Go swimming (swimmer)

Jumping (jumper)

Running (runner)

Windsurfing (surfer)

Задание 3. “Собери слово”

Choose the right answer and decode the main word.

1. How do we call the most important sports event in the world?
Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon (n)

The World Youth Games (g) The Olympic Games (h)
2. He decided to revive the Olympic Games at the end of the 19th century? Vladislav Tretyak (a) Pierre de Coubertin (e) Robin the Bobbin (o)
3. An apple a day keeps ... away the doctor (a) the teacher (y) the policemen (i)
4. They are rich in vitamins crisps (m) fruits and vegetables (l) fast food (r)
5. The right food keeps you ... well (t) ill (k) funny (p)
6. Never ... to keep fit laugh (x) eat (l) smoke (h)

Ответ: The main word is “health”.

Задание 4. “Перепутанные буквы”

Put the letters in the words on the topic “Sport” in a logical order.

erccso (soccer);
bongxi (boxing);
ngsurfi (surfing);
rocsaebi (aerobics);
sinent (tennis);
ykeoch (hockey).

Задания 5. “Цепочка слов”

Командам дается исходное слово «sport», из которого они должны за 2 минуты составить «цепочку» слов, где последняя буква предыдущего слова является первой буквой последующего.

Например: sport – tennis – surfing – gymnastics – sailing.

Задание 6. “Перепутанные слова”

Put the words in the logical order. (Предлагается командам выполнить задание на карточках.

Каждая команда получает карточку с набором слов для составления предложений (пословиц).

Пословицы и поговорки по теме “Спорт”:

A sound mind in a sound body. – В здоровом теле здоровый дух.

The best of the sport is to do the deed and to say nothing. – Лучший спорт – совершать поступки без лишних слов.

In sports and journeys men are known. – Люди познаются в спорте и в путешествиях.

Задание 7. “Угадай спортивную игру”

What game is played between 2 teams of eleven players? – Tennis – Football – Dancing
What game is played with a small white round ball and a bat? – Skating – Basketball – Baseball
What game is played on a court with a large orange ball? – Basketball – Knitting – Chess
This game is played by 2 teams of 6 players each on an ice field? – Surfing – Ironing – Ice hockey
What is the most popular sport in the USA? – Football – Skiing – Chess
What game is played by 2 players on a board? The aim of the game is to move pieces so that your opponent's king will be taken. – Bowling – Chess – Dancing

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №50-51

Тема: Посещение врача

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о посещении врача в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Лексика по теме:

1. to have a running nose = to have a cold in the head – иметь сильный насморк
2. to strip to the waist – раздеться до пояса
3. flu [flu:] – грипп
4. to stay – оставаться
5. sick-list – больничный лист

A VISIT OF A DOCTOR

One day my mother fell ill. My father looked at her and said, "You don't look well. What is the matter with you? "

"I have a bad headache and a running nose." "Let's take your temperature. Oh, your temperature is very high. I must call in a doctor."

In some hours the doctor came. He asked my mother: "What is the matter with you?" "I don't feel well. I have a running nose, a cough, a bad headache and a sore throat."

"Well, I must examine you. First I shall feel your pulse. It is fast. Give me your arm. I want to check your BP.. Please, be quiet or your blood pressure will go up. It's 140 over 80. That is a normal BP for you. I'll listen to your heart and lungs. Strip to the waist. Breathe, please. Now make a deep breath and stop breathing for a moment. All right. Go on breathing, please. Please, open your mouth and say "ah". Show me your tongue. I see, you have a flu. You must stay in bed for some days. Ill prescribe you some medicine. Take it regularly. You are a nurse yourself and you know it is necessary. Here is a sick-list for you. Come to me in three days if you feel better. Good-bye."

Medical Institutions	At the Doctor's Медицинские учреждения
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- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dispansary | Амбулатория |
| 2. Chemist's; Drud-Store,(ам) Drugs | Аптека |
| 3. Hospital | Больница |
| 4. Marternity Home (Hospital) | Родильный дом |
| 5. First Aid | Скорая помощь |

Medical Personnel	Медицинский персонал
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Doctor, physician	Врач
Surgeon	Хирург
Cardiologist	Кардиолог
Gynaecologist	Гинеколог
Neuropathologist	Невропатолог
Oculist	Окулист
Oncologist	Онколог
Ear, nose and throat specialist	Отоларинголог
Pediatrician	Педиатр
Stomatologist	Стоматолог
Dentist	Зубной врач
General practitioner	Терапевт
Urologist	Уролог
Nurse	Мед. сестра
Orderly	Санитар (ка)
Head doctor	Гл.врач

Body Parts and Principal Human Organs	Части тела и основные органы человека
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Body	Тело
Head	Голова
Tongue	Язык

Eyes		Глаза
Neck		Шея
Ears		Уши
Cheek	Щека	
Throat	Горло	
Chest		Грудь
Lips		Губы
Knee		Колено
Leg		Нога
Ankle		Лодыжка
Bone		Кость
Face		Лицо
Forehead		Лоб
Belly		Живот
Arm		Рука
Hand		Кисть руки
Tooth (teeth)		Зуб (зубы)
Skin		Кожа
Elbow		Локоть
Muscle		Мышца, мускул
Nose		Нос
Chin		Подбородок
Back		Спина
Heart		Сердце
Lung		Лёгкое
Kidneys		Почки
Spinal column		Позвоночник
Side		Бок
Stomach		Желудок
Spleen		Селезёнка
Brain		Мозг
Names of diseases and illnesses		Название болезней
Allergy		Аллергия
Appendicitis		Аппендицит
Pneumonia		Воспаление лёгких
Gastritis		Гастрит
Tonsilitis		Тонзилит
Influenza		Грипп
Bronchitis		Бронхит
Inflamation		Воспаление
Blood pressure		(Кровяное) давление
High blood pressure		Высокое давление
Measles		Корь
Canser		Рак
Constipation		Запор
Typhus		Тиф
Diarrhea		Понос
Boil		Фурункул
Catching disease		Заразная болезнь
Cold		Простуда
Ulcer		Язва
Scarlet fever		Скарлатина
Pain		Боль

Pain in the side	Боль в боку
Tuberculosis	Туберкулёз
Black pain	Боль в спине
Chest pain	Боль в груди
Dizziness	Головокружение
Fever	Лихорадка
Heartburn	Изжога
Cough	Кашель
Poisoning	Отравление
Vomiting	Рвота
Contusion	Ушиб
Headache	Головная боль
Acute respiratory illness	Острое респираторное заболевание
Sharp pain	Острая боль
Toothache	Зубная боль
Infectious disease	Инфекционное заболевание
Chills	Озноб
To have chills	Знобить
Near – sightedness	Близорукость
Far – sightedness	Дальнозоркость
I am near – sighted	Я близорукий
Bandage	Бинт
Cotton wool	Вата
Heating pad	Грелка
Iodine	Йод
Plaster	Пластырь
Vaseline	Вазелин
Thermometer	Градусник
Eye – drops	Глазные капли
Medicine	Лекарство

At the Chemist s

Prescription	Рецепт
Tablets	Таблетки
Capsules	Ампулы
Powder form	Порошок
Please give me s/th for a headache	Дайте мне, пожалуйста, что-нибудь от головной боли
...for an upset stomach	от расстройства желудка
...for a cough	от кашля
...for a cold	от простуды
How should this medicine be taken?	Как принимать это лекарство?
On an empty stomach	Натощак
After a meal	После еды
What is the prescribed dose?	В каких дозах принимать это лекарство?
To take a table-spoonful of the medicine three times a day before each meal	Принимать по столовой ложке три раза в день перед едой

Words and Expressions

To fall ill	Заболеть
To be ill	Болезнь

She is feverish	Её лихорадит
Headache	Головная боль
Cough	Кашель
I have a sore throat	У меня болит горло
To gargle	Полоскать горло
I have a pain in the heart	У меня болит сердце
To be hoarse	Охрипнуть
To recover	Выздоровливать
To call a doctor	Вызвать врача
To examine	Осмотреть
To feel one's pulse	Щупать пульс
To take one's temperature	Мерить температуру
To measure one's blood pressure	Мерить кровяное давление
Investigation	Обследование
To cure	Лечить
To prescribe	Выписать рецепт, прописать лекарство
X-ray	Рентген
Blood examination	Анализ крови
Patient's file	Медицинская карта

Text

When we are ill, we call the doctor, and he examines us and diagnoses the illness (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 where we have a pain and tells us what is the matter with us. He says, "You have heart disease". He says, "I shall prescribe some medicine. You must take the prescription to the chemist, and he will make up the medicine for you. Take the medicine twice a day before (or after) meals." The doctor prescribes medicine and gives us a prescription, which we take to the chemist who makes up the medicine

If you follow doctor's order, you get better; if you disobey the doctor, you may get worse, and even die.

We must obey the doctor, 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. For example, if you have appendicitis, a surgeon performs the operation on you. If you too ill to walk, we go to hospital on an ambulance. After our illness we can go to a sanatorium until we are completely recover.

My friend is ill

- R: What's wrong with you? You don't look so well today. You look pale.
F: I am rather unwell. I have a headache, and I'm afraid I got a temperature.
R: Here is a thermometer. Let's take your temperature.
F: All right.
R: Well, how high is your temperature?
F: Thirty-eight and seven.
R: Let's call the doctor.
F: I don't think I should.
R: I think you'd better do it. If you were you I would get into bed at once.
F: I think I shall.
R: Has the doctor called?
F: Yes. He gave me thorough examination. He examined my throat and said that I had a sore throat. I must have caught cold.

R: Did the doctor say anything else?

F: He said I should take a table-spoonful of the medicine three times a day after each meal. Then he advised me to gargle my throat

R: How long will you stay in bed?

F: The doctor said I must stay in bed until my temperature is quite normal, and I stop coughing. In the meantime, I'm on sick leave till the end of the week.

At the Doctor's

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

D: Show me your tongue. (The patient opens his mouth and shows his tongue). Yes, you have a very nasty tongue. Have you a pain in the stomach?

P: Yes, doctor, sometimes; especially after meals. I have a temperature after meals, too.

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

P: No, not there.

D: Here?

P: Oh, yes, it does here.

D: You have digestion trouble. But it is not serious. I shall prescribe some tablets. 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 bed, but do not overtire (переутомляться) yourself. If you follow my prescriptions you will feel much better tomorrow and in two or three days you will be quite well again.

At the Doctor's

D: What is the matter?

P: I'm quite ill. I think I've got flu.

D: Very likely. What are your symptoms?

P: I feel very weak and dizzy, I have a headache and a sore throat.

D: I've been running a high temperature since yesterday. Today it is 37.9 (thirty seven point nine).

D: Please strip to the waist (разденьтесь до пояса), I must examine you. Your throat is inflamed.

P: Tell me, doctor, is it very serious? I was down with flu only last month.

D: It will be, if you don't follow my instructions. You have caught just a cold. You have to get into bed immediately. I'll prescribe you a gargle and some medicine.

P: Shall I have to stay in bed long? When do I recover?

D: I think you'll be all right in a few days. Please take this note to the reception office in the polyclinic on Tuesday next week, and you'll have your chest x-rayed and your blood examined to be sure that everything is all right.

P: How shall I take the medicine?

D: Gargle as often as you can and take a table-spoonful of the medicine three times a day. Shake up the bottle before use.

P: Thank you ever so much, doctor.

Illness

Edward: Well! You are up at last!

William: I hope you will excuse me; I slept so badly last night, I don't feel very well.

E: Indeed? Why, what is the matter with you?

W: I really do not know. For the last few days I have had frequent headaches and have been very feverish.

E: But usually you are in very good health; have you any appetite?

W: No, I have not.

E: You ought to consult a physician (a doctor).

W: I have already done so, but his prescription has not done me much good yet.

E: What doctor did you consult?

W: Our local physician, Dr. Green.

E: It is the same doctor who treated my mother.

W: How is your mother now? Is she doing better ?
 E: Oh, she is a great deal better, thank you.
 W: Is she still obliged to stay in bed ?
 E: Oh no, she can take a little walk in the garden.
 W: I am very glad, indeed, to hear that your mother has nearly recovered.

Exercise: Answer the questions about the dialogue.

- 1) Why did W. sleep badly?
- 2) What was the matter with him ?
- 3) E. advised him to consult a doctor, didn't he?
- 4) Did the doctor's prescription do him any good?
- 5) What did doctor W. consult?
- 6) Did E's mother Feel much better or much worse?

Dialogue

Mother: What's wrong with you , my boy? You don't look well.
 Bob : Oh, yes. I have a splitting headache. I am now hot, now cold. Everything reels before my eyes (кружиться). I am sick.
 M : Then you'd better go to bed right away, and I shall call a doctor. Take your temperature. You have a frightful cold.
 B : Yes, my throat is sore and my nose is clogged up (заложен). I feel so limp all the time (слабость) .
 M : All right. I'll call the doctor.(Mother dials the doctor's number).
 Voice : Mr. Smith. Can I help you?
 M: This is Mrs. Green's speaking. Can I talk to the doctor, please ?
 Voice : He is out on his rounds just now. Can I take a message?
 M : Would you tell him to visit Mr. B. Green's as soon as he can? My son is ill, I'm afraid.
 Voice : Certainly. Your address, please? He will come soon .
 M: Thank you so much.

Words

To treat	лечить
A toothache	зубная боль
A crown	коронка
To fit on	поставить коронку
To pull out, to extract	удалить
To fill to put in a filling	запломбировать
A cavity	дупло
An injector	укол
To hurt	болеть
One tooth is loose	один зуб шатается
A set of false teeth	протез

Text

When we have a toothache (when a Tooth hurts us) we go to the dentist's . The dentist examines our teeth. The dentist asks:" Which tooth hurts you ? I see, that tooth has a cavity. I think I can stop it for you I must put in a filling" If the tooth is too bad the dentist extract it .

Expressions

You must have your tooth treated	Вам надо лечить зуб
You must have your tooth pulled out	Вам нужно удалить зуб
You must have your tooth stooped (filled)	Вы должны запломбировать зуб
There is a cavity in the tooth	В зубе дупло

At the Dentist's

P: I have a very bad toothache. I can't eat and I can't sleep at night.

D: Sit down in the chair here and open your mouth. (He examines his visitor's teeth). Which tooth is it that hurts you?

P: It's a big tooth at the back on the left. That hurts very badly.

1. D: Yes, that tooth has a big cavity, but I think I can stop it for you. Why didn't you come earlier?

P: Well, you know, it is not quite a pleasure to go to the dentist's. And every time I decided to come it got better.

D: I shall put a filling in this one, but there is another tooth near it which is too bad to be filled. I shall have to extract it. But don't be afraid. I will not hurt you. I shall give you an injection before I extract it.

P: Thank you, doctor. Now it's all right.

Exercises.

I. Insert the missing words(вставьте пропущенные слова):

1). Last week I was... and called a... The doctor ...and examined my ...and lungs.

He told me I ...a bad cold and... some tablets. My mother went to the ... to buy the tablets. I ...two tablets three ...a day. The next day I left ...and on the fourth day I was quite ...again.

2). I have a head...

I have a ... in my leg.

That tooth ... me.

II. Answer the following questions:

- 1). When do you call a doctor?
- 2). What does the doctor examine?
- 3). What does the doctor prescribe?
- 4). Where do you take the prescription to?
- 5). Will you get better if you do not obey the doctor's orders?
- 6). What do you do when you have a toothache (when a tooth hurts)?
- 7). When do you go to the dentist's?
- 8). Does a dentist always extract a bad tooth?
- 9). What does a dentist do if a tooth has a cavity?
- 10). What does a dentist give his patient before extracting a tooth?

III. Translate into English.

- 1) Что у вас болит?
- 2) Где у ребенка боль?
- 3) У меня сильно болит голова.
- 4) Вчера у моей сестры болел зуб.
- 5) Не делайте этого, это больно.
- 6) Принимайте это лекарство три раза в день перед едой по столовой ложке.
- 7) Вы простудились. Нужно измерить температуру.
- 8) У вас высокое давление. Нужно вызвать скорую помощь и сделать укол.
- 9) У меня болит горло, и я охрип.
- 10) Будь я на твоём месте, я сразу лег бы в постель.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №52-53

Тема: Экскурсии. Путешествия. Правила этикета в разных странах

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления об экскурсиях, путешествиях и правилах этикета в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

1. trip — поездка
2. journey — путешествие
3. route — маршрут
4. destination — место назначения
5. round the world tour — кругосветное путешествие
6. go on a trip (journey, tour) to... — отправиться в поездку (путешествие, тур) в
7. afford — позволить себе
8. take ages to get to — требуется вечность, чтобы добраться
9. airport — аэропорт (**at** the airport)
10. railway station — вокзал (**at** the station)
11. bus stop — автобусная остановка
12. arrive **at** — прибыть в небольшой город (место: arrive at the airport, arrive at the station; in — в крупный населенный пункт, страну)
13. take a bus (a taxi) — сесть на автобус (такси)
14. get **on** a bus (a plane) — сесть на автобус (самолет)
15. get **off** a bus (a plane) — сойти с автобуса (самолета)
16. luggage — багаж
17. pack the luggage — упаковать багаж
18. carry the bags (the luggage) — нести сумки (багаж)
19. plane ticket — билет на самолет
20. travel abroad by plane — путешествовать за границу
21. last for ... days (weeks) — длиться
22. tourist attractions — достопримечательности
23. attract attention — привлекать внимание
24. it is necessary to have — необходимо иметь
25. insurance — страховка
26. foreign currency — иностранная валюта
27. visa — виза
28. buy plane tickets — покупать билеты на самолет
29. beforehand — заранее
30. check in — регистрация
31. check-in desk — стойка регистрации
32. to check in — зарегистрироваться
33. to get the boarding pass — получить посадочный талон
34. flight — рейс
35. be delayed — задерживаться

36. be announced — объявляется
37. arrival — прибытие
38. departure — отправление
39. hand luggage — ручная кладь
40. weigh the luggage — взвесить багаж
41. passport control — паспортный контроль
42. fill in the declaration form — заполнить декларацию
43. valuable things — ценные вещи
44. customs — таможенный контроль
45. get through customs — пройти таможенный контроль
46. board the plane — сесть на самолет
47. boarding pass — посадочный талон
48. take off — взлететь
49. **safe** / **unsafe** — безопасный / небезопасный
50. **comfortable** / **uncomfortable** — удобный / неудобный
51. **pleasant** / **unpleasant** — приятный / неприятный
52. **unbelievable** — невероятный
53. exhausting — утомительный

Упражнение 1. *Answer the questions:*

1. What is the most convenient way of traveling?
2. Which is the quickest way of traveling?
3. What countries have you already been to?
4. What countries you haven't travelled yet?
5. What country would you like to visit most of all? Why?

Упражнение 2. *Complete the following sentences using gerund in each.*

Изучить конструкцию «Gerund. Герундий»

1. I like (ходить пешком).
2. He took a taxi instead of (сесть в автобус).
3. She is tired of (нести свой чемодан самой).
4. Soon I get tired of (ездить в трамвае).
5. They don't mind (подождать такси).

Упражнение 3. *Проверьте себя, хорошо ли вы запомнили слова по теме «At the airport», а также некоторые прилагательные.*

At the airport: ticket, check-in, to check in, check-in desk; arrival, departure, luggage, to take off, to board, a boarding pass, to fill in the declaration form, customs, to get through customs, flight, be delayed

unpredictable, unexpected, unsafe, unbelievable, uncomfortable, unpleasant, valuable

Упражнение 4. *Представьте себе, что вы хотите совершить кругосветное путешествие. Вы отправляетесь из родного города в любую точку планеты. Расскажите о своем маршруте (my route) и средствах транспорта (means of transport), которые вы собираетесь использовать.*

Используйте конструкции будущего времени:

- I am planning to go to ...
- I am going to (собираюсь) to travel...

- I will ...

Готовя рассказ, обратите особое внимание на **предлоги**.

1. start **from** — начать
2. travel **from ... to...** — путешествовать из ... в ...
3. travel (go) **by** car (bus, ship, train, plane, helicopter) — путешествовать (ехать) на (автобусе, корабле, поезде, самолете, вертолете)
4. go **on foot** — идти пешком
5. leave my native city — уехать из родного города
6. leave **for** Moscow — уехать **в** Москву
7. leave Moscow **for** London — уехать **из** Москвы **в** Лондон
8. to take a taxi — взять такси
9. to get **to** — добраться до ...
10. to change **to** — пересесть на
11. to arrive **in** — прибыть в
12. to come back — вернуться

Упражнение 5. *Расскажите о своей воображаемой поездке в прошедшем времени, используя слова выше. Начните так:*

I have just come back from *the round-the-world tour*. Would you like to know the details? Well, ...

Упражнение 6. *Расспросите друга о воображаемой поездке, используя слова выше. Начните так:*

I have heard you were in Sochi last month. Did you **travel by ...**?

Упражнение 7. *Представьте себе, что ваш друг собирается за границу. Он полетит самолетом. Дайте ему совет, как подготовиться к поездке, как зарегистрироваться на рейс и пройти паспортный контроль.*

Используйте **модальные глаголы и конструкции, выражающие совет**:

- should
- have to (must)
- if I were you
- you had better

ОБРАЗИЦ. If you have some valuable things on you, you have to fill in the declaration form.

Упражнение 8. *Вставьте пропущенные слова в диалог: shedules (летит по расписанию), depend, kind, special, reserve (зарезервировать), mind, rather, change, stopover (транзитная остановка), direct (прямой), serve (предоставлять), meals, know (12)*

Вставьте пропущенные слова в диалог.

Agent: Pacific Airways. May I help you?

Passenger: Yes. I'd like some information about flight (1) _____ from Taipei to Osaka.

Agent: Well, what would you like to (2) _____ ?

Passenger: Could you tell me how long the flight takes?

Agent: It (3) _____ on when you fly. There's a flight at 6:30 in the morning. That takes about three and a half hours. Do you (4) _____ leaving at 6:30 a.m.?

Passenger: I'd (5) _____ not leave that early.

Agent: Well, there's a flight at 9:30 a.m. But there's a (6) _____, so it takes a little longer.

Passenger: Do I have to (7) _____ planes?

Agent: No, it's a (8) _____ flight.

Passenger: Do you (9) _____ any (10) _____ on that flight?

Agent: Yes, we serve lunch.

Passenger: Okay. I'd like to (11) _____ a seat on that flight and I'd like to order a (12) _____ meal.

Agent: What (13) _____ of meal would you like - seafood? vegetation? low fat?

Упражнение 9. *Представьте себе, что ваш друг впервые летит самолетом за границу. Объясните ему, что и в какой последовательности нужно делать, чтобы подготовиться к поездке, и как зарегистрироваться на рейс в аэропорту.*

Используйте **слова**: *visa, insurance, luggage, declaration form, ticket, passport, currency, roubles, euros, dollars*

Используйте **предлоги и слова-связки**:

1. first — во-первых
2. the first thing to do — первое, что нужно сделать
3. second — во-вторых
4. next — следующее
5. after that — после этого
6. then — затем
7. finally — наконец

List of Things to Do At the airport

1. get to the airport
2. check in
3. get a boarding pass
4. fill in the declaration form (in case you have valuable things on you)
5. go through customs
6. go to the departure lounge
7. wait till your flight is announced
8. go to the right gate
9. show your boarding pass at the gate
10. board the plane

Упражнение 10. *Составьте диалог о предстоящей поездке за границу. Используйте выражения.*

1. What shall (should) I do **first**?
2. Should I get **visa first**? buy a ticket? buy some *currency*?
3. What for do I need *insurance*?
4. Can I travel abroad without *insurance*?

ОБРАЗЕЦ

- What should I do if I travel abroad? — You should buy *currency* if you *travel abroad*.
- Why? — If you don't buy *currency*, you will have to *exchange roubles for euros* in the country you are going to. It can be more expensive.

Тема: Средства передвижения, транспорт

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о средствах передвижениях и транспорте в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

I. Means of Transport (Средства транспорта):

1. means of transport — средство транспорта (ед., мн.ч)
2. vehicle[ˈvi:kl] — средство передвижения
3. balloon — воздушный шар
4. helicopter — вертолет
5. plane/ airplane — самолет
6. car/ taxi — машина/ такси
7. bus/ coach — автобус рейсовый/ экскурсионный
8. double-decker bus — двухэтажный автобус
9. van / lorry — фургон/ грузовик
10. train — поезд
11. underground — метро
12. ship — корабль
13. ferry — паром
14. yacht [jɒt] — яхта
15. bike/ motorbike — велосипед/ мотоцикл

II. Transport Verbs:

16. reach / get to — добраться до
17. arrive in/at — прибывать в (большой город / место)
18. go on foot / walk — идти пешком
19. go by car/ bus/ etc. — ехать на машине
20. cycle [ˈsaɪkl] — ехать на велосипеде
21. drive a car — водить машину
22. ride a bike/ a horse — кататься на велосипеде/ лошади
23. sail — плыть под парусом
24. fly — лететь
25. hitchhike — путешествовать автостопом

III. Collocations (устойчивые сочетания):

26. go by car (taxi, etc.) — ехать на машине (такси, и т.д.)
27. go on foot — идти пешком
28. go on a trip — отправиться в поездку
29. take a taxi — взять такси
30. catch a bus/ a train — успеть на автобус/ поезд
31. miss a bus/ a train — опоздать на автобус/ поезд
32. get on a bus/ a train — сесть в автобус/ поезд
33. get off a bus/ a train — сойти с автобуса/ поезд
34. get into a car/ a taxi — сесть в машину / такси
35. get off a car/ a taxi — выйти из машины/ такси
36. go hitchhiking ['hɪfhaɪkɪŋ] — путешествовать автостопом
37. it takes me (...) to get to — Мне требуется (время), чтобы добраться до ...

IV. People:

38. cyclist /motorcyclist — велосипедист/мотоциклист
39. driver / lorry driver — водитель / водитель грузовика
40. passenger — пассажир
41. pedestrian [pi'destrɪən] — пешеход

V. Transport Problems:

42. accident — авария, несчастный случай
43. have an accident — попасть в аварию
44. air pollution — загрязнение воздуха
45. car fumes — выхлопные газы
46. dangerous driving — опасный стиль вождения
47. a lot of traffic — затрудненное движение
48. few pedestrian (zebra) crossings — мало пешеходных переходов
49. narrow roads — узкие дороги
50. overcrowding — перенаселенность
51. queues at the bus stops [kju:] — очереди на автобусных остановках
52. roadworks — дорожные работы
53. ticket prices — цены на билеты
54. traffic lights — светофоры
55. traffic jams — пробки
56. get stuck in a jam — застрять в пробке
57. delays — задержки на маршруте

Упражнение 1. *Подберите определения к глаголам движения: travel, cycle, walk, sail (2), fly (2)*

1. go
2. travel by bike
3. go by boat
4. go by plane
5. go by air
6. go on foot
7. go by sea

Упражнение 2. *Сопоставьте слова из 2-х строчек и выпишите их.*

(1) ticket, double-decker, traffic (2), means of, car, lorry, pedestrian, go on, go

(2) fumes, jams, driver, transport, foot, bus, price, crossing, lights, by air

Упражнение 3. Вставьте слова в пропуски по смыслу: *means of transport, speed, roads, miles, petrol*

Cars are a common sight on ... today, but that wasn't always true.

Back in the days before the car was invented, the only personal were the horse and the bicycle.

The first cars got their power from steam and gas, and had a maximum ... of around nine miles an hour.

In Britain, there was a law stopping cars from going over two miles an hour in towns.

At the end of the nineteenth century, cars started to use ... and became much faster than they had been.

Very few people at that time said that cars would change the world in the future. That is exactly what has happened, though, and since then we have built about eighteen million ... of roads on the Earth.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте слова в предложения: *roadworks, off, underground, pedestrian, helicopter*

1. A _____ is an aircraft that uses rotating wings called blades to fly.
2. The _____ is a railway system in which electric trains travel mainly below the ground.
3. There are delays on our main motorway because of _____.
4. A _____ is a person who is walking in a street.
5. Is this Mayakovskaya Street or should I get _____ at the next stop?

Упражнение 5. Вставьте слова: *take off, a motorbike, trips, an accident, carriages, flight, traffic jams, check, passenger, get to*

1. It's dangerous to ride _____ without a helmet.
2. Some people use cars even for short_____.
3. He once waited eighteen hours because of the _____.
4. If you keep driving fast, you will have _____.
5. A person who travels on public transport is a _____.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №56-57

Тема: Достопримечательности

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков работы с поисковыми системами, электронной почтой, создания сайта-визитки средствами онлайн-редактора.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

List of Moscow Sights and Places of Interest:

1. Red Square

1. the Kremlin — Кремль
2. the Mausoleum — Мавзолей
3. the Kremlin Palace — Кремлевский дворец
4. the St. Basil Cathedral — Собор Василия Блаженного
2. **The Moscow Underground**
3. **Moscow churches and monasteries**
1. the Novodevitchi Convent — Новодевичий монастырь
2. the Danilov Monastery — Даниловский монастырь
3. the Temple of Christ the Saviour — Храм Христа Спасителя
4. **Museums**
1. the State Tretyakov Gallery — Государственная Третьяковская галерея (famous for its collections of paintings, sculpture, drawings, icons)
2. the Museum of Fine Arts named after Pushkin — Музей изобразительных искусств имени Пушкина (the second after the Hermitage in Russia)
3. the Shilov Gallery — Галерея Шилова
4. The Kremlin Armoury /Oruzheynaya Palata — Оружейная Палата (famous for its collections of royal plates and dishes, arms and armour, state symbols such as thrones, the crowns, etc.)
5. the Diamond Fund — Алмазный Фонд (has the exhibition of unique precious stones)
5. **Moscow Theatres**
1. The Bolshoi Theatre — Большой театр
2. The Maly Theatre — Малый театр
3. the Moscow Art Theatre (the MkhAT) — МХАТ
4. The Operetta Theatre — Театр оперетты
6. **The Moscow University** — Московский государственный университет
7. **The State Library** — Государственная библиотека им. Ленина
8. **Parks and Gardens**
1. Gorky Park — Парк Горького
2. Sokolniki Park — Парк Сокольники
3. Ismailovsky Park — Измайловский парк
9. **Estate Museums** — Музеи — усадьбы
1. Tsaritsino — Царицино
2. Kolomenskoye — Коломенское
3. Kuskovo — Кусково

Text «Outings and Sightseeing in Moscow»

Before reading the text, make sure that you know the words on the topic «Culture and Arts»: outings, amusement parks, estate museums, get acquainted with, performance, exhibition, be sure to know, be worth visiting, artifacts, sculpture, historic pieces.

Try to remember the adjectives: world-famous, the most visited, various, brilliant, valuable, commercial

Remember the phrases:

1. There is no need to rack your brains — Не стоит ломать голову ...
2. Any foreigner is sure to know ... — Любой иностранец знает

There is no need to rack one's brains about outings in Moscow as it has a lot of world-famous **theatres and galleries, amusement parks and estate museums.**

Let us start getting acquainted with the Moscow city with its theatres. The most famous of them, **the Bolshoi and Maly Theatre**, are just in the centre, in **Teatralnaya Square**. One more popular theatre, **Moscow Art Theatre (the MkhAT)**, is just round the corner. Altogether in Moscow there are about ninety theatres, where you can find performances to every taste from classical to modern ones.

Also in Moscow there are more than seventy museums and a lot of exhibitions of all kinds.

As for the galleries, any foreigner is sure to know the most popular gallery in Moscow. It is **the Tretyakov Gallery**, which is the center of Russian cultural life. It houses various exhibitions and it is the most visited gallery in the city. Also **the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts** and **the Shilov Gallery** are definitely worth visiting because there you will enjoy not only paintings by brilliant artists but also a collections of different artifacts, sculpture and other valuable historic pieces.

Tastes differ, you know. But in summer Moscow's shady amusement parks are waiting for everybody. The most popular of them are **Gorky Park, Sokolniki Park and Ismailovsky Park**, to say nothing of the great estate museums such as **Tsaritsino, Kolomenskoye or Kuskovo**. They may not be at the top of the list of Moscow entertainment, but promise great enjoyment for a person of any age and background.

All in all, the Moscow's places of public entertainment are so different that you will never be bored. Everybody will find where to go out, the only problem is what to choose: more real or more commercial. To my mind, it just depends on the money you are going to spend.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №58-59

Тема: Географическое положение, климат, население.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о географическом положении, климате и населении в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

The Geographical Position of a Country, its Nature and Climate. Список английских слов

1. to occupy – занимать
2. to border on – граничить с
3. to be situated on/ in/ to – находиться на/к ...
4. to be situated **in** the south of... — находиться **на** юге от ...
5. to be situated **to** the west of... — находиться **к** западу от ...
6. to be located in/on – располагаться в/ на ...
7. to cover with — лежать, покрывать; расстилаться
8. to cover the territory of — занимает территорию ...
9. to lie in (to) – лежать на (к)
10. to lie in the north of... — лежать на севере ...
11. to lie to the east of... — лежать к востоку ...
12. to wash — омыwać
13. to be washed by — омываться (морем, океаном)
14. main — главный
15. to flow — течь (о реке)
16. to flow into (run into) — впадать

17. to differ from – отличаться от...
18. temperate, moderate – умеренный (о климате)
19. to stretch over — простираться
20. to stretch from ... to... — простирается от... до...
21. to separate — отделять
22. to be separated by — отделяться ...
23. densely (thinly) populated — густо населена (мало населена)
24. consist of — состоять из
25. in the east – на востоке
26. in the west – на западе
27. in the south – на юге
28. in the north – на севере
29. land – суша
30. island (on the island) – остров (на острове)
31. continent (on the continent) – континент (на континенте)

Russia. The Geographical Position, Nature and Climate

(краткая информация о России на английском языке)

1. Russia **occupies** about one seventh of the earth's surface.
2. Russia **borders on** China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the South.
3. Russia **is situated on** the Eurasia continent.
4. Russia **is located on** two continents: Europe and Asia.
5. Russia **covers** almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.
6. Tundra is a kind of frozen desert, which **lies** in the Arctic region.
7. Twelve seas **wash** the shores of Russia.
8. Russia **is washed by** 12 seas and 2 oceans.
9. The **main** Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena **flow** from south to north.
10. The Volga **flows into** the Caspian Sea.
11. The climate of Russia **differs from** one part to another.
12. The middle part of Russia has a **temperate** climate.
13. Russia **stretches over** a vast expanse of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.
14. The Ural Mountains **separate** Europe from Asia.
15. The European part of Russia is **densely populated**, but Siberia is **thinly populated**.
16. Russia **consists of** the two parts which **are separated by** the Ural mountains.

Задание. Составьте несколько предложений о любой стране.

The country is called ...

1. It is situated
2. It occupies
3. It lies..
4. It stretches from ... to
5. There are some differences...
6. It shares ... with
7. It consists of
8. It looks like

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №60-61

Тема: Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о национальных символах, политическом и экономическом устройстве в стране изучаемого языка.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

State Symbols of Russia

The state symbols of Russia are the Russian flag, the hymn of Russia and the coat of arms (герб).

The State Russian flag is three-coloured. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe stands for the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one stands for liberty.

The national emblem of Russia is the double-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. Originally, it was one of the symbols of the Byzantine Empire. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III after he had married the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor, Sophia.

The Russian coat of arms consists of the double-headed eagle which has the figure of a horse rider who spears a viper upon its breast.

Another symbol of Russia is Spasskaya Tower, because the Kremlin clock is on it.

Text about Russia's Political System

The official name of the country is the Russian Federation or the RF.

Under the Constitution of 1993 Russia is a **Presidential Republic**. It is headed by the President who is elected for a four-year term. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints the Prime Minister, cabinet members, and key judges. The first Russian president was Boris Eltsin (since 1991).

The Russian government consists of three branches:

(1) **Legislative** (Federal Assembly, which consists of Federation Council (upper house) and State Duma (lower house). The Federal Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions;

(2) **Executive** (President and his cabinet, prime minister);

(3) **Judicial** (the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and regional courts).

The State Duma is a lower house of Federal Assembly, which consists also of an upper house-Federation Council. The members of State Duma are elected by popular vote (голосами избирателей) for a four year period.

Russia is a democratic society. Its citizens have many freedoms, among them freedom of speech, religion and the press.

The Russian language is the official language, but not the only language which people speak in Russia. Members of more than 60 other ethnic groups who live in Russia speak their own languages.

The great majority of the population of Russia is Russians. Russia is inhabited by sixty other nationalities.

Russia is densely populated, but its population is unequally distributed. People prefer to live in the European part of the country. Siberia is thinly populated. The northern part of Russia is practically uninhabitable because of the length and severity of its winters. Russia is an urban country — the majority of the Russian citizens live in cities. They are Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Questions on the topic: «Russia's Political System. Population»

1. What are Russia's state symbols?
2. Who is the head of Russian Federation?
3. What is the official language of the Russian Federation?
4. What is the political structure of Russia?
5. What is Duma like?
6. What can you say about the population in Russia?
7. What are Russia's most important cities?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №62-63

Тема: Основные достопримечательности. Москва – столица России.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления об основных достопримечательностях стран изучаемого языка, рассказ о Москве на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Some Facts from the History of Moscow:

1. Moscow was founded in 1147 by prince Yuri Dolgoruky.
2. Moscow became the capital in the 13th century as a center of Tatar Yoke.
3. Moscow was the most important Russian city since the 15th century.
4. In 1812 Moscow was captured and burnt by Napoleon.
5. Moscow remained the second capital from 1712 till 1917.

List of Moscow Sights and Places of Interest:

1. **Red Square**
1. the Kremlin — Кремль
2. the Mausoleum — Мавзолей
3. the Kremlin Palace — Кремлевский дворец
4. the St. Basil Cathedral — Собор Василия Блаженного
2. **The Moscow Underground**
3. **Moscow churches and monasteries**
1. the Novodevitchi Convent — Новодевичий монастырь
2. the Danilov Monastery — Даниловский монастырь
3. the Temple of Christ the Saviour — Храм Христа Спасителя
4. **Museums**
1. the State Tretyakov Gallery — Государственная Третьяковская галерея (famous for its collections of paintings, sculpture, drawings, icons)
2. the Museum of Fine Arts named after Pushkin — Музей изобразительных искусств имени Пушкина (the second after the Hermitage in Russia)

3. the Shilov Gallery — Галерея Шилова
4. The Kremlin Armoury /Oruzheynaya Palata — Оружейная Палата (famous for its collections of royal plates and dishes, arms and armour, state symbols such as thrones, the crowns, etc.)
5. the Diamond Fund — Алмазный Фонд (has the exhibition of unique precious stones)
5. **Moscow Theatres**
 1. The Bolshoi Theatre — Большой театр
 2. The Maly Theatre — Малый театр
 3. the Moscow Art Theatre (the MkhAT) — МХАТ
 4. The Operetta Theatre — Театр оперетты
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7. **The State Library** — Государственная библиотека им. Ленина
8. **Parks and Gardens**
 1. Gorky Park — Парк Горького
 2. Sokolniki Park — Парк Сокольники
 3. Ismailovsky Park — Измайловский парк
9. **Estate Museums** — Музеи — усадьбы
 1. Tsaritsino — Царицино
 2. Kolomenskoye — Коломенское
 3. Kuskovo — Кусково

Text «Outings and Sightseeing in Moscow»

Before reading the text, make sure that you know the words on the topic «Culture and Arts»: outings, amusement parks, estate museums, get acquainted with, performance, exhibition, be sure to know, be worth visiting, artifacts, sculpture, historic pieces.

Try to remember the adjectives: world-famous, the most visited, various, brilliant, valuable, commercial

Remember the phrases:

1. There is no need to rack your brains — Не стоит ломать голову ...
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Let us start getting acquainted with the Moscow city with its theatres. The most famous of them, **the Bolshoi and Maly Theatre**, are just in the centre, in **Teatralnaya Square**. One more popular theatre, **Moscow Art Theatre (the MkhAT)**, is just round the corner. Altogether in Moscow there are about ninety theatres, where you can find performances to every taste from classical to modern ones.

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As for the galleries, any foreigner is sure to know the most popular gallery in Moscow. It is **the Tretyakov Gallery**, which is the center of Russian cultural life. It houses various exhibitions and it is the most visited gallery in the city. Also **the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts** and **the Shilov Gallery** are definitely worth visiting because there you will enjoy not only paintings by brilliant artists but also a collections of different artifacts, sculpture and other valuable historic pieces.

Tastes differ, you know. But in summer Moscow's shady amusement parks are waiting for everybody. The most popular of them are **Gorky Park, Sokolniki Park and Ismailovsky Park**, to say nothing of the great estate museums such as **Tsaritsino, Kolomenskoye or Kuskovo**. They may not be at the top of the list of Moscow entertainment, but promise great enjoyment for a person of any age and background.

All in all, the Moscow's places of public entertainment are so different that you will never be bored. Everybody will find where to go out, the only problem is what to choose: more real or more commercial. To my mind, it just depends on the money you are going to spend.

Тема: Мой город.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков работы с поисковыми системами, электронной почтой, создания сайта-визитки средствами онлайн-редактора.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Nouns (существительные):

1. the capital — столица
2. city — большой город (обычно в каждом таком английском городе находится cathedral — собор)
3. town — городок
4. lawn — лужайка
5. square — площадь
6. the centre — центр
7. street — улица
8. place — место
9. palace — дворец
10. castle — замок
11. bridge — мост
12. park — парк
13. the cinema — кинотеатр
14. the theatre — театр
15. the museum — музей
16. the library — библиотека
17. the stadium — стадион
18. the zoo — зоопарк
19. the church — церковь
20. (corner) shop — магазин
21. market — рынок
22. supermarket — супермаркет
23. a view of — вид на

Adjectives (прилагательные):

1. new — новый
2. old — старый
3. small — маленький
4. big — большой
5. high (tall) — высокий
6. famous — известный
7. beautiful — красивый
8. main — главный

9. narrow — узкий
10. wide — широкий
11. straight — прямой

Конструкция Be + Adjective (=глагол):

1. be proud of — гордиться
2. be rich in — иметь в большом количестве
3. be famous for — быть знаменитым за
4. be full of — быть полным

My Home Town. Мой родной город

- **be not far** — находиться недалеко
- **fresh** — свежий
- **mainly** — главным образом

Задание. Прочитайте и переведите текст с английского языка.

My home town is small. It is rich in parks and gardens, so it is very green. The town stands on the river and from the bridges you can have a nice view of its beautiful houses. In the center there are **mainly** old buildings and a church. There is no theatre in my town but there is a museum. The museum is not far from the main square.

The streets of my town are narrow and the houses are not very high. There are many small corner shops where people usually buy food. Also there is a market where people can buy fresh fruits and vegetables.

My home town is not very famous but I am proud of it.

My Friends' Town. Город, где живет мой друг

Задание. Вставьте в текст артикли, где нужно. Переведите текст.

Повторите тему «Артикли в английском языке» (правила для начинающих)

My friend lives in ... small town. It is ... new town. ... streets in ... town are wide and straight. There are ... beautiful buildings in them. ... town is very green, and so ... air is fresh. There are ... beautiful parks and gardens in ... town. ... people like to go there after ... work. In ... evening you can hear ... sounds of ... music from ... parks. There are ... schools, ... libraries, ... supermarket, ... hospital, ... theatre, ... cinemas, ... clinics and ... kindergartens in ... town.

Edinburgh. Эдинбург (столица Шотландии)

- **fortress** — крепость
- **cathedral** — собор
- **ancient** — древний

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the UK.

The main sight of the city is a famous **fortress** — Edinburgh Castle. The castle stands high on the mountain. From its towers you can have a good view of the city's historical buildings, churches and **cathedrals**.

Tourists from different countries visit Edinburgh every day. They walk narrow streets, do sightseeing, buy souvenirs and enjoy the unusual spirit of the **ancient** city.

Moscow. Москва

- **magnificent** — величественный
- **historical** — исторический
- **impressive** — впечатляющий
- **be located** — расположен
- **GUM** [gum] — ГУМ (магазин)
- **TsUM** [tsum] — ЦУМ (магазин)

Moscow is the capital of Russia and one of the largest cities in the world. It stands on the Moskva River.

The centre of Moscow is Red Square. It is always full of people because tourists from many countries come to visit it. From Red Square there is a good view of St. Basil's Cathedral, the **magnificent** Russian church. Also Red Square is famous for Lenin's Mausoleum and two most known shopping places in the center of the city: **GUM** [gum] and **TcUM** [tsum].

The most famous **historical** place of Moscow is the Kremlin. The Kremlin is rich in its churches and cathedrals, its towers and museums. From the bridge of the Moskva River there is a good view of the Kremlin Palace, the **impressive** building, which is located on the territory of the Kremlin.

There are many high buildings in Moscow.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №66-67

Тема: Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство).

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о Великобритании и формирование навыков рассказа на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

1. The Geographical Position of Great Britain

Answer the questions based on the information you have learnt:

- 1) What is the official name of Great Britain?
- 2) What countries does Great Britain consist of and what are their capitals?
- 3) Why is the UK called an island state?
- 4) Where is the UK situated? What separates Great Britain from the continent?
- 5) What are the names of two main islands of the British Isles?
- 6) What do we call the narrowest part of the English Channel?

Вспомните слова: consist of, include, be made up of.

Закончите предложения:

1. Great Britain consists of ...
2. Great Britain doesn't include ...
3. The UK is made up of ...

Вспомните английские слова по теме: «A Country. Its geographical position»: lie, be separated by, be washed by, **be surrounded by**.

Переведите предложения:

1. An island is a part of land that **is surrounded by** water on all sides.
2. Great Britain is an island state and **is surrounded by** seas on all sides.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lies on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands – Great Britain and Ireland and about 5 thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometers. On the island of Great Britain you can find England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland lies on the island of Ireland.

The British Isles are separated from Europe by the English Channel and the North Sea. In the west their coasts are washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Great Britain is the largest islands in the British Isles. It is also the largest island in Europe and the seventh largest island in the world.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries. It is twice smaller than France and Spain.

2. Climate of Great Britain

Answer the questions based on the information you have learnt:

1. What is the British climate like?
2. What is the British weather like?

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the islands. It is mild all the year round. It means that it's never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. The coldest months are January and February, the warmest ones are July and August. But the climate is not the same in all parts of England. The western part is warmer than the east. It has also more rain. The North is colder than the South, but in winter the coldest districts are the eastern ones. There is much humidity in the air of England. It is well-known as a foggy country.

If climate is mild, it is warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Also we can say that the climate on the British Isles is **temperate and humid**.

- **temperate** — умеренный
- **humid** — влажный

Nowadays the climate is changing and there are **fewer** fogs and more sunny days in Britain, it also rains **less**.

- **few** — fewer
- **little** — less

In the past, most Londoners had open fireplaces in which they used coal. The result was that there was a tremendous concentration of smoke and soot in the air. It was the cause of dense and heavy fogs.

While a heavy fog hung over a big English city for days, only a few miles away in the country, the sky might be cloudless and the sun shining brightly. In London today, however, there are no open coal fires. As a result, there are fewer fogs and the air is clean.

The weather is so changeable that the English often say that they have no climate but only weather. They use the comparison “as changeable as the weather” of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. The weather is the **favourite topic of conversation in the UK**. **SOON**

Answer the questions:

- 1) Why is the British climate mild? What influences it?
- 2) Does it vary?
- 3) Which districts are the coldest in Britain?

3. The Nature of Great Britain

Answer the questions based on the information you have learnt:

1. What are the names for two types of landscape in Great Britain?
2. What is the most picturesque place in England?

Запомните:

- **landscape** – ландшафт
- **scenery** — пейзаж

The main characteristic of British **landscape** is that it changes very often. The Scottish **scenery** is amazing.



Типично английский пейзаж — равнины (the Lowlands). Фото автора

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. Geographically, the island of Great Britain is divided into **two main regions**: Lowland Britain (the Lowlands) and Highland Britain (the Highlands). **The Lowlands** include central, southern and eastern England. They have beautiful valleys and plains.

The Highlands consist of Scotland, most of Wales, **the Pennines** and **the Lake District**. It is mountainous part of Britain, but the mountains are not very high. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland (1343m).



Шотландия. Бен Невис — самая высокая точка Великобритании. Фото автора

Scotland is separated from England by **the Cheviot Hills**, running from east to west. **The Pennine Chain** extends (stretches) southward from **the Cheviot Hills** into **the Midlands**, plain regions with low hills and valleys.

Запомните:

- the Pennine Chain ['penaɪn] — Пеннинские горы
- the Cheviot Hills ['tʃi:viət] — Чевиот-Хилс (горы, отделяющие Шотландию от Англии)
- the Midlands — Мидлендз (центральные графства Англии)
- the Lake District — Озерный край



Долина в Шотландии. Фото автора.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The river Avon is famous for the town of **Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare**. The swiftest river in the British Isles is the Spey. The swift rivers flowing down from the hills into valleys are called “dales”.

Разница между словами **valley** (долина) и **plain** (равнина):

- **valley** – это такая равнина, по которой протекает речка
- **dale** – горная речка, букв. желоб
- **swift river** — быстрая река

Узнать больше про природу Великобритании — The British Nature

There is a district in Great Britain which is widely known for its association with the history of English literature and the name of William Wordsworth (1779-1859), the founder of **the Lake School of poets**. This district is called The Lake District.

The Lake School – «Озерная школа» — литературное сотрудничество поэтов-романтиков начала 19 века, названа по Озерному краю, где жили поэты Уильям Вордсворт и Сэмюэл Кольридж.

Answer the questions and check yourself:

1. What is typical of British landscape?
2. Where are the mountains in Britain?
3. What river does London stand?
4. What British rivers do you know?
5. Which is the highest point in the UK?
6. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
7. What is the longest river in the UK?
8. What is the Lake District known for?

4. The Population, Nationalities and the Language

Answer the questions based on the information you have learnt:

- 1) What do we call people who were born in Britain? In Scotland? In Wales?
- 2) Do people in these countries speak “the same” English?
- 3) Is English the only language spoken in the UK?

The Population

Запомните глаголы: populate — населять, заселять, inhabit — жить, проживать, населять; settle – поселиться.

Переведите предложения:

1. The UK is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh, the Irish.
2. London, the south and the southeast are the most densely populated areas.

Переведите существительные: population, inhabitants, settlers

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. The biggest cities are (... try to remember 8 cities) but except them the most well-known cities are Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford-upon-Avon.

The nationalities of the UK:

the English – англичане (46 mln)

the Scottish – шотландцы (5 mln)
the Welsh – валлийцы (уроженцы Уэльса) (6 mln)
the Irish – ирландцы (1,5 mln)
the British – британцы (more than 57 mln)

The Language

English is the official language of the UK. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland and Welsh in parts of northern and central Wales.

Welsh is a Celtic language and it is very different from English. For example, «Welcome to Wales» is «**Croeso i Cymru**» in Welsh. Before the 16th century everybody in Wales spoke Welsh, but after Wales was united with England in 1536, Welsh was banned. It started declining, only 500,000 out of 3 mln of population spoke it until 1960s. It was not taught at school and the people thought that their language was dying out. The situation changed only few years ago. Nowadays Welsh is spoken in the government and there is a Welsh TV station. The Welsh are proud of their language.



Уэльс. Фото автора.

The most known English-speaking countries are the USA, then Canada, Australia, New Zealand. People in these countries speak variants of English, so called American English, Australian English. It slightly differs from the British English in grammar and pronunciation.

5. The British National Character

Although the British live on the same island, they are very different. It is right to say that the English are not like the Scottish, Irish or Welsh (or the other way around). Of course, they have something in common. For example, it is true that British people often talk about the weather, especially if they don't know each other very well. It is true that they are more reserved than Russian people: they don't like to show their emotions and they don't make friends easily with strangers. It also seems to be true that the British are not very good at learning foreign languages.

However, there are **certain things that make an Englishman different from** an Irishman or a Welshman from a Scotsman. If you want to get to know them better, go to Great Britain and explore yourself! Or read the text about the [British character](#).

6. The British Places of Interest, Cities & Towns

Answer the questions based on the information you have learnt:

1. What famous cities & towns of Great Britain do you know?
2. What places of interest can you name?

Every year more than eleven million tourists visit Britain. In fact, tourism is an important industry, which enjoys thousands of people. Most visitors come in summer months when they can expect good weather. Usually they spend a few days in London, then they go to other well-known cities. Perhaps **the least visited places** in England are old industrial towns like Birmingham or Manchester. Below you will find the information about **the most visited places of interest in Britain**.

Stonehenge

If you go to Great Britain you will probably be planning to visit Stonehenge. It is a group of Celtic stones in the south of England. Stonehenge is situated right on a major road, about 12 kilometers

from the town of Salisbury. If you really want to feel the magic and mystery of this ancient place, go there early in the morning to see the sunrise. It is worth it.



Равнина Солсбери, Стоунхендж. Фото автора
Read the text «How they built Stonehenge»

Hadrian's Wall

It is one of **the Britain's greatest monument**. The wall is 73 miles long and was built by Romans to protect the conquered England from the wild Scots. The trail called the Hadrian's Wall Path goes along the Wall through the hills and moors of the north of England.



Mazes

England is famous for its mazes. One of the best mazes is situated at **the Hampton Court**, a royal palace near London. It consists of one kilometer of paths and it takes 20 minutes to reach the center ... if you are lucky.



Самый известный лабиринт в резиденции Генриха VIII (Hampton Court)

River Trips

If you want to have a river trip, go to **Oxford or Cambridge for punting**. A punt is a type of boat that you move by planting a long pole in the river bed and pushing the boat along. The best place to go punting is the river Cam, which runs through the ancient university. You will enjoy the incredible views of the old colleges and the scenery.



Катание на лодка по реке Кем. Фото автора.

7. The Political System of the UK

Answer the questions:

1. What is the name of the Queen of England?
2. Where does the Queen live?
3. What is the Union Jack?
4. What does the Union Jack look like and what does it symbolize?
5. What does the power in the country belong to?

The UK is a **constitutional monarchy**. The queen is the Head of the State. Everything in the country is done in the Queen's name. She appoints all the ministers, including the Prime Minister. But the English Queen doesn't rule the country as she has no power. She is the symbol of the country's history and its traditions. The Queen is very rich as are the members of the royal family. Also, the government pays her expenses as Head of State, for a royal yacht, train, aircraft and her several palaces. The queen's image appears on stamps, notes and coins.

The great English Queens are:

1. Elizabeth the First (годы жизни 1533-1603, коронована 17 ноября 1558 года)
2. Queen Victoria (1819-1901, коронована 1 мая 1876 года)
3. Elizabeth the Second (1926 – наст. время, коронована 6 февраля 1952)

The real power in the country belongs to the British Parliament and the British Government. The British Prime Minister (head of the government) is Theresa May (2016-2019).

The British Parliament consists of two Houses (chambers): the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The members of the House of Commons are elected, the members of the House of Lords are not. The House of Commons plays the major part in law-making process. In reality the House of Commons is the only one which has true power.

The branches of government are:

- **Legislative** (the Parliament with the Queen in her constitutional role) — законодательная
- **Executive** (Prime Minister and his Cabinet) — исполнительная
- **Juridical** (the Royal Court) — судебная

Try to answer the questions:

1. Who rules Britain officially?
2. What is special about the political system of the UK?
3. What is the difference between the House of Lords and the House of Commons?

More Information about the Political System of the UK

8. The History of Great Britain

Answer the questions:

1. Who do the British come from?
2. Who founded London?
3. What was the original name of the British capital?

Descendants –

ПОТОМКИ

The British are **descendants** of different people who settled in the British Isles at different times.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №68-69

Тема: Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности).

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о Великобритании и формирование навыков монологической речи о городах и достопримечательностях Великобритании на английском языке.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Task 1. Эти имена имеют отношение к Великобритании. Что вы знаете о каждом из них?

the Beatles, Luis Carol, Scotland, Agatha Christie, Cardiff, Conan Doyle, Robinson Crusoe, Wales, Charles Dickens, Mary Poppins, Isaac Newton, London, Robert Stevenson, England, Oxford, Charlotte Bronte, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Rudyard Kipling

If you don't know what to say, try to divide the names into groups:

1. writers
2. characters
3. music bands
4. countries
5. cities & towns
6. scientists

Use the Factfiles about Great Britain.

Task 2. Выполните Quiz 1. What do you know about the UK?

Great Britain. Texts with Tasks

Task 3. Перед тем как читать текст про Великобританию, найдите на карте географические названия ниже:

1. the British Isles ['britɪʃ aɪlz]- Британские острова (Great Britain & Ireland)
2. the Irish Sea — Ирландское море
3. the English Channel — пролив Ла-Манш (другие названия пролив Па-де-Кале)
4. the Strait of Dover — Дуврский пролив
5. the North Sea – Северное море
6. the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан

7. England — Англия
8. Scotland — Шотландия
9. Wales — Уэльс
10. the UK — Соединенное королевство
11. Northern Ireland — Северная Ирландия
12. Dover — город Дувр

the British Isles — историческое название, которое нужно запомнить.

Не путайте произношение слов: **isle** [aɪl], **island** [ˈaɪlənd] — остров, **Ireland** [ˈaɪələnd] — Ирландия

Перед названиями морей, океанов и рек ставится определенный артикль the.



The British Isles include two main **islands**: Great Britain and **Ireland**.

Task 4. Переведите предложения ниже и найдите на карте части Соединенного королевства и их столицы. Запомните их.

- Столица Англии и соединенного королевства — Лондон.
- Столица Шотландии — Эдинбург.
- Столица Уэльса — Кардиф.
- Столица Северной Ирландии — Белфаст.



Task 5. Вспомните слова по теме «Страноведение»: be situated in, be separated by (from), be washed by, include, consist of, capital, island, continent, main, part, point, narrow, the narrowest, near, the nearest.

Task 6. Прочитайте текст про Соединенное королевство.

New Words:

- an island state — островное государство
- the white chalk cliffs of Dover — меловые утесы Дувра

Great Britain (text for beginners)

(after the textbook by Afanasjeva, V)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state, which is situated on the British Isles. This state is also called Great Britain after the main island with the same name. The UK consists of four countries, which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

Эту информацию надо выучить выучить!

Geographical position of the UK. Географическое положение Соединенного королевства

The UK is an **island state**. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland (where Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are situated). The two islands are separated by **the Irish Sea**. **The UK** is washed by **the Atlantic Ocean** in the north and **the North Sea** in the east.

The UK is separated from the continent by **the English Channel** and **the Strait of Dover**. The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of English Channel. The nearest point to Europe is **Dover** which is only thirty-two miles from France. Dover is one of the most ancient ports. If you cross the English Channel by ferry you can see **the white chalk cliffs of Dover** and **Dover Castle**.



Dover Castle – Дуврский замок (фото автора)

Nationalities. Национальности

Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or the Scots, Welsh and Irish.

Languages. Языки

Everyone in Britain speaks English. But in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well. The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales. Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person.

The Scottish people speak Gaelic ['geɪlɪk] (гаэльский, язык шотландских кельтов).

Population. Население

More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. The biggest cities of England are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool (England); Edinburgh, Glasgow, (Scotland).

Nature. Природа

Foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and just farmlands especially in the south of the country. The open country is named Lowlands but it changes for hills called Highlands in the north of the country.

Climate. Климат

The climate in Great Britain is very mild. The winter temperature is between +3° and +7°. Snow does not cover the ground very long, except on the mountains. The summer temperature is between +15° and +18°. It often rains.

The English weather is very changeable. So when English people make plans for holidays they usually begin, "If the weather..."

State Symbol. Государственный символ

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

Упражнения к тексту «Great Britain»

Упражнение 1. *Read the text and complete the following sentences:*

1. ... is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles.
2. The capital of Great Britain is ...
3. The capital of Scotland is ...
4. The capital of Northern Ireland is ...
5. The capital of Wales is ...
6. Ireland and Great Britain are separated by ...
7. The UK is separated from the continent by ...
8. The UK is washed by... in the west.
9. The UK is washed by ... in the east.

Упражнение 2. *Complete the following sentences making the right choice.*

1. The Union Jack is ...
 1. the flag of the UK
 2. the flag of the USA
2. English is spoken ...
 1. all over Britain
 2. only in England
3. The UK is the official name of the country situated ...
 1. on the island which is called Great Britain
 2. on the British Isles
4. Edinburgh is the capital of ...
 1. Wales
 2. Scotland
5. The independent Irish Republic is situated ...
 1. in Northern Ireland
 2. on the smaller of the two biggest islands of the British Isles
6. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by ...
 1. the North Sea
 2. the Irish Sea
7. The nearest point to Europe is ...
 1. the Strait of Dover
 2. Dover
8. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in ...
 1. the north
 2. the west

Упражнение 3. *Fill in articles where necessary.*

(1) _____ United Kingdom is situated on (2) _____ British Isles which are separated from (3) _____ continent by (4) _____ English Channel and (5) _____ Strait of Dover. (6) _____ two main islands of (7) _____ British Isles are (8) _____ Great Britain and (9) _____ Ireland. (10) _____ England is situated in (11) _____ south of (12) _____ Great Britain and (13) _____ Scotland in its (14) _____ north. (15) _____ two big islands are separated by (16) _____ Irish Sea.

Упражнение 4. *Complete this text about Great Britain and learn it by heart.*

Use the words: mild, large, falls, rain, sightseeing, Western, Atlantic, temperature, pound, population, Highlands, English, London.

Great Britain is a (1) country, a kingdom in (2) Europe. It lies on several islands and has a (3) of about 57 mln people. Great Britain's capital is (4).... and the national currency is a (5) (6) is the language that people speak in the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very (7) There are a lot of (8) falling out all the year round. The wind brings rain from the (9) Ocean. Snow only (10) occasionally and doesn't stay for long except in the (11) of Scotland. The usual (12) in England and Wales are + 4°C in January and + 16°C in July and August.

A lot of tourists come to Great Britain every year to do some (13) in its big and small towns.

Упражнение 5. *Match the words in the two columns to say what these places are famous for. Make notes to remember.*

Example: London is famous for its places of interest.

The places of interest: *the Lake District, Hadrian's Wall, Stonehenge, Land's End, Cambridge and Oxford, Heathrow, Greenwich, Liverpool, Stratford-upon-Avon.*

Descriptions:

1. the biggest airport in England
2. a group of huge stones of pre-historic times
3. the fact it is the most westerly ['west(ə)lɪ] point in the country
4. the fact that it was built by Romans
5. its 12th century universities
6. its lakes and beautiful scenery
7. the fact that it is the home town of Beatles
8. the fact that it is Shakespeare's place of birth
9. Greenwich Observatory, the zero meridian of longitude passes through it.

Упражнение 6. *Answer the questions.*

1. What is the official name of Great Britain now?
2. What parts does the UK consist of and what are their capitals?
3. What is the national symbol (emblem) of England (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)?
4. What is the British flag called? Why?
5. What are the names of two main islands of the British Isles?
6. What separates Great Britain from the continent?
7. What do we call the narrowest part of the English Channel?
8. Why is the UK called an island state?
9. What do we call people who were born in Britain? In Scotland? In Wales? In Ireland?
10. Is English the only language people speak in the UK?
11. What is the Union Jack? What does the Union Jack look like and what does it symbolize?
12. What language is spoken in Scotland? In Wales? In Ireland?
13. How big is London compared with other cities?
14. How does the scenery change across the country?
15. What is the British climate like?
16. What is the English weather like?
17. What is Stratford-upon-Avon famous for?
18. What is Oxford famous for? Cambridge?
19. What is Liverpool famous for?
20. What is Lake district famous for?

Упражнение 7. *Match the country and its symbol.*

Countries of the UK: England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland

Symbols: Daffodil, Rose, Shamrock, Thistle



ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №70-71

Тема: США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство).

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о США и формирование навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

The Geographical Position of a Country, its Nature and Climate. Список английских слов

1. to occupy – занимать
2. to border on – граничить с
3. to be situated on/ in/ to – находиться на/к ...
4. to be situated **in** the south of... — находиться **на** юге от ...
5. to be situated **to** the west of... — находиться **к** западу от ...
6. to be located in/on – располагаться в/ на ...
7. to cover with — лежать, покрывать; расстилаться
8. to cover the territory of — занимает территорию ...
9. to lie in (to) – лежать на (к)
10. to lie in the north of... — лежать на севере ...
11. to lie to the east of... — лежать к востоку ...
12. to wash — омыwać
13. to be washed by — омываться (морем, океаном)
14. main — главный
15. to flow — течь (о реке)
16. to flow into (run into) — впадать
17. to differ from – отличаться от...
18. temperate, moderate – умеренный (о климате)
19. to stretch over — простираться
20. to stretch from ... to... — простирается от... до...
21. to separate — отделять
22. to be separated by — отделяться ...
23. densely (thinly) populated — густо населена (мало населена)
24. consist of — состоять из

25. in the east – на востоке
26. in the west – на западе
27. in the south – на юге
28. in the north – на севере
29. land – суша
30. island (on the island) – остров (на острове)
31. continent (on the continent) – континент (на континенте)

Russia. The Geographical Position, Nature and Climate
(краткая информация о России на английском языке)

1. Russia **occupies** about one seventh of the earth's surface.
2. Russia **borders on** China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the South.
3. Russia **is situated on** the Eurasia continent.
4. Russia **is located on** two continents: Europe and Asia.
5. Russia **covers** almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.
6. Tundra is a kind of frozen desert, which **lies** in the Arctic region.
7. Twelve seas **wash** the shores of Russia.
8. Russia **is washed by** 12 seas and 2 oceans.
9. The **main** Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena **flow** from south to north.
10. The Volga **flows into** the Caspian Sea.
11. The climate of Russia **differs from** one part to another.
12. The middle part of Russia has a **temperate** climate.
13. Russia **stretches over** a vast expanse of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.
14. The Ural Mountains **separate** Europe from Asia.
15. The European part of Russia is **densely populated**, but Siberia is **thinly populated**.
16. Russia **consists of** the two parts which **are separated by** the Ural mountains.

Задание. Составьте несколько предложений о любой стране.

The country is called ...

1. It is situated
2. It occupies
3. It lies..
4. It stretches from ... to
5. There are some differences...
6. It shares ... with
7. It consists of
8. It looks like

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №72-73

Тема: США (крупные города, достопримечательности).

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о США и формирование навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению

окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Places of Interest in London. Задания для начинающих

Задание 1. Прочитайте диалог на тему «Лондон и его достопримечательности». Выучите его наизусть.

I. Dialogue. London

— Can I ask you a few questions?

— Sure.

— Would you like to visit London?

— Of course, I would. I have never been there.

— Me too. What is London like?

— I know that London is very beautiful. It is a mixture of old and new buildings.

— Oh, how interesting! There are a lot of places of interest in London, aren't there?

— Yes, sure. What places would you like to see?

— Of course, Big Ben and Trafalgar Square. And you?

— I really don't know. Is London a big city?

— Yes, it is. It is very big like Moscow but it is different from Moscow.

— How very interesting! Can you tell me more about it....

<...> здесь расскажите о любой достопримечательности Лондона <...>

III. Text «Madam Tussaud's Museum»

Words to know:

1. waxworks museum — музей восковых фигур
2. wax models — восковые фигуры
3. the largest collection — самая большая коллекция
4. the Queen's family — королевская семья
5. famous people — известные люди
6. scientists and politicians — ученые и политики
7. film stars and pop singers — актеры и певцы

Madam Tussaud's museum is a famous waxworks museum. It has the largest collection of wax models in the world. There are models of famous people: film stars and pop singers, sportsmen, scientists and politicians. You can see members of Queen's family there too. It is Queen Elizabeth the Second, her husband Prince Philip and their children.

Задание 2. Расскажите диалог (задание 1) еще раз, дополнив его рассказом о музее Мадам Тюссо.

Задание 3. Переведите текст на английский язык.

Музей Мадам Тюссо — это один из известных музеев Лондона. В нем находится одна из самых больших в мире коллекций моделей из воска. В музее находятся фигуры известных людей: киноактеров, певцов, спортсменов и политиков. Еще в музее вы сможете увидеть королевскую семью: королеву Елизавету II, ее супруга принца Филиппа и их детей.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №72-73

Тема: Обычаи народов России и англоговорящих стран.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления об обычаях народов России и англоговорящих стран и формирование навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Moscow and St. Petersburg are the main Russian cities. Moscow is the capital of Russia. St. Petersburg used to be the capital of Russia under Peter the Great. **The towns of Golden Ring** such as Suzdal, Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Pereslavl Zalesky, Rostov, Sergiev Posad and others are also well-known all over the world. Below you will find the texts with some information which may help you to prepare for an English Exam.

Moscow, Saint Petersburg and the towns of Golden Ring (short texts, questions, exercises)
Cities and Towns. Список английских слов №2 (intermediate) СКОРО

Содержание:

1. Text about Moscow
2. Text about Saint Petersburg
3. The Towns of Golden Ring (text and exercises)
4. Questions

1. Moscow

Words for the text:

1. principal — главный
2. remain — оставаться
3. target — цель
4. seat — место нахождения

Moscow stands on the Moskva river. It was founded in the year of 1147 by Uriy Dolgoruky. It began to rise in the 14th century. Under Ivan the Great it became the **principal** city of Russia. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow **remained** the heart of Russia. That's why it became the main **target** of Napoleon's attack. Three quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation but it was completely restored later.

Nowadays Moscow is the largest city of Russia. It is its political, administrative, economic, industrial, educational and cultural centre. Moscow is the **seat** of the Russian Parliament (the Duma).

Moscow has become one of the largest city in the world. Its total area is about 2561 square kilometers (2016). By the way, the ancient Moscow occupied the territory of the present-day Kremlin.

2. Saint Petersburg

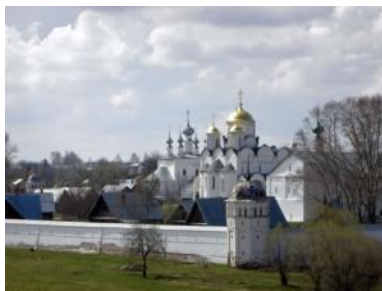


St. Petersburg is situated on the Neva River. The city lies on the islands. Canals and natural channels make St. Petersburg a city of waterways and bridges. It is an industrial city and the largest seaport.

Saint Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703 and was the capital of the Russian Empire for two centuries. It is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. Since its foundation it has played an important role in Russian history.

St. Petersburg is known as a city of culture. There are a lot of theatres, museums and historical buildings there. The most famous museums are the Hermitage and the Russian State Museum.

3. The Towns of Golden Ring



There are a lot of interesting towns and cities in Russia which are worth visiting. If you want to get acquainted with Russian culture you should visit old Russian towns. They are especially attractive by their cathedrals, churches and monasteries. It is Suzdal, Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Kostroma and others, known as towns of “Golden ring”. You can see a **photo of Suzdal on the right**.

* * *

Complete the gaps with the words:

tourist destination; at the height of the tourist season; churches, monasteries, convents; lack funds; prosper and flourish; renovated; scare tourists off; spires and onion domes; local residents; restricts; sustainable tourism

Nearly all old Russian cities and towns have a lot of historical monuments, such as (1). They are valuable symbols of old Russian culture and catch the eye with such particular details as ... (2). Some of them have become ruined by time and nearly have to be ... (3). But local authorities usually ... (4) and it (5) the possibilities for developing the town. The situation could be saved by making a city or a town ... (6) as tourism could provide good profits for ... (7), especially ... (8) when a lot of people are on holiday. Although ... (9) requires such facilities as good hotels, souvenir shops, coaches, well-trained guides, and other things, it is worth doing because it will make a city ... (10) as the present state of many of Russian old cities and towns may only ... (11).

Questions on the topic «Moscow, St. Petersburg and the Towns of Golden Ring»

1. What is the centre of the city?
2. What is the ceremonial centre of Moscow?
3. What is the residence of the Russian President?
4. What monuments would you recommend your foreign guests to see?
5. What Moscow theatres and art galleries are world –known?
6. What places of interest are most popular in St. Petersburg?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №74-75

Тема: Традиции народов России.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о традициях народов России и формирование навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и

работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Holidays and Traditions. Список английских слов №3

1. Kinds of holidays

1. holiday — 1. выходной день 2. праздник
2. festival — праздник
3. holidays – каникулы (мн.ч.)
4. day off – выходной
5. family holiday – семейный праздник
6. religious holiday – религиозный праздник
7. public holiday = national holiday = state holiday – государственный праздник
8. pagan holiday — языческий праздник

2. Main National and Religious (Pagan) Holidays

Guess the Russian names for the celebrations below:

1. New Year's Day
2. Hogmanay
3. St. Valentine's Day
4. Pancake Day = Shrove tide
5. Defender of Motherland Day (23 февраля — День защитника отечества)
6. Women's Day
7. St. Patrick's Day
8. Easter
9. April Fool's Day
10. May Day
11. Victory Day
12. Independence Day
13. Day of Knowledge
14. Teacher's Day
15. Thanksgiving Day
16. Guy Fawkes Night
17. Halloween
18. Christmas
19. Boxing Day

3. Main British Holidays

- The main holidays in Great Britain are **New Year's Day, Good Friday (Пятница на Страстной неделе), Easter Monday, Labour Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.**

- Public holidays are called Bank Holidays because on these days banks, most of shops and offices are closed.

- Besides public holidays the British people observe certain traditions on such days as **Pancake Day, Guy Fawkes' Night, St. Valentine's Day, April Fool's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Halloween** which are ordinary working days.

- **Christmas** is the main religious holiday in many countries. It is celebrated in Europe on the 25th of December, in Russia on the 7th of January. It is the day when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ, though the actual date of his birth is not known.
- **Boxing Day (UK)** is the next day after Christmas, when rich people give small presents in boxes to the servants, etc.
- **The New Year** is not as widely celebrated as Christmas in Britain. Some people ignore it completely and go to bed at usual time. Others, however, do celebrate it in one way or another. The most common way of celebration is a New Year Party.
- **Hogmanay** is the most popular holiday in Scotland, celebrated on the New Year's Eve.
- **Easter** is a very important festival in the Christian calendar. The Christians think that on the day of Easter Jesus Christ rose from dead. **The actual date of Easter changes every year.** The preparations for Easter really begin 40 days before Easter, on Shrove Tuesday. This marks the beginning of a period of fasting, called Lent.
- There are also local festivals all through the year. In spring village children dance round Maypole (Майское дерево). Maypole is an ancient emblem of the beginning of summer. In ancient times it was a pagan spring festival. A tall pole decorated with flowers, maypole, was erected to which ribbons were attached and held by the dancers.
- **Guy Fawkes Night (UK)** is on November, 5. Guy Fawkes Night goes back to the days of King James I who was very unpopular as a protestant. So some of the Catholics made an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament. The man who was to explode the building was Guy Fawkes. But he was discovered, arrested and hanged. Since that time people burn a straw dummy of Guy Fawkes on a bonfire on the 5th of November.

4. Main American Holidays

- National festivals in the USA are **New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day and Memorial Day.**
- **New Year's Day** is a national holiday, people make promises, for example, to give up smoking, to change their life. It is not so important as in Russia, very small presents are given.
- **New Year Resolution** is a promise which many people make before New Year. Usually they want to improve their behavior and to give up bad habits.
- **Valentine's Day** is on February, 14. It is not a national holiday, but the holiday of love and friendship. It is one of the most loved holidays. There are romantic cards and gifts for those who are in love. The most popular wish: "Be my Valentine!" There are also cards for wives, husbands, mothers, fathers, and even grandparents.
- **St. Patrick's Day** is on March, 17. It was a religious holiday. Now everybody wears green this day. Former Irish holiday (the Irish believed that St. Patrick freed Ireland from snakes.) Day of fun and parades.
- **April Fool's Day** is on April, 1. No one is sure how April's Fool day got started. Most countries seem to have a day when people play tricks on each other. Children specially like these days. Some people think that trick days begin in India. People there celebrate a spring holiday called Holi. A favourite trick on Holi is to fill a bamboo pipe with coloured powder and blow the powder at people. Sometimes children fill the pipe with water and squirt each other.
- **Mother's Day, Father's Day** are the days when the Americans thank their parents, give them flowers and presents. In the UK there is only *Mother's Sunday*.
- **Good Friday** is the Friday before Easter (страстная пятница). On that day people eat hot cross buns.
- **Easter Sunday, Easter Monday.** The symbol of the holiday is Easter Bunny who brings the eggs. The traditional presents coloured eggs and chocolate eggs.
- **Memorial Day** is the last day in May. It is a national holiday (since 1917) to remember the soldiers killed in battles.
- **Independence Day** is on July, 4. This day the USA became independent from the United Kingdom in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was accepted.
- **Labour Day** is the day to honor all the workers.

- **Columbus Day** is on October, 12, 1492 Columbus discovered America. Now it is celebrated on the second Monday in October.
- **Thanksgiving Day** is on the 4th Thursday in November. It is a national holiday, family holiday. The first Europeans on American land wanted to thank God and the Native Americans for their help during their first winter which was cold and hungry. Traditional food is turkey, mashed potatoes, pumpkin pies. The original celebration was held in 1621 after the first harvest in New England.
- **Halloween** is on October, 31. It is not a national holiday. Children make costumes and go from house to house. They say “Trick or treat”. People give them tasty things.
- **Christmas** is a national and religious holiday which is celebrated on December, 25. Santa Claus visits children and puts their presents into their stockings.

Holidays and Traditions. Задания

Задание 1. *Describe any holiday. Your partner will guess.*

Задание 2. *Answer the questions:*

- 1) What American holidays do you know?
- 2) What British holidays do you know?
- 3) What holidays are celebrated both in Russia and the USA / Great Britain?
- 4) What is your favourite Russian holiday?
- 5) What is more important for you: a day off or a celebration?
- 6) How is Christmas celebrated in Great Britain and in Russia?

Remember the holidays that are celebrated throughout the world:

1. New Year's Day
2. St. Valentine's Day
3. April Fool's Day
4. Christmas
5. Easter

Задание 3. *Complete the text about Russian holidays.*

Another Russian _____ is Maslenitsa. It used to be a _____ holiday. Now it becomes a _____ to celebrate it. This holiday is loved by everybody. People celebrate it at the _____ of February or at the beginning of March. It lasts for a week. During this holiday people _____ the winter _____ and greet spring. In old times people usually cooked _____, had fires, burnt scarecrows of winter, sang songs and danced. _____, which are round and hot, symbolize the Sun. Now it is a merry holiday when people dance, sing songs and cook pancakes. Usually this holiday is _____ in parks.

The most important _____ holidays are Christmas and Easter. In Russia Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January but in Europe and in the USA on the 25th of December. On that day Christians celebrate the birth of _____, though the actual date of his birth is not known.

The tradition to decorate Christmas tree came from Germany. In Russia this tradition was _____ by Peter the Great. It is a custom to decorate Christmas tree with candles, coloured lights and balls. The _____ Christmas colours are red and green. The traditional Christmas food is a roast turkey with vegetables and a Christmas pudding.

Answer the questions:

1. What holidays does your family celebrate?
2. What is your favourite holiday?
3. Does your family have any special New Year traditions?
4. Do you cook and eat any special holiday meals?
5. Do you celebrate any religious holidays?
6. Have you ever tried to celebrate any foreign holidays?
7. What is the main holiday in our country? In Great Britain? In the USA?
8. What holidays are celebrated throughout the world?
9. Are there any differences in the celebrations and customs of New Year in European countries?

Text «To Celebrate or Not to Celebrate?»

Read three opinions on the matter of celebrations.

Phil's opinion about celebrations: I don't like any celebrations especially Christmas. It is getting more and more commercialized: some people spend lots of money on gifts, while others make lots of money selling gifts. My parents think that it is an old tradition. But I don't understand the use of celebrating a holiday only because it is tradition. We can choose more interesting activities for holidays instead of sitting at the table with relations and discussing boring family problems. For me there is nothing like playing sports.

Sindy's opinion about celebrations: Celebrating? I've never thought about it. For me any holiday is just a day off. I don't know if it is important for me what Guy Fawkes did or what evil spirits used to do. I don't plan what to do. A day comes and my activities begin. There's only one celebration that matters, it's my birthday.

Helen's opinion about celebrations: Celebrating is my joy. I like this perfect atmosphere. It takes time to make all the arrangements. But my favourite celebration is worth many efforts. The best moment is when the guests arrive. They are the people I love best. I greet them. They come to share the joy of the day. Their gifts make me think of the day again and again.

Answer the questions:

1. What makes Phil dislike Xmas?
2. What do his parents think about celebrations?
3. What does he suggest instead of celebrating?
4. What kind of person is Sindy, in your opinion?
5. What kind of person is Helen, in your opinion?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №76-77

Тема: Традиции народов англоговорящих стран.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о традициях народов англоговорящих стран и формирование навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Holidays and Traditions in English-Speaking Countries (Праздники и традиции в англоговорящих странах)

1. There are a lot of holidays in USA, such as New Year's Eve, Valentine's Day, Easter, May Day, Halloween, etc.

Существует много праздников в Соединенных Штатах, такие как Новый год, День Святого Валентина, Пасха, Майский день, Хэллоуин и др.

2. Christmas is the most important public holiday in the US, and takes place on December 25th. Рождество — самый важный общественный праздник в Соединенных Штатах, он отмечается 25 декабря.

3. People traditionally buy presents for their friends and family for Christmas.

Люди традиционно покупают подарки своим друзьям и семье на Рождество.

4. Before Christmas the shops are very busy. Many shops decorate their buildings with lights, Christmas trees. До Рождества магазины очень оживленные. Многие магазины украшают свои здания огнями, рождественскими елками.

5. People also send Christmas cards to their friends to say Merry Christmas. Christmas cards usually have pictures with Christmas trees, snowmen, Santa Claus.

Люди также посылают рождественские открытки своим друзьям, чтобы пожелать веселого Рождества. На рождественских открытках обычно картинки рождественских елок, снеговиков, Санта Клауса.

6. Many people decorate their homes for Christmas. Most people buy Christmas trees. They put small lights and decorations on them.

Многие люди украшают свои дома на Рождество. Большинство людей покупают рождественские елки.

7. In the US some people put small lights along the edges of their windows, the roof, and the main door of their houses.

В Соединенных Штатах люди вешают маленькие огоньки по краям их окон, на крыше и на парадном входе в дом.

8. Some people in US decorate their front doors with a wreath, a circle made of green leaves. Некоторые люди в Соединенных Штатах украшают свои парадные двери круглым венком, сделанным из зеленых листьев.

9. In the US, people eat Christmas cookies, special cookies that are baked at home. Traditional British food includes Christmas cake.

В Соединенных Штатах люди едят особое рождественское печенье, приготовленное дома. Традиционная британская еда включает рождественский пирог.

10. Children get very excited on Christmas Eve because they believe that Santa Claus will come down the chimney of their house in the night and put presents in the Christmas stocking Дети очень взволнованы в канун Рождества, потому что они верят, что Санта Клаус придет через трубу их дома ночью и оставит подарки в рождественском чулке

11. Christmas Day is a public holiday and people spend the day with their families.

Рождество — общественный праздник, и люди проводят день со своими семьями.

12. After Christmas Day in the US, many stores have special sales (a period of time when goods can be bought cheaper).

После Рождества в США многие магазины осуществляют специальные распродажи (период, когда товары могут быть куплены дешевле).

13. A lot of sports are played on Boxing Day, and many people watch sports on television.

Много спортивных соревнований происходит в этот день, и многие люди смотрят их по телевизору.

20. Twelfth Night is twelve days after Christmas, and it is the day when people take down their decorations and remove their Christmas trees.

Двенадцатая Ночь — это двенадцать дней после Рождества, и это день, когда люди снимают декорации и убирают рождественские елки.

1. There are a lot of international holidays, such as New Year's Eve, Valentine's Day, Easter, May Day, Christmas, etc. Существует много международных праздников, таких как Канун Нового года, День Святого Валентина, Майский День, Рождество.

2. The main Russian national holidays are New Year's Eve, Christmas, Russian Army Day, Women's Day, Easter, May Day, Victory Day, Independence Day and some others.

Главные российские национальные праздники — Новый год, Рождество, День Российской Армии, Женский день, Пасха, 1 мая, День Победы, День независимости и некоторые другие.

3. My favourite holiday is New Year's Eve.

Мой любимый праздник — канун Нового года.

4. As a rule, it is celebrated at home with relatives, sometimes, some friends' parties are organized on the New Year's Eve.

Как правило, он празднуется дома с родственниками, иногда организуются вечеринки друзей в канун Нового года.

5. People traditionally buy presents for their friends and families.

Люди традиционно покупают подарки для друзей и семьи.

6. As to me, I like to celebrate this holiday together with my family.

Что касается меня, я люблю праздновать этот праздник вместе с моей семьей.

7. Long before the holiday I prepare presents for each member of our family.

Задолго до праздника я готовлю подарки для каждого члена семьи.

8. Some of them are bought by me in the shops, but they are not expensive.

Некоторые покупаю в магазине, но они не дорогие.

10. It is a real pleasure for me to give these presents on New Year's Eve.

Мне доставляет истинное удовольствие дарить эти подарки в канун Нового года.

11. I like to decorate New Year Tree with small bright lights and different other things.

Я люблю украшать елку маленькими яркими огнями и разными другими украшениями.

12. I also help my mother with cooking the food for New Year dinner.

Я также помогаю моей маме готовить еду к новогоднему ужину.

13. When midnight comes everybody says to each other: "Happy New Year".

Когда приходит полночь, все говорят друг другу: «Счастливого Нового года!»

14. We usually watch TV, because there are a lot of interesting programs on TV.

Мы обычно смотрим телевизор, потому что там много интересных программ.

16. Sometimes we even sing and dance. Иногда мы даже поем и танцуем.

17. We go to bed late at night. Мы ложимся поздно спать.

19. And everybody promises to start a better life from the beginning of the year.

И каждый обещает начать лучшую жизнь с начала года.

20. All the year round I am waiting for this holiday. Весь год я жду этого праздника.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №78-79

Тема: Поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о традициях народов англоговорящих стран и формирование навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Read the text and translate

So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words tradition and custom means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. From Scotland to

Cornwall, Britain is full of them. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.

The full English breakfast. The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.

Afternoon tea. One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, muffins and biscuits.

Pancake Day. Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from house to house asking for a pancake. “Pancake races” are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.

The Guy Fawkes Night is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.

Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present... It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in Britain. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. A few years after, nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.

Выполнение после текстовых заданий

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations

От поколения к поколению, знамениты во всем мире, веселый, странный, интересный, традиция, завтрак, по всей стране, Первая мировая война, грибы, легкие закуски, традиционные угощения к чаю, 40-дневный Великий пост, ходить от дома к дому, сковорода, подбрасывать блины, мастерить костер, заложить бомбу, Парламент, большая ёлка, убрать украшения, спускаться по дымоходу, жареная индейка, морковь.

2. Quote the sentences in which these word combinations are used in the text

British customs, a substantial breakfast, usually consists of, a light dessert, traditionally served, with milk, of the 40 days, with frying pans, on 5th November, bonfires, to the Tower of London, German tradition, get their presents, the most important meal.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Pumpkins, trick-or-treating, Christmas tree, ghosts, Christmas, witches, Hallowe'en, presents (2), funny, goblins, decorated, lanterns



1.

- Hello, Alex!
 - Hi, Ann! Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?
 - Oh, I was at my relatives'.
- We celebrated ¹. It was wonderful!

We ² the house and the ³. I love this tradition. I bought ⁴ for my relatives and I got a lot of nice ⁵.

- You're lucky. Did you go out anywhere?
- Yes, we also visited some of their friends.
- Do you plan to go there next ⁶?



- Yes, I'd love to.

2. Hello, Nadia! What are your plans for October 31st?

• Hi, Pete! Don't you know we are celebrating ¹? It's an old English tradition and we also like it.

• Yes, I heard something about it, but I never took part in it. Could you tell me about it?

• Sure! Listen. On that day many homes are decorated and lit by ² made from ³ that have been hollowed out.

- Really? That's interesting. Go on, please.
- We dress up as ⁴, ...⁵ and ⁶ and go ⁷ to neighbours.
- But why?
- Well, it's an old tradition. Besides, it's rather ...⁸.

1. 1) Christmas, 2) decorated, 3) Christmas tree, 4) presents, 5) presents, 6) Christmas)

2. 1) Hallowe'en, 2) lanterns, 3) pumpkins, 4) goblins, 5) ghosts, 6) witches, 7) trick-or-treating, 8) funny

Обобщение знаний по теме "Traditions and customs of Great Britain"

Find 10 hidden words

u	t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n
n	a	t	i	o	n	a	l	i	c
c	f	e	s	t	i	v	a	l	e
o	c	h	o	l	i	d	a	y	l
u	p	u	t	n	y	s	o	m	e
n	e	w	s	u	t	u	n	e	b
t	e	e	p	t	r	y	n	o	r
r	t	e	a	l	o	k	g	e	a
y	s	t	o	p	d	m	e	u	t
q	u	e	e	n	o	d	a	y	e

традиция
королева
праздновать
чай
национальный
фестиваль
праздник
индейка
обычай
страна

Read the text and put the missing word from give below.

Christmas in Different Parts of the United Kingdom

In the north of England up to the middle of the 20th century, it (1) _____ common to find a dish of "Mugga" on the Christmas Eve table. This (2) _____ a kind of wheat porridge, sweetened with honey, which (3) _____ before the main meal, and also throughout Advent, which is the month leading up to Christmas. It (4) _____ a remnant left over from Viking times. But it (5) _____ up in similar forms all over Europe. In Poland for example they (6) _____ "Kuia" which is a cereal dish made from wheat, fermented overnight in milk, sweetened with honey and spiced. In Scotland they (7) _____ "Athol Brose" which is made from oats. It also has whisky in it and (8) _____ as a drink!

1. A. is B. are
C. was D. had been
2. A. is B. are

- C. was D. had been
 3. A. ate B. eat
 C. eats D. was eaten
 4. A. has been B. was
 C. is D. are
 5. A. turned B. was turned
 C. turn D. turns
 6. A. has B. have
 C. had D. have had
 7. A. have B. has
 C. had D. have had
 8. A. is served B. was served
 C. serves D. served

HABBITS AND WAYS

Text 1

Holidays and customs

Imagine you are in a medium-sized English town. It is Saturday morning in April and the market place is full of noise. You hear the sound of music, at least one accordion, a drum, tin whistle and fiddle. As you come closer you see an interesting site. There are some men dressed in white clothes but decorated in the strangest way with bright ribbons, flowers and small bells. They dance, leaping into the air, stamping their feet, and perform the most complicated pattern of movements. They perform a Morris Dance and what they are doing is anything up to eight hundred years old.

Now you are at the seaside. It is the end of July and the school holidays have just begun. There is a strange little red and white striped tent, and sitting in front of it on the sand, a whole crowd of little children laughing and shouting. They are watching a puppet theatre, **Punch and Judy**. Mr. Punch in his bright red clothes is, as usual, hitting Judy over the head with a stick, while **Toby**, the dog, patiently watches.

These are just two examples of customs which, despite television and other social changes, are alive and well in England. There are many, many more, some of them are local that they are known in the villages where they take place. Many villages have Maypoles which are decorated in early summer and around which children dance.

In the matter of holidays the British are less well-off than other Europeans. Most people have only three weeks paid holiday per year, and the bank holidays put Britain at the bottom of the list of Common Market countries as far as public holidays are concerned. British “**bank holidays**” are **New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Summer Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day**. Only when the UK joined the E.E.C. did New Year's Day become a public holiday. **The patron saints** days are not celebrated with a holiday. They are **St. David's Day** (March 1st) in Wales, **St. George's Day** (April 23rd) in England and **St. Andrew's Day** (November 30th) in Scotland. Only Ireland, both North and South, has a holiday on **St. Patrick's Day** (March 17th).

Punch and Judy «Панч и Джуди» (традиционное уличное кукольное представление наподобие русского Петрушки; его главные действующие лица: горбун Панч с крючковатым носом – воплощение оптимизма, и Джуди – его жена, неряшливая и нескладная).

Toby Тоби (кличка собаки одного из главных действующих лиц в представлении «Панч и Джуди»)

Bank holiday официальный выходной день (общий день отдыха, помимо воскресенья)

Good Friday Великая пятница

Easter Monday первый понедельник после Пасхи

May Day день первого мая

Spring Bank Holiday весенний день отдыха (в мае или начале июня)

Summer Bank Holiday летний день отдыха (в августе или сентябре)

Christmas Day Рождество (25 декабря)

Boxing Day день рождественских подарков (26 декабря)

The patron saints days дни святых, считающихся покровителями той или иной части Великобритании

St. David's Day день св. Дэвида (национальный день Уэльса, 1 марта)

St. George's Day день св. Георгия (национальный день Англии, 23 апреля)

St. Andrew's Day день св. Андрея (национальный праздник Шотландии, 30 ноября)

St. Patrick's Day день св. Патрика (национальный праздник Северной Ирландии, 17 марта)

1. COMPREHENSION

1. **Read the text. Are these statements true or false? If false, rewrite them with the correct information.**

1. The market place is full of the sound of music, at least one accordion, a piano, a bagpipe and fiddle. _____

2. A Morris Dance is a very popular modern dance. _____

3. The traditional heroes in a British puppet theatre are Punch, his wife Judy and their dog Toby. _____

1. Mr. Punch in his white clothes is as usual cooking dinner for his wife and dog. _____

1. Television has killed traditional English customs. _____

1. New Year's Day has always been a public holiday in Britain. _____

Key: 1 c, 2 e, 3 a, 4 f, 5 b, 6 d

1. VOCABULARY

Match the words similar in meaning:

1. medium a) difficult

2. fiddle b) rich

3. complicated c) average

4. leap d) act

5. well-off e) violin

6. perform f) jump

III WRITING

A personal letter. You are in Great Britain. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her about the customs or holidays of people in Great Britain.

1. **Think about any British custom you know about. Note down 5 words about it. Use them in your letter.**

2. **Use this plan to help you write.**

Greeting: Dear + name: friendly and informal.

Paragraph 1: Why are you writing? What is the letter about? What is your opinion of the custom or holiday? Two sentences.

Paragraph 2: What can you see, hear, smell, taste? Describe the best/worse thing about this custom or holiday. Say what you think about it. Three sentences.

Paragraph 3: When and where is this custom or holiday observed? How do you spend the morning, afternoon, evening? What is the most/Least interesting thing you have seen or done? Would you like this custom or holiday to be celebrated in our country? Why/ why not? Three sentences.

Paragraph 4: Closing remark. Will you write again? Do you want our friend to write back?
Two sentences.

Sign off: Will you see your friend soon? Keep it friendly and informal.

TEXT 2

Ghost and Witches

Hallowe'en means “holy evening”, and takes place on 31st October. Although it is a much more important festival in the United States than in Britain, it is celebrated by many people in the UK. It is particularly connected with witches and ghosts.

At parties people dress up in strange costumes and pretend they are witches. They cut horrible faces in potatoes and other vegetables and put a candle inside, which shines through the eyes. People may play difficult games such as trying to eat an apple from a bucket of water without using their hands.

In recent years children dressed in white sheets knock on doors at Hallowe'en and ask if you would like a “**trick**” or a “**treat**”. If you give them something nice, a “treat”, they go away. However, if you don't, they play “a trick” on you, such as making a lot of noise or spilling flour on your front doorstep.

Hallowe'en канун дня всех святых, 31 октября (в некоторых местах сохраняется традиция ходить с фонарями, сделанными из тыквы, картофеля, турнепса и других овощей со вставленной в них свечкой)

“**trick**” or “**treat**” проказа или угощение

1. COMPREHENSION

1. Answer these questions:

1. When does Hallowe'en take place?
2. Is this holiday more important in the UK or in the USA?
3. What do people prepare for this holiday?
4. How do children dress for the holiday?
5. What is a usual “trick” they might play on you?

2. Are the following statements true or false? If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Once people believed that ghosts could be seen the night of 31 October.
2. Halloween is more popular in the UK than in the USA.
3. People are very serious on Halloween and never have parties.
4. Children are not allowed to dress up for the night.
5. Children make a lot of noise or spill flour on front doorsteps if they are treated well.

II. VOCABULARY

Match the words and their definitions:

1. Holy a) having happened a short time ago
 2. Recent b) connected with God or with religion; very special and sacred
 3. Trick c) very unpleasant, terrible
 4. Treat d) something that you do to deceive somebody in order to make him/her stupid or to cheat him/her
 1. Horrible e) to act or to behave towards sb/sth in particular way
- Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 e, 5 c

TEXT 3

Christmas



If you want to catch a train on the 24th of December you may have difficulty in finding a seat. This is the day when many people are travelling home to be with their families on Christmas Day, 25th of December. For most British families, this is the most important festival of the year, it combines the Christian celebration of the birth of Christ with the traditional festivities of winter.

On the Sunday before Christmas many churches hold a carol service where special hymns are sung. Sometimes carol-singers can be heard on the streets as they collect money for charity. Most families decorate their houses with brightly-coloured paper or holly, and they usually have a Christmas tree in the corner of the front room, glittering with coloured lights and decorations.

There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but perhaps the most important one is the giving of presents. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them under the Christmas tree to be found on Christmas morning. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their beds on Christmas Eve, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and bring them small presents, fruit and nuts. They are usually not disappointed! At some time on Christmas Day the family will sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding. They will probably pull a cracker with another member of the family. It will make a loud crack and a coloured hat, a small toy and a joke will fall out!

Later in the afternoon they may watch the Queen on TV as she delivers her traditional Christmas message to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. If they have room for even more food they may enjoy a piece of Christmas cake or eat a hot mince pie. The 26th of December is also a public holiday, Boxing Day, and this is the time to visit friends and relatives or watch football.

Carol – кэрол (рождественская песня религиозного содержания, славящая рождение Христа)

Charity – благотворительность

Holly – остролист (вечнозеленое растение с красными ягодами)

Christmas pudding – рождественский пудинг (с изюмом, цукатами и пряностями)

Mince pie – сладкий пирожок (круглый со сладкой начинкой)

1. **Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false one.**

1. It is difficult to find a seat in a train on 24th of December.
2. Christmas Day is a family holiday.
3. No charity is done at Christmas time.
4. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their beds on Christmas Eve hoping that Father Christmas will take them.
5. On Christmas Day the Queen and the royal family visit thousands of people and bring them small presents.

1. **Match the words with their definitions.**

1. carol a) money or gifts given to help people who are poor, sick, etc.
2. gift b) a religious song of joy and praise sung at Christmas
3. hymn c) a small tree with dark green sharp leaves and red berries, or the leaves and berries of this tree used as a decoration at Christmas
4. charity d) a song of praise, especially to God, usually one of the religious songs of the Christian church
5. holly e) something that you give someone on a special occasion or to thank them

CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

The Russian love for holidays is known the world over. We adore holidays, indeed. But who does not? Perhaps our love for holidays is special for its indiscrimination – anything goes, just give us a chance to break the daily working routine and indulge into the surfeits of merry-making, eating and drinking. Of course, every holiday is good in its own way and we are not indifferent to their meaning and ritual side. Yet, it is not rare in this country that holidays vary both their attributes and meaning.



mixture of new and old, private. National holidays reflect traditions were combined with connected to the seasons and mixed with those introduced

Thus, Russian holidays present a religious and secular, professional and multicolored Russian history. Christian pagan ones and therefore strongly agricultural cycle. Church holidays were during the communist regime. And we do not mind: every holiday deserves celebration. When a national holiday falls on a weekend day people enjoy additional day-off because it is considered to be unfair to miss either a holiday or a weekend.

January 1 - The New Year



The New Year is the first in calendar and in popularity. It will be true to say that now the New Year is a greater holiday than Christmas in Russia. Long before December 31 sparkling fir trees appear in the streets, shops, offices and houses, bringing the joy of festive preparations and hope for happy miracles in the coming New Year. It is time to make wishes and presents to all friends and relatives. Children are looking forward for Father Frost (actually he is Grandfather Frost - Ded Moroz in Russian) and his granddaughter Snow Maiden (Snegurochka) to arrive at night and leave presents under the fir-tree. The grown-ups traditionally stay up for the whole night, making merry with friends and relatives.

The New Year celebrations slip to Christmas festivities and go on till January 8 - all these days from December 31 to January 8 are official days off now.

The celebrations start at about 11 pm, when the family is seated at the festive dinner. Shortly before 12 pm they toast “for the old year”, remembering and paying tribute to the good things it brought about. It is a custom in Russia to listen to the speech of the head of state broadcasted over TV and radio. The President traditionally summarizes the achievements of the past year and wishes Happy New Year to the citizens of Russia.

After the speech, at midnight sharp, the country listens to the Kremlin chimes, which signalize the beginning of the New Year. The chimes are followed by the country’s hymn.

During these exciting minutes all are drinking Champaign and wish each other Happy New Year. Afterwards lots of people like to go outdoors to let off all sorts of fireworks and bangers, and lit Bengal lights. Festive performances with songs, dances and games are held at the central squares of cities and towns.

As for lovers of peace and silence, their day will come to, when after the uproarious New Year’s night the streets turn unusually quiet and calm for a few days, even in megalopolises like Moscow.

New Year Popular Beliefs

There is a whole range of beliefs concerning the celebrations of the New Year. The most famous saying asserts: “As you meet the New Year, so will you spend it”. Thus everyone does one’s best to celebrate this decisive holiday merrily and in the hearty company of friends and family.

They also say, that one must “leave all the debts to the old year”, i.e. return the debts before the beginning of the coming year. On the New Year’s Night one ought to be wearing brand new clothes, which at the best should be of the “lucky colours” of the year to come.

One of the most significant and breath-taking elements of the New Year's Night is making wishes. They believe that the utmost wishes made on the New Year's Night will surely fulfill in the New Year. There is a unique method of making wishes that gives almost a hundred percent fulfillment guarantee: while the chimes are striking twelve, one should write the wish on a sheet of paper, burn it on a candle, mix the ashes in his/her glass of Champaign and drink it before the chimes cease striking.

January

7

-

Christmas

Russian Christmas comes two weeks later than in other countries, on January 7. This difference is due to the Orthodox Church that follows the Julian (old style) calendar. However, our 'spacious soul' cannot but feel with the rest of the world celebrating this fairy holiday on December

Christmas came to Russia in X century to substitute for pagan festivities of the winter solstice. Traditionally, people celebrated the Christmas Eve (January 6) with their families. The next day, however, carousing and merrymaking started, including masqueraded visits to neighbors with song singing, round-dancing and playing traditional games. Russian Christmas is rich with beautiful traditions. One of them is called Kolyadki. At Christmas night young people put on fancy dresses, gather in a noisy crowd and go in every house on their way, singing carols and merry songs. Hosts of the houses thank singers with all the kinds of sweet stuff like candies, chocolates and pastry. Among other Christmas traditions are wishes of wealth and happiness for everybody and snowball games.

It was a custom for young ladies to tell fortune on these days; lots of fortunetelling methods have kept till days - yet they are not so widely used, of course. In Soviet times they abolished Christmas as an official holiday. In spite of that, it was still secretly celebrated by many people.



January 14 - The Old New Year's Day

Discrepancy between church calendars leads to the fact that January 14th corresponds to January 1 in the Julian calendar. And for those people who celebrate Christmas on 7 of January it is logical to meet the New Year seven days later. Others prefer not to lose a good chance to welcome the New Year twice.

Old New Year's Fortune-Telling and Carol-Singing

The most popular customs of Christmastide, which coincides with the Old New Year, are fortune-telling and kolyadki (carol-singing). Divination is special on the Old New Year's Eve. Almost everybody did it in olden days: the elderly people wanted to know about life, girls and boys about their intended, mothers about health and fortune of their children, and thrifty managers about business success.

The most common divination about future life was the one with spoons: the spoons are left on the table when everyone goes to bed. Everyone remembers his spoon and in the morning finds out how it lies: if it is just the way you put it before, everything will be fine, but if the spoon has somehow turned upside down, you should take care of your health and guard yourself against troubles.

One of the Old New Year's divinations about getting married is to overhear conversations at somebody's doors: if a girl hears "go" she will soon be married, and if it happens to be "sit", she will have to wait longer for her intended to arrive.

Actually, there were a great number of divination ways and methods, yet the majority of them have been forgotten.

February 23 - Man's

February 23 is celebrated all over Russia as the Defender's Day. Now a public holiday, it was first established in 1922 as the Red Army named Day of the Soviet Army and the Navy. Nowadays, however, it has gained a



Day

over Russia as the Homeland public holiday, it was first established Day and from 1949 to 1993 it was Army and the Navy. Nowadays, more general sense of the "Man's Day", as a just match for the Women's Day following it on the calendar.

Daddies, granddaddies, brothers, boyfriends, husbands and sons (i.e. all possible defenders) and, certainly, those who have served or are serving the army, get their share of greetings and presents on this remarkable day.

March 8th - International Women's Day

Russian women adore this holiday, when attention and care of men is guaranteed. On this day, it is traditional for men of all ages to give presents and flowers to women. Particular attention is paid to women inside their families.

Russian women hardly ever recollect that this holiday originated as a day of rebellion of women struggling to equal their rights with the men's ones.

At a second International Socialist Women's Conference organized in Copenhagen in 1910 Klara Zetkin, a champion of women's rights, proposed to fix 'a day of the struggle for women's rights', i.e. for equal opportunities.

As years went by, the holiday lost its original purpose and meaning, though in many countries it is the time for the feminists' rallies and the day of the struggle against the opposite sex.

In Russia, on the contrary, it is a day of affection and concord between the sexes. In a way, it is similar to such holidays as Valentine's Day and Mother's Day. It is a lovely holiday celebrating the beauty of women blossoming and nature awaking in spring.

Russian Orthodox Easter (Paskha)

Paskha is the highest celebration of the Orthodox Church. At midnight the church service starts.

It is a good time for visiting friends and relatives. People greet each other with words "Christ is risen" and "Indeed risen..." and treat each other with brightly colored boiled eggs, a symbol of Easter. The holiday table is served with such specialties as paskha (rich mixture of sweetened curds, butter and raisins) and kulich (Easter sweet bread). The Paskha is traditionally pyramid-shaped which is symbolic of Christ's tomb.

The Russian Easter egg tradition dates back to pre-Christian times when people saw eggs as fertility symbols and as devices of protection. Eggs represented renewal or new life. When Russian Orthodoxy was adopted, eggs took on Christian symbolism. One example of this is how red eggs symbolize the blood of Christ. The color red has strong symbolism in Russian culture.

Eggs may be cracked with nails as a reminder of Christ's suffering on the cross. Additionally, one egg may be cut into pieces—one piece for each family member at the Easter table to eat. Why do you have Easter eggs at Easter? Very simply, Christians have eggs at Easter because pagans used to celebrate the coming of spring with eggs (which were a sign of new life and rebirth). When Christianity spread and conquered pagan cultures, the old customs got absorbed into the new religion.

May 1 - Mayday

The Mayday holiday on the 1st of May started to be regularly celebrated in Russia since 1890. Until recently this holiday was called the International Solidarity Day of Workers and was one of the major Soviet holidays, widely celebrated by people all over the country with Mayday parades with bright banners, balloons and spring flowers. During the Soviet rule demonstrations of workers and even military parades were held on the 1st of May on the Red Square, Moscow. On the second day of the holiday mayovkas – alfresco public merrymaking -



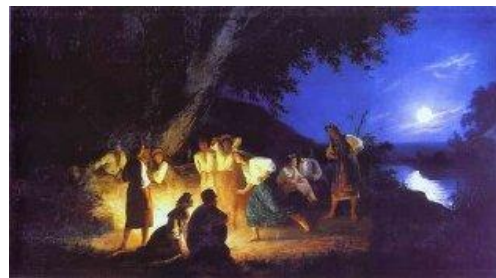
traditionally took place. In the 1990s the holiday lost its ideological meaning in Russia and in 1992 it was renamed into the Holiday of Spring and Work.

May 9 - Victory Day

The 9th on May is a very significant nationwide holiday of the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. Honouring the memory of soldiers who rescued the world from fascism, the Russians solemnly celebrate this holiday starting from 1945. However, it was declared an official day off not before 1965. In the course of time the celebrating ceremonies of the Victory Day have somewhat changed: the military parades, which were held annually before, are nowadays arranged only in the good round figure years; and there are no longer the earlier indispensable demonstrations of workers held on the 9th of May.



Still, the holiday keeps up its meaning, commemorating the millions of people fallen in World War II. There are both joyful and mournful moments in this holiday: meetings of veterans, laying wreaths to the monuments of Glory and beds of honour, the minute of silence, and the night salute in celebration of the victory over fascism.



June 12 - Independence Day

The Independence Day of Russia or the Day of Russia is one of the "youngest" public holidays in this country. On the 12th of June 1990 in the course of sovereignization of the republics of the USSR the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of RSFSR adopted the Declaration of the state sovereignty of Russia. In 1994 this day was declared as the national holiday. Officially it is the most important modern public holiday in the country, but for most of the Russians it remains just a formality.



July 7 - Ivan Kupala

This holiday is equivalent to the Holiday of St. John the Baptist and relates to water. To celebrate this day young people gathered near river and ponds, sang songs and danced. Mass baths were taken in that day. In the evenings fires were burned and young people tried to jump over the fires holding each-others' hands. If after the jump hands were still together, it meant a sign of close wedding. People went deep into the forests in pairs and alone to find a fern flower, said to blossom at Ivan Kupala night only and to fulfill wishes.

According to an old belief, Ivan Kupala personifies the blossoming of powers of nature. The rites are based on worshipping water and the sun. From times immemorial it was customary to make ritual bonfires on banks of rivers and lakes on the Eve of Ivan Kupala.

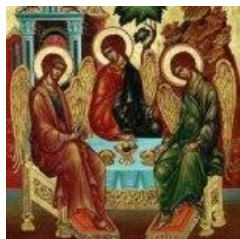
Purifying bonfires were the major peculiarity of Kupala Eve. They danced around bonfires, of course, to the accompaniment of live music. Young folks would throw wreaths over the bonfires and jump over them. Those who jumped higher were believed to live happier in future. In some places peasants even made their cattle go through this fire to protect it from pestilence. Mothers burned their ill children's underwear to make all illnesses burn down, too. The youth and kids after jumping over bonfires would arrange boisterous merry games and races with one another. Playing race and catch was invariable on this night. By an old pagan belief on Kupala Eve, which is the shortest night in the year, one should not sleep, since all evil spirits come alive and are quite active.

On the Eve of Ivan Kupala the youth would look for their intended ones and choose their destinies: girls launched wreaths with lit candles on water and boys were to catch them – whose wreath he gets, she will be his wife.

It is not a public holiday, yet is still remembered and loved by some people. The same concerns Troitsa, another holiday manifesting the mixture of pagan and Christian traditions.

Troitsa

On Troitsa (the 50th day after Paskha) the houses were usually decorated with fresh green branches. The maiden's clothes were put on young birch-trees and songs and dances round the birch-trees took place. The garlands made of birch branches and flowers were put into water for fortune-telling.



(the

Trinity)

November 4 – The Day of National Unity

Since 2005 Russia has celebrated a new holiday - the so-called Day of National Unity, commemorating the anniversary of the Russian people's victory over the Polish invaders back in 1612.

Almost four centuries back in early November the Russian levy en masse headed by merchant Minin and Prince Pozharsky kicked the interveners away from Moscow and put an end to the so-called Time of Troubles.

In fact the new holiday was introduced to replace the public holiday of the October Social Revolution, later renamed into the Day of Accord and Reconciliation on November 7. According to the majority of observers, the main reason for this shift of the day off was the intention to erase totally any associations with the anniversary of the October Social Revolution (7 November 1917).

Professional Holidays

Along with national holidays Russia has many other holidays, professional holidays (Day of the miner, Day of the fisherman, etc) making the major part of them. Some professional holidays have a fixed date, whereas most of them fall on the 1st, 2nd, etc. Sunday or Saturday of this or that month. The Teacher's Day, which was established in the USSR in 1965 is widely celebrated in Russia; initially it was marked annually on the second Sunday of October. In 1994 the holiday was shifted to the 5th of October and since then Russia has celebrated the International Teacher's Day together with other countries.

Brief History of Russian Cuisine

Russia stretches from the White Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south, from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, neighboring many other countries. Russians speak Russian and share the same culture and traditions nationwide. An essential part of every nation is its cuisine. Ethnographers start studying every nation with its cuisine because it can reveal its history, everyday life and traditions. Russian Cuisine is no exception and is a very important part of Russia and its history.

Russian cuisine dates back to the 10th century. Old Russian cuisine became really diverse by the 15th century. Of course it was influenced by natural and geographical conditions. The abundance of rivers, lakes and forests contributed to the appearance of dishes made from fish, game, mushrooms and berries.

In the fields they planted different grains like rye, oat, wheat, barley, buckwheat and others. They made grain porridges (каша) from it of different kinds. Porridge (каша) has always been a traditional national dish. Russians eat porridges throughout their lives: young kids eat manna-croup kasha, adults like buckwheat kasha. As the Old Russian saying goes «Каша - матушка наша, а хлебец ржаной - отец наш родной» - (Porridge is our mother, bread is our father). From the early times in Russia they used dough to make noodles(лапша), pelmeni (пельмени), vareniki (вареники), brown rye bread (черный ржаной хлеб) without which one cannot imagine the Russian cuisine. By the X century they got wheat grain and an assortment of pastry increased largely - they started baking karavai (каравай), kalach (калач), pies (пирог), pancakes (блины), oladii (оладьи) and others.

In the 9th century the most common ingredients were turnip (репа), cabbage (капуста), radish (редька), peas (горох), cucumbers (огурцы). They were eaten raw, baked, steamed, salted, marinated. Potatoes did not appear until the 18th century, and tomatoes until the 19th century. Up until the

beginning of the 19th there not hardly any salads. The first salads were prepared from a certain vegetable. That's why they got names like : cabbage salad (салат капустный), cucumber salad (салат огуречный) or potato salad (картофельный). Later on the recipes became more complex and many salad were made from many different vegetables, sometimes with fish or meat, and they got more interesting names too: Spring (Весна), Health (Здоровье), Sea Gem (Морская жемчужина) and others.

Hot liquid dishes appeared from the early times as well: first fish soup (уха), shchi (щи), and later borsch (борщ), rassolnik - sour soup (рассольник), and then different sorts of Soyinka (солянка). In the XIX century these liquid dishes were named Soups (супы)

Among drinks popular were kvass (квас) and different wild berries' drinks. Spices (Пряности) were used extensively since the XI century. Russian and overseas merchants brought clove (гвоздика), cinnamon (корица), ginger (имбирь), coriander (кориандр), bay leaf (лавровый лист), black pepper (черный перец), olive oil (оливковое масло), lemons (лимоны) etc. Russia was trading with western countries and was a passing way to China. Tea (Чай) was first brought to Russia in the XVII century. As for alcoholic drinks, in the Old Russia they drank low-alcohol drinks based on honey and berries. Vodka was first brought to Russia in XV century, and was immediately banned and did not appear until the reign of Ivan the Terrible in the middle of XVI century. At that time the first Tsar Bar was opened (Царский Трактир).

Russian cuisine was not only unique because of the ingredients they used but because the food was cooked in the Russian Stove (в русской печи). They baked bread in them, brewed kvass and beer, and on stoves they dried food. And they were generally used to heat houses and many people slept on them. The food cooked in stoves was delicious because it was heated evenly from all sides. Russian stoves are no longer used these days, even in the countryside. They have been replaced by electric stoves and microwave ovens. In the old times the food of the elite class was no different from what the common people ate. By the XVII century the food of the elite became more sophisticated, differing not only in quantity but in the serving manner and ingredients.

Tsar feasts were very pompous and huge with a great variety of dishes. The number of dishes could reach 150-200.

The sizes of dishes increased, and the duration of the banquet. They normally started at lunch time and continued eating till late night. XVIII century was a new era in the development of Russian society. Peter I not only transferred the capital to St. Petersburg closer to the Western Europe and changed the calendar, he changed many traditions. Russia was becoming more and more influenced by western European cuisine, first German and then Dutch and French. The Russian aristocracy was hiring foreign chefs that totally replaced lady-cooks. The Russian cuisine got dishes like sandwiches (бутерброды), salads (салаты) and bouillon (бульон), and a choice of pan fried dishes (beefsteaks, entrecote, meat patties (котлеты), as well as sauces (соусы), желе (jellies), creams etc. Russian tratirs (трактиры) were replaced by restaurants with waiters and hosts. Most of this did not affect the common people. Russian food was also diverse in different parts of the country because of the different climates and nature of those parts.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №80-81

Тема: Современный колледж.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся представления о современном колледже англоговорящих стран и формирование навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и

работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

1. Kinds of School (Типы учебных заведений):

1. primary school – начальная школа
2. secondary (high) school – средняя школа
3. higher school – высшее учебное заведение
4. comprehensive school – общеобразовательная школа
5. a school, specializing in — школа, специализирующаяся на
6. gymnasium — гимназия
7. lyceum – лицей
8. technical school — техникум
9. college — колледж

2. School Building & School Interior (Школьное здание снаружи и внутри):

1. three-storey building — трехэтажное здание
2. classroom — кабинет
3. classroom of Russian (= Russian classroom)
4. computer classroom – кабинет информатики
5. be well-equipped with — хорош-оборудованный
6. on the ground (first) floor — на первом этаже
7. staff room (teacher's room)- учительская
8. sick room (doctor's office, medical room) — медпункт
9. school office — канцелярия
10. canteen – буфет
11. dining-hall — столовая в школе
12. recreation — рекреация
13. cloak-room (changing room) – раздевалка
14. assembly hall – актовый зал
15. gym- hall (gymnasium) – спортивный зал
16. workshop – мастерская
17. headmaster's office — кабинет директора
18. laboratory – лаборатория
19. library – библиотека
20. entrance hall – вестибюль
21. school museum – школьный музей
22. aquarium — аквариум
23. diploma — грамота
24. palm — пальма
25. poster — плакат
26. stand — стенд

3. Staff, Students & Attendance (Персонал, учащиеся и посещаемость):

1. headmaster (headmistress) — директор

2. director of studies — завуч
3. form mistress — классная руководительница
4. librarian — библиотекарь
5. nurse — медсестра
6. security guard — охранник
7. pupil — ученик начальной школы
8. student — учащийся (ученик средней школы)
9. schoolboy — школьник
10. junior pupils — ученики младших классов
11. senior students — старшеклассники
12. **attend** lessons and classes — посещать уроки и занятия
13. **enter** school — поступить в школу
14. **leave (finish)** school — закончить школу
15. **pass** from to....- перейти из..... в....
16. **miss** school — пропускать школу
17. **change** school — поменять школу

4. School Curriculum & School Subjects (Учебный план и предметы):

1. timetable — расписание (on the timetable)
2. curriculum — учебный план
3. term — четверть
4. academic year — учебный год
5. at the end of each term... — в конце четверти
6. obligatory — обязательный
7. optional — факультативный
8. lesson of Chemistry = Chemistry lesson — урок химии
9. learn (study) different subjects — изучать различные предметы
10. advanced mathematics — углубленный курс математики
11. Science — точные науки
12. The Humanities — предметы гуманитарного цикла
13. study Science/ the Humanities — изучать предметы научного / гуманитарного цикла
14. attend the optional (elective) class in — необязательный, факультативный

Учебные предметы на английском языке: Maths, Algebra, Geometry, Russian, English, Biology, Geography, History, Literature, Chemistry, Botany, a foreign language, Physics, PE (Physical Education), Design and Technology (технология), Information Technology, Mechanical Drawing, Social Science / Social Studies (обществоведение), Art, World Culture (МХК), Economics, Handicraft (ТРУД): (Cooking, Needlework, Woodwork, Metal work).

5. Studying at School & School Problems (Учеба в школе и школьные проблемы):

1. do well/ badly — учиться хорошо/ плохо
2. behave well / badly- вести себя хорошо/ плохо
3. solve problems in mathematics, physics — решать задачи по математике, физике
4. prove theorems — доказывать теоремы
5. do equations — решать уравнения
6. do experiments in the lab — делать опыты в лаборатории
7. swot smth — зубрить
8. make smth out — понимать, разбираться в чем-то
9. cheat — списывать, пользоваться шпаргалками
10. prompt — подсказывать
11. work by fits and starts — заниматься урывками
12. studies — занятия
13. exams — экзамены
14. extra lessons — дополнительные занятия

15. private lessons — частные уроки
16. take lessons — брать уроки
17. give lessons — давать уроки
18. take an exam in Maths — сдавать экзамен по математике
19. fail an exam — провалить экзамен
20. pass an exam — сдать экзамен
21. weak point — слабое место
22. poor memory — плохая память
23. can't remember dates (words, formulas) — не запоминать даты, слова, формулы
24. fail to retell texts — не получается пересказывать тексты
25. punish — наказывать
26. punishment — наказание

6. Out-of-class Activities (Внеклассная деятельность):

1. school activities — школьная деятельность
2. take part in school activities — принимать участие в школьных мероприятиях
3. have school traditions — иметь школьные традиции
4. choir — хор
5. club — кружок
6. Drama Club — театральный кружок
7. go hiking — ходить в поход
8. go on excursion to — ездить на экскурсию в....
9. perform in school theatre — играть в школьном театре
10. trip to... — поездка в ...

School. Упражнения и тесты для активизации словарного запаса

Test 1. School

1. They _____ me a lot at school. (taught, studied, learned)
2. I'm _____ my final exam next month. (passing, taking, making)
3. "Have you _____ your homework?" Pat's mother asked her. (made, done, wrote)
4. Children have to carry heavy _____. (sacks, schoolbags, handbags)
5. They have a very good school _____. (restaurant, bar, canteen)
6. _____ is my favourite subject. (Historic, History, Story)
7. I'm not _____ Geography and Physics. (well with, good with, good at)
8. These pupils are waiting for their teacher in the _____. (classroom, lesson, class)
9. Sit _____ your desk and go on with your work. (at, on, near)
10. No one likes to _____ an exam. (lose, fail, fall)

Test 2. School Life

1. Who is the _____ of your school? (director, headmaster, chief)
2. Clare was very popular with her _____. (schoolfellows, schoolchildren, schoolmates)
3. Mathematics is a _____ subject at school. (forced, compulsory, required)
4. A _____ is all the different courses that are taught in a school or college. (curriculum, scheme, timetable)
5. A _____ is a state school in which children of all abilities study together. (public school, elementary, comprehensive)
6. I'm _____ English and French classes. (following, attending, visiting)
7. A nursery school is for _____. (babies, infants, nurses)
8. Every one of their children _____ well at school. (did, succeeded, managed)
9. A _____ is a school in Britain for children aged between 11 and 18 who have a high academic ability. (grammar school, state school, special school)

10. It's hard to _____ into the university. (enter, get, go)
11. The function of school is to _____ children. (bring up, educate, encourage)
12. We're building a car at our school _____ (workshop, laboratory, workplace)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №82-83

Тема: Особенности подготовки по профессии/специальности.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Exercise 1. Translate the text into English

В школе все изучали предметы, которые им не очень удавались (be good at). Никто не может отрицать (deny), что некоторые предметы для них труднее, чем остальные. Я никогда не встречал никого, кто был бы так умен, что знал все предметы одинаково хорошо (equally well).

Хуже всего у меня обстояли дела с химией (weakest subject). Я учил наизусть формулы и задачи, но ничего не могло улучшить (improve) мои знания. "Пора (it's time) тебе делать что-то с этим предметом," – говорил мой учитель. Перед последним экзаменом я постарался. Я получил "5", но далее следовало краткое пояснение: "3" – за аккуратность, остальное за знания.

Exercise 2. Describe the school where you study using the plan below and the vocabulary.

1. Introduction (give general description of the place and people, some background and history).
2. Main body (good/bad points now, your problems, how things will develop in the future).
3. Ending (Mention some possible changes at your school).

Vocabulary (positive/negative):

1. **Location:**
not far from, within walking distance from..., it is about 10 minutes walk from, it takes me 10 minutes to get to school.
2. **Building/Classrooms/ Equipment:**
(+) brightly painted/decorated, spacious, comfortable, modern, new, cozy
(-) depressing, gloomy, old, old-fashioned, tasteless, uncomfortable
3. **Classmates/ Teachers/ Friends:**
(+) friendly, funny, helpful, confident, bright, encouraging, motivating, well-organized, experienced, popular with
(-) boring, noisy, disorganized, boring, strict, demanding, discouraging
4. **Lessons/ Subjects:**
(+) favourite, important, motivating, well-organized, I am good at

(-) long, boring, difficult, disorganized, I am bad at

5. **Out of school activities:**

in-school clubs, excursions, trips, theatre, hiking.

Exercise 3. Describe the school where you would like to study using the plan below and the same vocabulary.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

1. How often do you miss your school?
2. Do some children behave badly at school?
3. What do they do?
4. What kind of punishment do teachers use in your school?
5. What is the most (least) effective punishment, in your opinion?

Exercise 5. Give a talk on the following topics.

1. Teenage problems at school.
2. Your idea of a perfect school.
3. Your idea of a perfect teacher.
4. Education at school.
5. The code of conduct.
6. Punishments at school.
7. My best school friend.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps.

School Uniforms		
	Many people believe that uniforms are better than casual clothes for children at school because they remind the children that they have to follow rules.	
B4	Casual clothes _____ this.	NOT DO
B5	With all the children at school _____ the same clothes, children from rich families dress the same way as children from poorer families.	WEAR
B6	A uniform also _____ a feeling that everyone at the same school is part of the same community.	CREATE
B7	In the 1960s and 1970s, many schools in Britain _____ having a school uniform because of the expense for parents.	STOP
B8	Since then, however, a number of these schools _____ uniforms back. Their new uniforms are more comfortable and more fashionable than	BRING
B9	uniforms _____ forty years ago. They're so popular that many of the head teachers at schools without	BE
B10	uniforms _____ now about bringing uniforms back there too.	THINK

Exercise 7. Write a letter to your friend.

... Recently I have moved to a new flat. I like my new school. We can choose subjects to study. I have chosen Maths and Physics. I like them because I am good at solving problems. And what about you? Do you like your school? What subjects are you good at? I hope you'll write a lot of interesting things.

...

Best wishes,

John

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №84-85

Тема: Экономика России.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и

работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

1) В качестве введения следует определить место экономики России в мире по номинальному объему ВВП и по объему ВВП по паритету покупательной силы валют. Например:

- The economy of Russia is the ninth largest economy in the world by nominal value (номинальная стоимость) and the sixth largest by purchasing power parity (PPP) (паритет покупательной силы)¹.

2) Далее необходимо отметить, что экономика России является развивающейся.

- Russian economy is considered by IMF (Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)) and World Bank (Международный банк реконструкции и развития) a *developing* (развивающийся) one.

3) Затем нелишним будет кратко остановиться на истории развития Российской экономики, начиная с распада Советского Союза в 1991 году.

- Since the collapse of the Soviet Union (распад Советского Союза) in 1991, Russia has tried to develop a *market economy* (рыночная экономика).

- The Russian government of 1990s used a *shock-therapy approach* (шоковая терапия). They introduced (вводить) strict (жесткий) fiscal and monetary policies (фискальная и денежная политика), raised (повышать) interest rates (процентные ставки) and taxes (налоги), introduced (вводить) new laws (законы) of private ownership (частная собственность).

- All these measures raised the cost of living (прожиточный минимум) and created great problems for ordinary people who lost their incomes (доход) due to the hyperinflation (гиперинфляция) in 1992.

- In 1998 Russian economy suffered (страдать) from depression (спад, застой) and economic crisis (экономический кризис).

- Since 1999 when world oil prices (мировые цены на нефть) started to rise and the Russian economy began to get out of recession (выбираться из кризиса). Inflation fell and the value (курс) of the rouble stabilized.

4) Далее следует рассказать о перспективах развития Российской экономики в будущем и остановиться на существующих проблемах. Например:

- But what does future hold for the economy of Russia?

- The problem is that Russia is heavily dependent (сильно зависит) on export of raw materials (сырье) such as oil, gas and minerals (природные ископаемые). Prices (цены) on these goods (товары) can change suddenly on the world markets (мировые рынки).

- Russian industrial sector (производственный сектор) is mostly run down (в кризисе) and uncompetitive (неконкурентоспособный).

- Russia has to import almost all manufactured goods (товары промышленного производства).

5) В заключительной части повествования можно привести мнение экономистов о перспективах развития Российской экономики. Например:

- Many economists believe that Russia should spend its oil money on investing in capital and infrastructure for industry which will encourage (поощрять, стимулировать) foreign investment (зарубежные инвестиции) and further economic growth (дальнейший экономический рост).

Словарь:

nominal value – номинальная стоимость

purchasing power parity (PPP) – паритет покупательной силы

developed – (промышленно) развитая экономика

developing economy – развивающаяся экономика

the collapse of the Soviet Union – распад Советского Союза

a market economy – рыночная экономика

Russian government – Российское правительство

a shock-therapy approach – шоковая терапия

to introduce strict fiscal and monetary policies – вводить жесткую фискальную и денежную политику

to raise interest rates – повышать процентные ставки

tax – налог

to introduce new laws – вводить новые законы

private ownership – частная собственность

cost of living – прожиточный минимум

income – доход

due to – благодаря ч-л.

Inflation – инфляция

hyperinflation – гиперинфляция

to suffer from depression – страдать от спада, застоя

economic crisis – экономический кризис

world oil prices – мировые цены на нефть

to get out of recession – выходить из кризиса

value of the rouble – курс рубля

to stabilize – стабилизироваться

to be heavily dependent – сильно зависеть

raw materials – сырье

price – цена

goods – товары

services – услуги

world market – мировой рынок

industrial sector – производственный сектор

run down – в кризисе, изношенный

uncompetitive – неконкурентоспособный

to invest – инвестировать, вкладывать

encourage – поощрять, стимулировать

foreign investment – зарубежные инвестиции

economic growth – экономический рост

I. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты для следующих русских предложений:

1. Российская экономика занимает девятое место в мире по номинальному объему ВВП и шестое место по объему ВВП по ППС.

2. По мнению МВФ и Международного банка реконструкции и развития Российская экономика является развивающейся.

3. Россия пытается построить рыночную экономику со времени распада Советского Союза в 1991 году.

4. В 1998 году Россия переживала времена застоя и экономического кризиса.

5. В 1999 году Российская экономика начала выходить из кризиса благодаря повышению мировых цен на нефть.

6. Россия сильно зависит от экспорта сырья – нефти, газа и полезных ископаемых.

7. Российский промышленный сектор является изношенным и неконкурентоспособным.

8. Россия должна вкладывать деньги, полученный от экспорта нефти, в промышленность, что стимулирует зарубежные инвестиции и дальнейший экономический рост.

II. Перескажите текст, опираясь на следующие вопросы:

1. What place does the Russian economy take in the world economy by nominal value and purchasing power parity?
2. Is Russian economy a developed or a developing one?
3. What kind of economy is Russia trying to develop?
4. What policy did the Russian government use in 1990s?
5. When did the Russian economy suffer from depression and economic crisis?
6. When did the Russian economy begin to get out of recession?
7. What problems does the Russian economy have nowadays?
8. What do the economists advise to do to encourage further economic growth in Russia?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №86-87

Тема: Работа финансовых учреждений.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

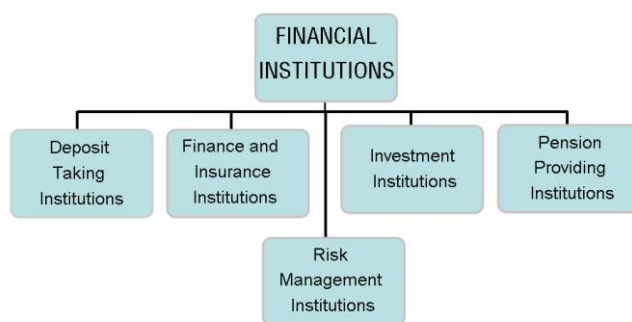
Задания для практического занятия:

Основные понятия и термины по теме: financial institutions (финансовые учреждения), asset management firms (фирмы по управлению активами), stock brokerages (фондовые брокерские компании), financial resources (финансовые ресурсы), individual (физическое лицо), investment (инвестиция/вложение), pension fund (пенсионный фонд), insurance institution (страховое учреждение), mortgage loan (ипотечный кредит), accepting deposits (прием вкладов), supplying short-term loans (поставка краткосрочных кредитов), transferring money (переводить денежные средства), exchange (обмен валюты), to get income (получить доход).

Задания для самостоятельного выполнения на занятии (аудиторная самостоятельная работа):

1. Read and translate the text about financial institutions and their functions:

Financial institutions include banks, credit unions, asset management firms, building societies, and stock brokerages. These institutions are responsible for distributing financial resources in a planned way to the potential users. There are a number of institutions that collect and provide funds for the necessary sector or individual. On the other hand, there are several institutions that act as the middleman and join the deficit and surplus units. Investing money on behalf of the client is another of the variety of functions of financial institutions.



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Financial institutions can be categorized as follows:

- ✓ ***Deposit Taking Institutions***
- ✓ ***Finance and Insurance Institutions***
- ✓ ***Investment Institutions***
- ✓ ***Pension Providing Institutions***
- ✓ ***Risk Management Institutions***

At the same time, there are several governmental financial institutions assigned with regulatory and supervisory functions (наделенные регулируемыми и надзорными функциями). These institutions have played a distinct role in fulfilling the financial and management needs of different industries (определенная роль в выполнении финансовых и управленческих потребностей различных отраслей промышленности).

Deposit taking financial organizations are known as commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings associations, loan associations and so on.

The primary functions of financial institutions of this nature are as follows:

- Accepting Deposits
- Providing Commercial Loans
- Providing Real Estate Loans (предоставление кредитов недвижимости)
- Providing Mortgage Loans
- Issuing Share Certificates (выдача сертификатов акций)

2. Find in the text:

- a) депозитные учреждения известны как коммерческие банки
- b) финансовые учреждения отвечают за распределение финансовых ресурсов
- c) основные функции финансовых учреждений
- d) предоставление ипотечных кредитов
- e) учреждения пенсионного обеспечения
- f) вложение денег от имени клиента
- g) выступать в качестве посредника

3. What do banks specialize in? Do you agree that banks specialize in:

Banks specialize in...	supplying short-term loans	making long-term loans in certain circumstances	transferri ng money	exchangi ng money
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- ✓ **What do insurance companies invest money in?**
- ✓ **Is it true that insurance companies invest money in...**
- ✓ **In what way do insurance companies get their income?**

Insuranc e companies invest money in...	governme nt securities	company shares	land	property of all kinds
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What types of pension funds do you know?

Pension funds may be	state	private
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4. Match Russian and English equivalents:

1. Существуют ли бесплатные банковские услуги?
2. Многие банки устанавливают плату за услуги.
3. Компании с хорошим финансовым положением получают некоторые привилегии.
4. Много ли денег на вашем расчетном счете?
5. Наш коммерческий банк занимается финансированием сельского хозяйства.
6. Некоторые сберегательные банки идут навстречу новым финансовым запросам людей.
7. Коммерческий банк заинтересован в высокой прибыли.
8. Большинство банков предлагают своим клиентам различные депозитные сертификаты.
9. Около двух третей коммерческих банков в США - федеральные банки.
10. Многие банки устанавливают высокую плату за свои услуги.

- a) Some savings banks meet new financial needs of people.
- b) Is there much money on your checking account?
- c) About two thirds of all commercial banks in the USA are federal.
- d) Many banks charge fees for the services.
- e) Companies with a good financial position are chartered.
- f) Our commercial bank deals with financing for agriculture.
- g) Many banks assess a high service fee for their services.
- h) Most banks offer their customers various certificates of deposit.
- i) A commercial bank is a profit-making corporation.
- j) Are there free of charge banking services?

прочитайте и переведите текст:

«Financial institutions»

There are many important financial institutions which provide finance for companies. These institutions provide money in different ways.

Banks

Although banks specialize in supplying short-term loans, they are prepared to make loans for longer periods – up to 20 years in certain circumstances.

Insurance companies

The regular premiums paid by policyholders are invested in government securities, company shares, land, and property of all kinds. The income from these investments makes it possible for insurance companies to pay out interests which are greater than the total payments made by policyholders.

Pension funds

Although in many countries there is a state pension scheme to which all workers contribute, a large number of employed and self-employed people also belong to private pension schemes. The money which accumulates in these pension funds is invested and works in a very similar manner to the funds of insurance companies.

Investment trusts

These are limited companies buying shares in other companies which they believe will be the most successful ones. People who then buy shares in investment trusts are paid dividends and investment funds obtain a profit too.

Unit trusts

These operate in a very similar manner to investment trusts. But they are not limited companies – they do not issue shares, they issue units. These units cannot be re-sold on the open market, but they can be sold back to the unit trust at any time.

Finance houses

These institutions provide the loans which finance hire-purchase schemes and leasing arrangements. Firms which sell goods on hire-purchase or who lease goods do not have to wait two or

three years before their goods are fully paid for. They receive immediate payment from a finance house, and it is the finance house which collects the regular installments paid by the purchaser.

There are many other specialist financial institutions which provide finance for companies. Besides in many countries a government is an important source of finance for privately-owned firms.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №88-89

Тема: Финансовые услуги. Специалисты в сфере финансов и экономики.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Test I. «How much are Mr Fisher's tickets?»

№1. Read the dialogue. Answer the questions below:

1. How much are available seats in the fourth row near the aisle ?
2. How does he pay?
3. What is PIN?
4. Why do we need to use PINs when we pay by card?

Cashier: Good morning, how can I help you?

Fisher : Hello. I'd like to buy two tickets for this comedy film, please.

Cashier : Certainly. There are available seats in the fourth row near the aisle which cost 150 RUB each, and some near the centre ... 250 RUB each. Which would you like?

Fisher: Mmmm ... The ones near the centre, I think.

Cashier :So, two seats near the centre. That comes to a total _____ of RUB. How would you like to pay?

Fisher: Can I pay by bank card?

Cashier : Certainly. Just put it into the machine and enter your PIN.

Fisher: Sure.

Cashier :Thank you. You can take your card. And here are your tickets. We start at 8 pm. Enjoy the movie.

Fisher :Thank you very much.

№2. How much are Mr Fisher's tickets ?

Ответы: №1- It costs 150 RUB. 2 – He pays by bank card.

3. It is a personal identification number.

4. PIN is a password to access to the terminal as a secret key.

№2. Mr Fisher's tickets are 500 RUB.

Test II.

Can I afford it?

№1. Read the text and the dialogue and do the exercises below.

It's so expensive

Lesley works as a teacher in London. She says: "Living in the city is very expensive! Transport and clothes cost a lot of money and food prices are high too. I can't afford to go out very often: I don't have enough money. I spend all my money. I don't have any money left at the end of the month - it's difficult to save .

Careful with money. Lesley is talking with her friend Camilla.

Camilla: Are you careful with money?

Lesley : Yes, I am. I try not to spend too much.

Camilla: How do you try to save money?

Lesley : I try not to spend too much. I go to shops when there is a sale - with lower prices than usual.

Camilla : Yes, when I'm at the supermarket, I look for special offers - for example when you get two products for the price of one.

Lesley: And I try not to waste money by buying things I don't need.

Camilla : Are you renting or buying your house?

Lesley : I'm buying it. I borrowed £200,000 from the bank but it's difficult to repay the loan. What about you?

Camilla: The bank lent me £185,000 and I have to pay back £700 per month.

Exercise 1 . Match the word and phrases in the columns.

save money	Тратить деньги
a sale	Специальные предложения (акции)
to repay the loan.	Одалживать, давать в долг
spend money	Экономить деньги
lent	Погашать кредит
special offers	Брать займы
borrow	Распродажа
A loan	кредит

Exercise 2. Use the correct word to complete each sentence. The text "Can I afford it?" can help you.

a) If you want to buy things at lower prices, you go to a shop where there's a

b). If you want to buy things more cheaply at supermarkets, you look for

c). If you don't have enough money to buy something, you it.

d) If you spend more money than necessary, you money.

e). If something costs a lot of money, it is

f). If you pay money to live in a house or flat owned by someone else, you it.

Exercise 3 . Choose the correct word to complete each sentence. The text "Can I afford it?" can help you.

1. The bank (lent/loan) me 150,000 rubles and I(repay/repayment) 550 rubles a month.

2. I have a (loan/lend) to buy a car. The(repayments/repaid) for this are 25,000 rubles per month.

3. It(cost/costs) so much to eat out in restaurants! I prefer to eat at home.

4. I get 60,000 rubles a month from my job. I spend 40,000 rubles and(save/savings) 20,000 rubles.

5. I(borrow/borrowed) 40,000 rubles for a long holiday. Then I won some money so I(repay/repaid) 10,000 rubles.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №90-91

Тема: Ведение переговоров.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Процесс переговоров включает в себя следующие этапы (stages of negotiations):

1. Подготовка (preparation)
2. Обсуждение (a discussion)
3. Уточнение целей (clarification of goals)
4. Приведение переговоров к обоюдовыгодному результату (a win-win outcome)
5. Соглашение (an agreement)
6. Реализация курса действий (implementation of a course of action)

Теперь рассмотрим каждый этап в отдельности.

1. Подготовка

Перед началом переговоров необходимо решить, когда и где состоится встреча и кто будет в ней участвовать.

В первую очередь вам нужно предложить удобное для встречи (a meeting) время:

Фраза	Перевод
I am calling to arrange the meeting next week.	Я звоню, чтобы договориться о встрече на следующей неделе.
Let's meet on Wednesday.	Давайте встретимся в среду.
Let's meet next Tuesday.	Давайте встретимся в следующий вторник.
Let's arrange a call so that we can discuss it further.	Давайте договоримся о звонке, чтобы мы смогли обсудить это в дальнейшем.

Can we arrange a conference call for 15.00 on Monday 21 October?	Можем ли мы организовать конференц-звонок в понедельник 21 октября в 15:00?
How about 11 o'clock in the morning? Or is 10 o'clock a better time for you?	Как насчет 11 утра? Или, может, 10 утра более подходящее время для вас?
Could you confirm the date in writing, please?	Не могли бы вы подтвердить дату в письменной форме, пожалуйста?
Could we meet sometime next week?	Можем ли мы встретиться на следующей неделе?
Would it be possible for us to meet on Monday?	Могли бы мы встретиться в понедельник?
When would be a good time?	Какое бы время вам подошло?
What about December 13?	Как насчет 13 декабря?
Would tomorrow morning at 9.00 suit you?	Вам подойдет завтра утром в 9:00?
Shall we say 2.30, then?	Тогда 14:30, допустим?

Если вы хотите подтвердить встречу, выберите одну из готовых фраз в таблице:

Фраза	Перевод
OK, that sounds like a good idea.	Хорошо, кажется, это неплохая идея.
Yes, that'll be fine.	Да, это будет неплохо.
That's no problem.	Не проблема.

Если по каким-либо причинам вам не подходит время:

Фраза	Перевод
I'm afraid I can't come on that day.	Извините, я не смогу прийти в этот день.
Sorry but I can't make it that day.	Извините, но у меня не получится в этот день.
Sorry but I'll be on holiday then.	Извините, но я буду в отпуске.
I'm afraid I have another engagement on 22 April.	Боюсь, у меня назначена другая встреча на 22 апреля.
I am afraid next week is out because...	Боюсь, что на следующей неделе не получится, потому что...

Если вы хотите предложить альтернативное время для встречи:

Фраза	Перевод
Tomorrow would be better for me.	Завтра мне бы больше подошло.
I think I'd prefer to make it at 3.30.	Я думаю, меня бы больше устроило время 15:30.
Could we make it in the afternoon or a little later?	Не могли бы мы назначить встречу после обеда или позднее?
Could you manage the day after tomorrow?	У вас получится встретиться послезавтра?
Would love to meet — but not this week! I can manage on 16 or 17 of November, if either of those would suit you.	Я бы с радостью, но не на этой неделе. Я смогу быть 16 или 17 ноября, если один из вариантов вас устроит.
Sorry, I am afraid I can't make the meeting at 12.00. Can we change it to 15.00? Let me know.	Извините, боюсь, что встреча в 12:00 мне не подходит. Можем договориться на 15:00? Дайте мне знать.
Let's reschedule our meeting for next week. I am afraid something has come up and I need to change the time. Would it be possible on Monday 11 at 13.00?	Давайте перенесем нашу встречу на следующую неделю. Кое-что произошло, и мне нужно изменить время. Возможно ли встретиться в понедельник 11 числа в 13:00?
We were due to meet next Tuesday afternoon. Is there any chance I could move it until later in the week? Weds or Thurs perhaps?	Мы должны были встретиться в следующий вторник после обеда. Может быть, есть возможность перенести встречу на другое время в течение недели? Среда или четверг?
Could we fix an alternative?	Мы могли бы выбрать альтернативную дату?

Если вам не подходит предложенное время и не получается предложить альтернативное, отмените встречу (to cancel the meeting):

Фраза	Перевод
Sorry but the other members of my group have arranged for me to...	Извините, но другие члены моей команды договорились о...
Sorry but it looks as though I am going to be busy all day tomorrow. The thing is I have to...	Извините, но, кажется, я буду занят весь завтрашний день. Дело в том, что...
Unfortunately, I'll have to cancel our meeting on Thursday.	К сожалению, мне придется отменить нашу встречу, назначенную на четверг.
I'll be unable to make the meeting.	Я не смогу быть на встрече.

Когда вы уже провели первые переговоры и хотите организовать еще одну встречу:

Фраза	Перевод
It might be a good idea if we could arrange another meeting to discuss a few things in more detail.	Было бы неплохо, если бы мы могли организовать еще одну встречу, чтобы обсудить несколько моментов более подробно.
I don't know if we'll be able to finish everything today.	Я не знаю, сможем ли мы сегодня все закончить.
Could we meet up again, say, at the end of the month?	Не могли бы мы встретиться еще раз, допустим, в конце месяца?
Perhaps we could see each other again next Monday.	Возможно, мы сможем увидеться снова в следующий понедельник.

Также необходимо договориться о месте встречи и о том, как лучше туда добраться:

Фраза	Перевод
Can you give me some directions?	Можете ли вы объяснить мне маршрут?
I would take a taxi from the airport.	Я бы взял такси из аэропорта.
Will you be coming by car?	Вы приедете на машине?
I'll email you a Google map.	Я отправлю вам отметку на Google Картах по электронной почте.
Just ask for me at reception.	Просто спросите обо мне на стойке регистрации.
My office is on the third floor.	Мой офис находится на третьем этаже.

Хорошая подготовка — ключ к успешным переговорам. Важно заранее обдумать, что вы хотите получить от переговоров и какие условия (terms) готовы принять. В противном случае вы не достигните соглашения (to reach an agreement). Подготовиться к встрече вам поможет НИТ-подход:

- Н — have to have (то, что нужно получить): аспект, который подразумевает результат переговоров для одной из сторон. Чтобы переговоры оказались успешными, вам необходимо его достигнуть.
- I — intend (то, что намереваетесь получить): аспект, под которым подразумевают гибкость переговорщика.
- Т — tradable (то, что подлежит обсуждению): вопросы, которые вы выносите на обсуждение и полагаете, что ваш партнер их одобрит.

Следовать НИТ-подходу вам помогут фразы из таблицы:

Фраза	Перевод
Have to have	

We must...	Мы должны...
Our main concern is...	Наша главная задача — это...
It is vital/crucial that...	Крайне необходимо/важно, чтобы...
I refuse to accept...	Я отказываюсь принимать...
I intend	
Our intention is...	Наша цель — это...
I would like to...	Я бы хотел, чтобы...
We might like to...	Нам бы хотелось...
Tradable	
I am willing to accept... if...	Я готов принять... если...
I think we will have to agree to...	Я думаю, что мы должны будем согласиться...
It would be an alternative to...	Это была бы альтернатива...
We can trade this against...	Мы можем найти баланс между...
A few things we can compromise on are...	Несколько вопросов, по которым мы можем пойти на компромисс...

Расставьте приоритеты в ваших целях (to prioritize your goals) — выделите главную задачу (the main goal) и второстепенные (secondary). Подумайте, насколько вы гибки в том, что хотите получить. Если вы не сможете достичь желаемой цели, определитесь, какой еще результат вы будете считать благоприятным.

Фраза	Перевод
This is because we don't realize all the risks that may occur during the project execution.	Это потому, что мы не понимаем всех рисков, которые могут возникнуть во время выполнения проекта.
...is essential for our customers.	...очень важно для наших клиентов.
These are the most important points...	Это самые важные моменты...
We must have...	У нас должно быть...
We have to have...	Мы должны иметь...
We need/require...	Нам необходимо/требуется...

We want to...	Мы хотим...
We would like...	Мы бы хотели...
This is a must!	Это обязательно!
The price must fit...	Цена должна соответствовать...
Money is all-important.	Деньги превыше всего.

На этапе подготовки обсудите со своими коллегами следующие пункты:

Фраза	Перевод
Are we going to talk face-to-face or on the phone?	Будем ли мы вести переговоры лицом к лицу или по телефону?
Am I going to be alone or with the team?	Я буду один или с командой?
Who will be coming from BND?	Кто будет присутствовать от компании BND?
What is my role during the negotiations?	Какова моя роль в переговорах?
What are the initial goals of the meeting?	Каковы первоначальные цели встречи?
Do you have any objections?	Есть ли у вас какие-либо возражения?
We need to discuss the agenda now, if you don't mind.	Если вы не против, давайте сейчас обсудим повестку дня.
It is extremely important for us to include this information.	Для нас чрезвычайно важно включить данную информацию.
Timing has a lower priority to us.	Вопрос времени второстепенный для нас.

Найти общий язык с участниками переговоров — ключ к долгосрочным (long-term) и плодотворным (fruitful) деловым отношениям (business relations). Подумайте, как вы можете завоевать доверие (to gain trust) и добиться понимания.

2. Обсуждение

На этом этапе члены каждой из сторон переговоров выдвигают свои предложения (to put forward the case) и рассказывают, как они видят ситуацию. У каждой стороны должны быть равные шансы (an equal opportunity) высказать свои предложения. Ключевые навыки на этом этапе — умение внимательно слушать и задавать вопросы (questioning). На этапе обсуждения полезно делать заметки (to take notes), чтобы фиксировать важную информацию.

Переговоры надо начинать с расстановки приоритетов. В этом вам помогут следующие выражения:

Фраза	Перевод
Essentially, what we are looking for is...	По сути, мы ищем...
Ideally, what we would like to do is...	В идеале мы хотели бы сделать...
Basically, we are interested in...	В основном нас интересует...
We have four basic requirements which are not really open to negotiation.	У нас есть четыре основных требования, которые не подлежат обсуждению.
We are however prepared to negotiate the terms of the...	Однако мы готовы договориться об условиях...
If you are prepared to do X, then we would be prepared to do Y.	Если вы готовы сделать X, то мы были бы готовы сделать Y.
Our position is that we...	Наша позиция такова, что мы...
It might be better to focus on...	Может быть, лучше сосредоточиться на...
I'd prefer to... rather than...	Я бы предпочел... а не...
Our main aim should be to...	Нашей главной целью должно быть...
The key issue here is...	Ключевой вопрос здесь...

На этапе переговоров необходимо учитывать общее мнение:

Фраза	Перевод
Do you all agree on that?	Вы все согласны с этим?
Does anyone have any comments?	У кого-нибудь есть комментарии?
What do you think about the budget?	Что вы думаете о бюджете?
How do you feel about it?	Как вы к этому относитесь?
What are your thoughts on this point?	Что вы думаете по этому поводу?
How do you see this?	Как вы на это смотрите?
Do you think we should?..	Как вы думаете, мы должны?..
Would you like to say something about it?	Хотите что-нибудь сказать по этому поводу?

Если добиваетесь реакции участников переговоров или ждете от них предложений, можете задать такие вопросы:

Фраза	Перевод
Do you have anything to add?	У вас есть что добавить?
Any reaction to that? What are your views on this?	Что вы думаете об этом?
Does anybody have any strong feelings about that?	Есть ли у кого-нибудь особые мысли по этому поводу?
Does anybody have any comments to make?	Кто-нибудь хочет прокомментировать этот вопрос?
Any suggestions?	Какие-либо предложения?
I'd like to hear your ideas on this point.	Я хотел бы услышать ваши мысли относительно данного вопроса.
How do you think we should do this?	Как вы думаете, мы должны это сделать?
What would you recommend?	Что бы вы посоветовали?
I suggest we should... What do you think?	Я полагаю, мы должны... Что вы думаете?

Когда вы выслушали мнение собеседника, неплохо выразить и свое мнение:

Фраза	Перевод
I think/reckon/suppose we should...	Я думаю/считаю/полагаю мы должны...
It might be a good idea...	Это может быть хорошей идеей...
My proposal/suggestion is to arrange...	Мое предложение состоит в том, чтобы организовать...
The way I see it... As I see it...	На мой взгляд, это...
It seems to me that...	Мне кажется, что...
I am confident that...	Я уверен, что...
My inclination would be to...	Я бы хотел...
From a financial point of view...	С финансовой точки зрения...

I tend to favor the view that...	Я склоняюсь к мнению, что...
I strongly believe that...	Я твердо верю, что...
I imagine it something like...	Я представляю это себе как...
What about?.. / How about?..	Как насчет?..
Have you thought of?..	Вы думали о?..
Would it be possible that we?..	Будет ли возможно, чтобы мы?..
From my experience the best way...	Из моего опыта лучший способ...
Could you accept/consider?..	Не могли бы вы принять/рассмотреть?..
Could the problem be solved by?..	Может ли проблема быть решена с помощью?..
Why don't we?..	Почему бы нам не?..
Is there any reason why we shouldn't?..	Есть ли причина, почему мы не должны?..
I wonder if we could...	Интересно, могли бы мы...
What I think we should do is...	Что нам следует сделать, так это...
I (would) suggest that we should...	Я предлагаю, чтобы мы...
The only solution is to...	Единственное решение состоит в том, чтобы...
I see no other alternative but to...	Я не вижу другой альтернативы, кроме как...
There are several options...	Есть несколько вариантов...
That would depend on...	Это будет зависеть от...
Now that you mention it...	Теперь, когда вы упомянули об этом...
Considering this I would...	Учитывая это, я бы...

Выразить согласие можно одной из следующих фраз:

Фраза	Перевод
It sounds like an alternative/option/possibility...	Это звучит как альтернатива/возможность...

I'm in complete agreement.	Я полностью согласен.
I couldn't agree more.	Целиком согласен.
You're right there.	В этом вы правы.
Yes, definitely.	Определенно, да.
Exactly! Precisely!	Точно!
That sounds fine to me.	Мне это нравится.

Если вы не готовы согласиться с мнением или предложением другого участника переговоров, используйте следующие фразы:

Фраза	Перевод
I (can) see what you mean, but...	Я понимаю, что вы имеете в виду, но...
You've got a point, but...	Вы правы, но...
I take/see/appreciate your point but...	Я понимаю вашу точку зрения, но...
I'm sorry, but I have reservations about that.	Извините, но у меня есть сомнения по этому поводу.
I'm sorry, but that's not really practical.	Извините, но это не совсем практично.
I suppose so, but I still think...	Я полагаю, что так, но я все еще думаю...
I can't go along with that.	Я не могу согласиться с этим.
You may be right, but personally I...	Возможно, вы правы, но лично я ...
I'm not sure whether that's feasible...	Я не уверен, возможно ли это...
I don't want to sound discouraging but...	Не хочу звучать обескураживающе, но...
I can see why you want to do this but...	Я понимаю, почему вы хотите это сделать, но...
That's not quite what we had in mind, but...	Это не совсем то, что мы имели в виду, но...
That is not how we see the situation.	Это не то, как мы видим ситуацию.
I'm afraid I'm not convinced by that, so...	Боюсь, меня это не убедило, так что...

I'm afraid I can't accept that.	Боюсь, я не могу этого принять.
That's out of the question.	Об этом не может быть и речи.
Unfortunately, that cannot be done!	К сожалению, это невыполнимо.

3. Уточнение целей

Разъяснение — неотъемлемая часть переговорного процесса. При обсуждении необходимо уточнить цели (aims), интересы (interests) и точки зрения (points of view) обеих сторон.

На этом этапе рекомендуем не стесняться задавать вопросы:

Фраза	Перевод
Когда вас отвлекли	
I'm sorry what did you say?	Простите, что вы сказали?
Sorry, could you say that again?	Извините, не могли бы вы повторить это снова?
Sorry, what was your question?	Извините, а какой был вопрос?
Sorry, I missed that last part.	Извините, я пропустил последнюю часть.
Sorry, I got distracted. What were you saying?	Извините, я отвлекся. Что вы сказали?
Sorry, I've lost track of what you were saying.	Извините, я потерял нить сказанного.
Sorry, what did you say at the beginning?	Извините, что вы сказали в начале?
Could you say that last bit again?	Не могли бы вы повторить последнюю часть?
Sorry I missed the bit about...	Извините, я пропустил часть вопроса о...
Когда вы хотите уточнить смысл	
Could you explain that again using different words?	Не могли бы вы еще раз объяснить это другими словами?
Sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you give me more details?	Извините, я не понял. Не могли бы вы рассказать более детально?
Sorry, I still don't understand. What do you mean?	Извините, я все еще вас не понимаю. Что вы имеете в виду?

Sorry, could you repeat that again but much more slowly?	Извините, не могли бы вы это повторить, но гораздо медленнее?
Sorry, could you write that word down? I can't really understand it.	Извините, не могли бы вы записать это слово? Я не могу его понять.
Sorry, I'm not really clear what you're saying.	Извините, я не совсем понимаю, что вы говорите.
Sorry I think I have missed the point.	Извините, я думаю, что не уловил сути.
Sorry but I am not really clear about...	Извините, но я не совсем понимаю...

Далее мы можем подвести итог того, что было сказано:

Фраза	Перевод
So what you're saying is?..	Так вы говорите о?..
So if I understood you correctly, you mean...	Если я вас правильно понимаю, вы имеете в виду...
Let me see if I have the big picture. You're saying that...	Подождите, дайте я посмотрю, все ли мне ясно. Вы говорите, что...
The point I'm making is...	То, о чем я говорю...
Let me say that in another way.	Позвольте я скажу это другими словами.
In other words, what I mean is...	Иными словами, я имею в виду...

Чтобы прояснить недопонимание, вы можете сказать следующее:

Фраза	Перевод
No, that's not really what I meant.	Нет, я не это имел в виду.
That's not actually what I was trying to say.	Это не то, что я пытался сказать.
Well, not exactly.	Ну, не совсем так.
I think you may have misunderstood what he said.	Я думаю, вы могли неправильно понять, что он сказал.
Have I got that right?	Я правильно понял?
If I'm not mistaken, what she was saying was...	Если я не ошибаюсь, она говорила...

Важно уточнить у собеседника, все ли ему понятно:

Фраза	Перевод
Does that make sense to you?	Это логично?
Do you understand what I mean?	Вы понимаете, что я имею в виду?
Are you with me?	Вы следите за моими мыслями?
Am I making myself clear?	Я понятно выражаюсь?
Are you following me?	Вы следите за ходом моих мыслей?

4. Приведение переговоров к обоюдновыгодному исходу

На этом этапе необходимо обсуждать сроки (to discuss terms), условия (conditions), предлагать дополнительные возможности (to offer extra benefits), услуги и скидки (services and discounts), а также решать спорные вопросы. Вы должны постараться прийти к компромиссу, который принесет выгоду для всех заинтересованных сторон (all concerned).

Фраза	Перевод
I guarantee you that...	Я гарантирую вам, что...
I can assure you that...	Я могу заверить вас, что...
I am afraid we cannot...	Боюсь, мы не сможем...
Would you be willing to?..	Вы бы хотели?..
Will you be able to guarantee?..	Сможете ли вы гарантировать?..
If we were to do X, would you then be willing to do Y?	Если бы мы сделали X, вы бы тогда захотели сделать Y?
If you need to discuss this amongst yourselves or make a phone call, then we can have a break for 20 minutes.	Если вам нужно обсудить это между собой или позвонить по телефону, мы можем сделать перерыв на 20 минут.
If we accept your prices, then we will have to raise our prices.	Если мы примем ваши цены, нам придется поднять наши цены.
If we agreed to that it would not be good for our business.	Если бы мы согласились с этим, это бы плохо сказалось на нашем бизнесе.
If you can reduce your price by... then we will...	Если вы сможете снизить цену на... тогда мы...
We must insist on delivery within the time stated and reserve the right to reject the goods should they be delivered later.	Мы вынуждены настаивать на доставке в установленные сроки и оставляем за собой право отклонить товар, если он будет доставлен позже.

What compensation will you pay if?..	Какую компенсацию вы будете платить, если?..
We can offer a large variety of...	Мы можем предложить большой выбор...
We are able to quote you very advantageous terms.	Мы можем предложить вам очень выгодные условия.

5. Соглашение

Прийти к соглашению можно после того, как будет учтена позиция и интересы обеих сторон. Для достижения приемлемого решения (to achieve an acceptable solution) всем участникам важно сохранять непредвзятость (to keep an open mind). Любые договоренности должны быть зафиксированы.

Фраза	Перевод
We have covered a lot of ground in this meeting.	Мы рассмотрели много вопросов на этой встрече.
Let me go over all the details again.	Позвольте мне снова пройтись по всем деталям.
Have we covered everything?	Мы все рассмотрели?
Are there any questions?	Еще остались вопросы?
So far we have established...	На данный момент мы установили...
I would like to summarize as follows...	Я хотел бы подвести итог следующим образом...

Если процесс переговоров нарушается (to break down) и соглашение не может быть достигнуто (an agreement cannot be reached), тогда необходимо назначить повторную встречу (to reschedule). На следующей встрече следует повторить все этапы переговоров. Любые новые идеи или интересы нужно учитывать и рассматривать.

6. Реализация курса действий

Исходя из соглашения, необходимо принять меры для выполнения решения.

Фраза	Перевод
Can you prepare a draft contract?	Можете ли вы подготовить проект контракта?
I will draft an outline agreement.	Я составлю проект соглашения.
I will email you the agreement.	Я пришлю вам соглашение по электронной почте.
Could you kindly email me the draft contract?	Не могли бы вы прислать мне по электронной почте проект договора?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №92-93

Тема: Телефонные переговоры.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

- **Задание 1: запишите слова из списка в тетрадь, выучите их.**

Виды телефонных звонков:

A collect call	Звонок за счет абонента
A local call	Местный вызов
A long-distance call / a trunk call	Междугородний вызов
A personal call	Личный звонок
An urgent call	Срочный звонок

Полезные существительные:

Area code	Код местности
Buzzing	Гудок
Connection	Связь
Conversation	Разговор
Extension	Дополнительный номер
Line	Линия
Answerphone	Автоответчик
Operator	Телефонист
Receiver	Трубка
Switchboard	Коммутатор
Appointment	Назначенная встреча
Telephone directory	Телефонный справочник

Полезные глаголы и выражения

Answer a call / Pick up	Ответить на звонок
Book a call	Заказать звонок
Call / phone / ring up	Позвонить
Connect / put through	Дозвониться
Cut off / disconnect	Разъединиться
Get someone over the phone	Застать кого-то по телефону
Hang up	Повесить трубку
Hold on / hold the line	Подождать у телефона
Leave a message	Оставить сообщение
Make a call	Сделать звонок
Sort out	Выяснить / уладить

Speak over the phone	Говорить по телефону
Busy signal	Занято
Call back / phone back	перезвонить

Задание 2: расположите фразы из диалога в правильном порядке, запишите его.

- Karen Bennett. — Карен Бенетт.
- Hello! I would like to reserve a table for today at 8 pm. — Здравствуйте! Я бы хотела зарезервировать столик сегодня на 8 вечера.
- Hello! This is “Red Dragon”. How can I help you? — Алло! Это «Красный дракон». Чем я могу вам помочь?
- What about tomorrow? — А на завтра?
- I am terribly sorry, madam, but for today it is all full. — Мне очень жаль, но на сегодня мест нет.
- That’s right. — Верно.
- Yes, it is possible. Tomorrow at 8 pm? — Да, это возможно. Завтра на 8 часов?
- Very well. Could you please tell me your full name? — Отлично. Не могли бы вы сказать мне ваше полное имя?
- And for how many people? — На сколько человек?
- For ten people. — На 10.
- No, thank you, it’s just a business meeting. — Нет, спасибо, это деловая встреча.
- Will you need a birthday cake? — Желаете праздничный торт?
- Good bye. — До свидания.
- Thank you very much. Good bye. — Большое спасибо. До свидания.
- No problem. All right, tomorrow, 10th of August a reservation at 8 pm for ten people. Please do not be late. — Нет проблем. Хорошо, завтра 10-го августа бронь на 8 вечера на 10 человек. Пожалуйста, не опаздывайте.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №94-95

Тема: Правила делового этикета.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

ОБРАЗЕЦ ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

Заголовок письма → **FINANCIAL TIMES** Financial Times Management

Ссылка (инициалы PITMAN PUBLISHING 128 Long Acre
составителя письма, London WC2E 9AN

инициалы того, кто Telephone +44(0)171 447 2240
печатал письмо, иногда Facsimile +44(0)171 240 5771
ссылка на номер дела) → ST/PJ
Дата (день, месяц, год) → 12 November 20__

Внутренний адрес Mr Christopher Long
(имя, должность, General Manager
компания, полный → Long Printing Co Ltd
адрес, почтовый 34 Wood Lane
индекс) London
WC1 8TJ

Приветствие → Dear Christopher

Заглавие → FULLY BLOCKED LETTER LAYOUT

(в котором излагается

основная идея письма) This layout has become firmly established as the most popular way of setting out letters, fax messages, memos, reports - in fact all business communications. The main feature of fully blocked style is that all lines begin at the left-hand margin.

Основная часть → Open punctuation is usually used with the fully-blocked layout.

письма (интервал This means that no punctuation marks are necessary in the reference, шириной в одну date, inside address, salutation and closing section. Of course строку между essential punctuation must still be used in the text of the message абзацами) itself. However, remember to use commas minimally today; they should only be used when their omission would make the sense of the message unclear.

Consistency is important in layout and spacing of all documents. It is usual to leave just one clear line space between each section.

I enclose some other examples of fully blocked layout as used in fax messages and memoranda.

Most people agree that this layout is very attractive, easy to produce as well as businesslike.

Заключительная → Yours sincerely

формула вежливости Shirley Taylor

Имя отправителя → SHIRLEY TAYLOR

Должность отправителя → Secretarial Consultant

Енс (если имеется → Enc

приложение)

Указание на копии → Copy Pradeep Jethi, Publisher

письма (если больше 1 Amelia Lakin, Publishing Co-ordinator

указывать в алфатном

порядке)

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВИДОВ ПИСЕМ И ДЕЛОВОЙ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИИ

Письмо запрос - Enquiry (Inquiry)

Письмо предложение - Offer

Письмо-заказ - Order

Письмо-реклама - Advertising

Письмо-жалоба - Letter of Complaint

Ответ на письмо-запрос - Reply to Inquiry

Письмо-приглашение - Letter of Inviting

Факсовое сообщение - Fax Message

Служебная записка - Memorandum

Электронная почта - E-mail

КАРТОЧКИ С РЕКВИЗИТАМИ ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

Шапка письма - The Letter head

Ссылка - The Reference

Дата письма - The Date
Внутренний адрес - The Address
Специальные обозначения - Special Denotations
Приветствие - The Salutation
Заголовок письма - The Title
Текст письма - The Message
Комплиментарная концовка - The Complimentary Close
10. Подпись - The Signature
11. Приложение - The Enclosure
12. Копия - The Copy

ПРИМЕРЫ АДРЕСОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

1) Mr Christopher Long
General Manager
Long Printing Co Ltd
34 Wood Lane
London
WC1 8TJ

2) Financial Times Management
128 Long Acre
London WC2E 9AN

3) Mr. James Leighton,
General Manager
Leighton Engineering Co Ltd
12 Bracken Hill
Manchester
M 60 8 AC

4) Garden Supplies Ltd
24 Amber Street
Sheffield
S 44 9 DJ

5) Mrs. Lesley Nunn
15 Windsor Road
Manchester
M 2 96J

КЛИШЕ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

Opening phrases - Начало письма

Dear Sirs - уважаемые господа,

We have received your letter of... - мы получили ваше письмо от...

In reply to your letter of... - в ответ на ваше письмо от...

We are sorry to have to remind you that... - к сожалению, мы должны напомнить вам,
что...

We learn from your letter that... - из вашего письма мы узнали, что...

In fact... - фактически...

Besides... - кроме того...

We regret to learn from your letter of, that... - мы с сожалением узнали из вашего письма,
что...

Further to our letter of... - в дополнение к вашему письму от...

We have to remind you that... - мы вынуждены напомнить вам, что...

Binding phrases - связующие фразы

There's no doubt that... - несомненно...

We are sure that... - мы уверены, что...

It goes without saying... - само собой разумеется...

In this connection... - в связи с этим...

The matter is... - дело в том, что...

To our mind... - по нашему мнению...

In case you fail to make payments... - в случае неуплаты вами...

Further you write... - далее вы пишете...

Nevertheless... - тем не менее...

Moreover... - более того...

Closing phrases - конец письма

We are expecting your representatives to arrive for the talks. -

Ждем ваших представителей для переговоров.

Your prompt execution of our order would be appreciated. -

Будем вам признательны за быстрое выполнение заказа.

We wish to maintain the cooperation with you. -

Надеемся поддерживать сотрудничество с вами.

We are looking forward to hearing from you. -

Надеемся получить от вас ответ в ближайшее время.

Yours faithfully (sincerely) - с уважением

Приложение 6

КЛИШЕ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

(находятся на DVD-диске)

ОБРАЗЕЦ ПИСЬМА-ОРИГИНАЛА

Приложение №7

**ЗАКРЫТОЕ АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО
ЗАВОД АГРОКАБЕЛЬ**

ул. Топова, д. 11, г. Оупорна,
Полтавская обл., 14202
Тел: (04657) 238 31, 238 62, 231 80
Факс: (04657) 237 31, 238 48
E-mail: cabab@agrocabel.net



**JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
ZAVOD AGROCABEL**

Топова д. 11, Оупорна,
Молдавия, Республика, 14202
Тел: +7 (04657) 238 31, 238 62, 231 80
Факс: +7 (04657) 237 31, 238 48
E-mail: cabab@agrocabel.net

11/07/14 д.д. 11/07/14

Dunst GmbH
Maschinen für die Draht- und Kabelindustrie
Att.: Mr. Dunst
Fax: 8-10-43-3322-44629-20

Dear Mr. Dunst!

We have got your e-mail message dtd. 06.04.2005 which informed that Drum-Twister 2200 MM would not correspond to requirements of p.1.4. Annex No.2 to Contract No.26/03-K dtd. 03.12.2003 about the twisting of the following construction and current-carrying conductors:

Requirement p.1.4, Annex No.2	Proposal of "Dunst"
Single round conductors 16-150 mm ²	Single round conductors - copper 16-150 mm ² - aluminium 25-150 mm ²
Stranded round conductors 16-300 mm ²	Stranded round conductors - copper 16-300 mm ² - aluminium 25-150 mm ²
Single sector conductors 25-300 mm ²	Single sector conductors - copper absent - aluminium 25-300 mm ²
Stranded sector compacted conductors 16-300 mm ²	Stranded sector conductors - copper 35-240 mm ² - aluminium 50-300 mm ²

We would like to inform you that we do not agree to your changes of p.1.4 to Contract No.26/03-K dtd. 03.12.2003 concerning the following conductors:

- Single round aluminium conductors
- Stranded round aluminium conductors
- Stranded sector compacted copper and aluminium conductors

General director - Gavrilov G.A.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ПИСЬМА-ЗАПРОСА

Pet Products Ltd.
180 London Road
Exeter EX4 4JY
England
25th February. 1997

Dear Sirs,

We read your advertisement in the `Pet Magazine` of 25th December.
We are interested in buying your equipment for producing pet food.
Would you kindly send us more information about this equipment:

- Price (please quote CIF Odessa price)
- Dates of delivery
- Terms of payment
- Guarantees
- If the price includes the cost of equipment installation and our staff training.

Our company specializes in distributing pet products in Ukraine.

We have more than 50 dealers and representatives in different regions and would like to start producing pet food in Ukraine. If your equipment meets our requirements, and we receive a favourable offer, we will be able to place a large order for your equipment.

Your early reply would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

V. Smurov

V. Smurov

Export - Import Manager

КАРТОЧКИ С АНГЛИЙСКИМИ КЛИШЕ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯМИ ПИСЬМА-ЗАПРОСА

- We read your advertisement in...
- We have heard of your products from...
- We have seen your current catalogue showing...
- We are interested in buying (importing, etc)...
- Please inform us as soon as possible...
- Would you kindly quote your prices and terms of delivery (terms of payment, etc) for...
 - We would like to have further details about...
- Please send us samples of... (your catalogues, leaflets, etc)
- We are distributors (importers, retailers, etc) of...
 - There is a large market here for your products.
- Our company was founded in...
- If your prices are competitive (the samples meet the standards, your equipment complies with our requirements, etc) we may be able to let you have regular orders.
- Your prompt answer will be appreciated.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ПИСЬМА-ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Dear Mrs Barden

AQUATITE RAINWEAR

Благодарность → Thank you for your letter of 15 June. I was pleased to learn about the enquiries you have received for our raincoats.

Изложение → Our AQUATITE range is particularly suitable for warm climates.

популярных све- During the past year we have supplied this range to dealers in several
дений о продук- tropical countries. We have already received repeat orders from many
ции с учетом тропи- of those dealers. This range is popular not only because of its light
ческого климата weight, but also because the material used has been specially treated to
Упоминание о → prevent excessive condensation on the inside surface.

повторных заказах

дает гарантию

качества

We are pleased to quote as follows:

Информация → 100 AQUATITE coats men`s medium £17.50 ea 1750.00

относительно 100 AQUATITE coats men`s small £16.80 ea 1680.00

расценок 100 AQUATITE coats women`s medium £16.00 ea 1600.00

100 AQUATITE coats women`s small £15.40 ea 1540.00

6570.00

less 33 % trade discount 2187.81

Net price 4082.19

Freight (London to Alexandria) 186.00

Insurance 122.50

TOTAL **4390.69**

Сведения, касаю- → Terms: 2 % one month from date of invoice
щиеся условий

договора, транс- Shipment: Within 3 – 4 weeks of receiving order

портировки и

акцепта For acceptance within one month.

Упоминание о → We feel you may be interested in some of our other products, and
других видах enclose descriptive booklets and a supply of sales literature for issue
товара и прилага- to your customers.

ющая литература

We hope to receive your order soon.

Yours sincerely

ПЕРЕВОД АНГЛИЙСКИХ КЛИШЕ И ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ

- We were pleased to learn your interest in...

- We take pleasure to send you the desired samples and offer...

- As to your inquiry of ... we are informing you that...

- We enclose our catalogue with the latest price-list.

- Our proposal is valid till...
 - The price covers packing and transportation expenses.
- We can give you a 5 per cent discount.
- Besides above mentioned goods our company produces also...
 - We would appreciate if we get the order from you as possible.
- If you are not happy with our proposal please inform us about its reason.

ШАБЛОН ДЛЯ ФАКСОВОГО СООБЩЕНИЯ

FAQ

To: _____ From: _____
 Company: _____ Date: _____
 Fax No: _____ No of Pages: _____ (including this page)

ОБРАЗЕЦ ФАКСОВОГО СООБЩЕНИЯ

Заголовок → Turner Communications Mobile Phone specialists

21 Ashton Drive
 Sheffield Tel +44 114 2871122
 S26 2ES Fax +44 114 2871123
 E-mail TurnerComm@intl.uk

Основное заглавие → **FAX MESSAGE**

“Fax Message”

(«Факсовое
 сообщение»)

Рядом с указате- → To Janet Benson, General Manager
 лями размещают- Company Asia Communication (Singapore) Pte Ltd
 ся основные Fax Number 65 6767677
 детали From Sally Turner, Managing Director
 Ref ST/DA
 Date 6 June 20__

Важно указать → Number of Pages
 количество отп- (including this page) 1
 раваемых
 страниц

Наличие приветств→
 вия по желанию

В заглавии должна → VISIT TO SINGAPORE

быть сформулиро-

ванна основная тема Thank you for calling this morning regarding my trip to Singapore
 факсового сообщения next month. I am very grateful to you for offering to meet me at the
 airport and drive me to my hotel.

Основной текст → I will be arriving on flight SQ101 on Monday 8 July at 1830 hours.
 факсового сообщения Accommodation has been arranged for me at the Supreme
 составляется также, International Hotel, Scotts Road.
 как и в письме

I will be travelling up to Kuala Lumpur on Sunday 14 July on MH989 which departs from Singapore Changi Airport Terminal 2 at 1545 hours.

В заключительной
формуле вежливос- → I look forward to meeting you.
ти нет необходимости
Sally Turner

ОБРАЗЕЦ СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ЗАПИСКИ

Следует выделить
слово memorandum
(«Служебная записка») → **MEMORANDUM**

Имя и должность → To Mandy Lim, Administrative Assistant
получателя

Имя и должность → From Sally Thomas, PA to Chairman
отправителя

Ссылка (инициалы
отправителя и того, → Ref ST/JJ
кто печатал письмо

Дата → Date 14 August 20__

Наличие приветст-
вия необязательно →

Тематическое → INHOUSE DOCUMENT FORMATS
заглавие

Краткая формули- Many congratulations on recently joining the staff in the
ровка содержания → Chairman`s office. I hope you will be very happy here.
сообщения

I am enclosing a booklet explaining the company`s general

Rules regarding document formats. However, I thought it would be helpful if I summarized the
rules for ease of reference.

Основной текст → 1. DOCUMENT FORMATS

служебной записки All documents should be presented in the fully-blocked format
должен быть разделен using open punctuation. Specimen letters, fax messages,
на пункты, содержа- memoranda and other documents are included in the booklet.
щие соответствую- These examples should guide you in our requirements.

щие выводы и 2. SIGNATURE BLOCK (LETTERS)

заключительную In outgoing letters it is usual practice to display the sender`s name
формулировку in capitals and the title directly underneath in lower case with initial capitals.

3. NUMBERED ITEMS

In reports and other documents it is often necessary to number items. In such cases the numbers
should be displayed alone with no full stops or brackets. Subsequent numbering should be decimal, ie
3.1, 3.2, etc.

Нет необходимости в → I hope these guidelines will be useful and that you will study the
заключительной фор- layouts shown in your booklet. If you have any questions please
муле вежливости do not hesitate to ask me.

Место для подписи → Sally Thomas

Енс (если необходимо)→ Enc

Копия (если необходимо)→ Copy Personnel Department

АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПОСЛОВИЦЫ

1. Brevity is the soul of wit – Краткость – сестра таланта.
2. In black and white – Черным по-белому.
3. First think, then speak – Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.
4. Every country has its customs – В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.
5. What is done, cannot be undone – Что написано пером, то не вырубить топором.

РЕКВИЗИТЫ ДЕЛОВОГО ПИСЬМА

1. Шапка письма - The Letter head
2. Ссылка - The Reference
3. Дата письма - The Date
4. Внутренний адрес - The Address
5. Специальные обозначения - Special Denotations
6. Приветствие - The Salutation
7. Заголовок письма - The Title
8. Текст письма - The Message
9. Complimentary Close - The Complimentary Close
10. Подпись - The Signature
11. Приложение - The Enclosure
12. Копия - The Copy

Неверные варианты адресных данных

1) M 60 8 AC
General Manager
Manchester
Leighton Engineering Co Ltd
Mr James Leighton
12 Bracken Hill

2) Birmingham
Soft Toys plc
Personnel Director
B2 5 J T
Mrs Melanie Jackson
21 Windsor Road

3) 24 Amber Street
Garden Supplies Ltd
S 44 9 DJ
Sheffield
Dear Sirs

Верные варианты адресных данных

1) Mr James Leighton
General Manager
Leighton Engineering Co Ltd
12 Bracken Hill
Manchester
M 60 8 AS

2) Mrs Melanie Jackson
Personnel Director
Soft Toys plc
21 Windsor Road
Birmingham
B2 5 J T

3) Garden Supplies Ltd
24 Amber Street
Sheffield
S 44 9 DJ

Dear Sirs

Приложение 20

МАТЕРИАЛ НА САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ

Правило АБВ

При написании сообщения Вы сможете достичь наилучших результатов, если Вам удастся точно изложить все, что Вы хотите сказать, с использованием соответствующего стиля. Ваше сообщение должно отвечать следующим характеристикам:

Аккуратность Тщательно проверяйте факты.

Не упускайте важные подробности.

Внимательно читайте корректуру.

Быстрота Пишите короткими фразами.

Используйте простые выражения.

Не злоупотребляйте терминами.

Внятность Пишите внятным и простым языком.

Используйте свободный естественный стиль.

Избегайте формализма или фамильярности.

«Золотые правила»

1. Give your letter a heading if it helps the reader to see at a glance what you are writing about.

2. Decide what you are going to say before you start to write.

3. Use short sentences.

4. Put each separate idea in a separate paragraph.

5. Use short words that everyone can understand.

6. Think about your reader. Your reader:

- Must be able to see exactly what you mean: your letters should be clear!

- Must be given all necessary information: your letters should be complete!

- Is a busy person with no time to waste: your letters should be concise!

- Must be addressed to in a polite tone: your letters should be courteous!

- May get a bad impression if there are mistakes in grammar: your letters should be correct!

ВИДЫ ДЕЛОВОЙ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИИ

1. We read your advertisement in the 'Pet Magazine'

of 25th December. We are interested in buying

your equipment for producing pet food. Would — **Enquiry**

you kindly send us more information about this

equipment:

- price

- dates of delivery
- guarantees

2. We were pleased to learn your interest in our production.
We enclose our catalogue with the latest price-list.
We can give you 5% discount. — **Offer**
the price covers packing and transportation expenses.

3.To:Janet Benson, General Manager.
Company: Asia Communication Pte Ltd.
Fax number: 656767677 — **Fax**
From: Sally Turner, Managing Director
Date: 6 June 2009
No of Pages: 1

4. Memorandum
To Mandy Lim, Administrative Assistant
From Sally Thomas, PA to Chairman — **Memorandum**
Ref ST/JJ
Date 14 August 2009

5. Subject: Model Business Letters
Date: Mon, 22 Sept 1997 15:17:59+0000
From: shirley taylor@ftmanageiiierit.com — **E-Mail**
Hi Pradeep
Thanks for your e-mail today.
I'm glad you had a good holiday...
Приложение 22
ДИКТАНТ

Business Correspondence

Enquiry

advertisement
equipment
production
dates of delivery
terms of payment
guarantees
cost of equipment installation
staff training
to quote prices
to deliver
to have further details
samples
favorable offer
to place an order

Offer

packing
transportation expenses
proposal
to appreciate

Order

in response

to enclose

copy order

to supply

demand

payment by:

- a letter of credit
- bank transfer
- cheque
- cash
- clearing

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №96-97**Тема:** Разрешение конфликтных ситуаций.**Ведущая дидактическая цель:** формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация**Характер выполнения работы:** Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный**Форма организации занятия:** индивидуальная, в малых группах**Задания для практического занятия:**

Задание 1. Посмотри видео. Запиши в тетрадь фразы для ведения переговоров. https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=217&v=oxDn0gNxga4&feature=emb_l_ago

Задание 2. Запиши фразы ниже в тетрадь в виде таблицы, переведи и выучи их наизусть

1. Приветствие противоположной стороны	«It's my pleasure to welcome you to ...» «I would like to welcome you to ...»	«Я рад приветствовать вас в...» «Я хотел бы приветствовать вас в ...»
2. Определение повестки дня		

1. Приветствие противоположной стороны:

«It's my pleasure to welcome you to ...»

«I would like to welcome you to ...»

2. Определение повестки дня:

«I would like now to begin by suggesting the following agenda»;

«To start with, I think we should establish the overall procedure»;

3. Описание Вашей позиции, обозначение условий:

«We'd like to propose that ...»

«We propose / suggest ...»

4. Ответ на предложение оппонента:

«Maybe it would be better to ...»;

«Perhaps a better idea would be ...»;

5. Выражение согласия:

«I think we can both agree that...»:

«I agree with you on that point».

«I think that would be acceptable».

6. Фразы для выражения возражения:

«That's not exactly how I look at it».

«If you look at it from my point of view...»

7. Аргументирование в переговорах:

«The reason for that is ...»

«This is because ...»

8. Приоритизация интересов:

«The most important issue for us is ...»

«Our intention is ...»

11. Уточнение позиции стороны:

«If I understood you correctly ...»

«Are you suggesting that ...»

9. Фразы для выражения компромисса:

«If you were prepared to ..., we might be able to...»

«We are ready to accept your offer; however, there would be one condition»

10. Принятие предложения оппонента:

«This agreement is acceptable to us».

«I think we have reached an agreement here».

12. Фразы для завершения переговоров:

«Let's just summarize our agreement?»

«I think you've covered everything».

Задание 3. Посмотри видео “10 Ways of Preventing Conflict”. Запиши в тетрадь 5 способов предотвращения конфликтов, которые, по-твоему мнению, наиболее действенны. Переведи их письменно. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z8R2dHi44Io>

Задание 4. Посмотри видео и запиши шаги, которые предприняла Эмили при разрешении конфликта между Анной и Саконом. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iRg-HbqqBxI>

Задание 5. Используя слова ниже, дай совет, что люди должны и не должны делать, чтобы избежать конфликт.

1. To avoid a conflict we should ...
 2. To avoid a conflict we should not ...
 3. To resolve a conflict we should ...
 4. To resolve a conflict we should not ...
- ask for advice from someone who is older than you
 - listen attentively to other people
 - punish unfairly - наказать несправедливо
 - be optimistic
 - be confident and relaxed - быть уверенным и спокойным
 - use words like “never” and “always”
 - ignore someone's opinion
 - keep a sense of humour
 - speak calmly
 - tell people what makes you unhappy - рассказать людям, что делает вас несчастным

- respect someone's opinion - уважать мнение

Задание 6. Сделай презентацию по одной из тем на выбор:

1. Negotiations (Переговоры)
2. Managing Conflict in the Workplace (Разрешение конфликтных ситуаций на рабочем месте)

Конструкция **it takes me ... to do something**

Задание 1. Посмотрите видео к уроку и сделайте конспект темы в тетради

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HXvW6Mj6KWg>

Задание 2. Выполните упражнение 1 устно

<https://grammarnix.ru/uprazhnenie-1-it-takes-me-vo-vremeni-present-simple>

Задание 3. Придумайте 5 предложений с оборотом *it takes me ... to do something* и запишите их в тетрадь.

Например, 1) It takes me 1 hour to get to the college.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №98-99

Тема: Достижения науки.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Before reading the texts match the inventors and inventions:

The inventions: the telephone, the television, the computer, the light bulb, the hydrogen bomb, the mobile phone (6)

The inventors: Charles Babbage, John Braid, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Edison, Martin Cooper, Andrei Sakharov (6)

Содержание:

1. The Invention of the Telephone
2. The Invention of the Television
3. The Invention of the Computer
4. The Invention of the Mobile Phone
5. The most famous scientists and their inventions (discoveries) in Britain and America
6. Russia's Achievements in Science and Technology

1. The Invention of the Telephone

- **the human organs of articulation** — органы слуха
- **the deaf** — глухие

The telephone is one of the most important inventions of the 19th century. Its creator was the English scientist **Alexander Graham Bell**.

Bell wanted to be a teacher and entered Edinburgh University. But he changed his mind and became a student of the Medical Faculty of London University. Under the guidance of an outstanding German scientist who works on physiology of sight and ear, Bell began to study **the human organs of articulation**.

By and by Bell came to the idea of creating a special apparatus which would help **the deaf** to pronounce the sounds of speech and learn to speak. Working on such a apparatus, Bell invented microphone (with engineer Thomas Watson) and telephone. At first his invention was not popular with the public, but Bell visited American towns and other countries, read lectures and demonstrated his telephone.

In 1878 he also organized his own company to produce telephones. But Bell wasn't interested in business itself and used his money on the laboratories for generating new ideas. He was and is greatly respected both in England and America.

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2. The Invention of the Television

- **to broadcast** — транслировать (передавать)
- **vision** — изображение
- **available** — доступный

The television is a mass media that serves to gives people opportunities both for entertainment and for rapid information.

The idea of a machine able **to broadcast** both sound and **vision** goes back to 1875. But it wasn't until 1926 that a Scottish engineer (**John Braid**) turned the idea into a practical reality. The first pictures were black and white and were not very clear.

Early TV sets cost as much as a small car and few people bought them. In 1936 the original system was improved and the first regular TV programme was broadcast in Britain.

But the real TV revolution began in America after World War Two. Commercial stations began to open in almost every city. But still lots of people didn't have TV sets as they were too expensive. That all changed in the 60s and 70s when more and more TV sets were sold and the importance of television grew quickly. In 1980 there appeared satellite television. Dozens of new channels are now **available** to anyone who buys a receiving "dish".

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3. The Invention of the Computer

- **efficient** — эффективный
- **to store** — хранить
- **to substitute** — заменить

One more important invention of our century is **the computer**. The first computer was invented by the English scientist **Charles Babbage**.

Nowadays nearly everything we do in the modern world is helped and controlled by computers. Computers are used so often because they are more **efficient** than human beings. They have better memories and can **store** a lot of information.

In fact, computers can do what we can do but faster and better. They can control different machines, foretell tomorrow's weather, even play chess and compose music. Computers are widely used in various professions. We can find computers everywhere: in a library, in a travel agency, in a hotel, in a shop and in many other places.

To be sure, the technical progress will not stop but the machines will not be able **to substitute** everything including the human being.

* * *

4. The Invention of the Mobile (cellular) Phone

- **provide** — предоставить, обеспечить
- **be awarded for** — быть награжденным за
- **significant** — значительный
- **demand** — спрос
- **cellular** — сотовый
- **be launched** — выпустить

- **crucial** — решающий

Modern mobile phone **provides** a lot of services, from being able to message anyone to immediate access to the internet. This convenience is one of the reasons why we use mobile phone every day and sometimes cannot imagine our life without it. However, we do not know that the name of the inventor of the first cellular phone, the talented American engineer **Martin Cooper**.

The first cellular phone was the father of the mobile phone. It was the telephone device that could be used while being mobile i.e. without the standard cord attached to it. The first cellular phone was called **DynaTac 8000X by Motorola** as it was created in Motorola company.

Martin Cooper, was born in Chicago on the 26th of December, 1928. He graduated from Illinois Institute of Technology in the early '50s and worked in the electronic industry. Throughout his career he **was awarded** multiple patents for his work.

Among different inventions in mobile technology, the invention of a cell phone was the most **significant** one. Doctor Martin Cooper made it, while he was working for Motorola (1973). At that time the **demand** for such devices was very high and he was among many other people who were trying to create a similar type of mobile device.

The first **cellular** phone was named **DynaTac 8000X by Motorola**. It looked nothing like what we're used to now — it was 10 inches long and weighed more than 2 pounds.

The fame of inventing **first smartphone** is attributed to **Andy Rubin**. He created and developed the very first Android system, which is now used in 80% of the world's smartphones. Smartphones are noted for their ability to function in similar ways to a computer, and some of them are just as powerful.

The Motorola company invested 100 million dollars in the next 20 years into research and development of the first cell phone. And yes! The first commercial mobile phone **was launched** in 1983 by Motorola for around \$4000 US dollars.

Omitting the process of the mobile phone evolution, let us say a few words about iPhones. These advanced devices have touchscreen technology, a good quality camera, and 3G network capabilities. They were launched into the market in 2007.

Since 1973, mobile phone technology and networks have come a long way and though Martin Cooper was the man that initially invented the cell phone, there are a lot of other inventors that played **a crucial** role in the cell phone's creation.

The most famous of them are:

Alexander Graham Bell, the man that invented the first telephone.

Joel Engel, the main rival of Martin Cooper, who worked in the company called Bell Labs. **Bell Labs and Motorola** companies were in serious competition to manufacture mobile devices. Motorola won the tech war and the first mobile phone was named as **DynaTac 8000X by Motorola**.

* * *

5. The most famous scientists and their inventions (discoveries) in Britain and America

Isaak Newton (an English scientist) who lived in the 17th century is the founder of modern mathematics, physics and spectography. Newton discovered **the law of motion and the universal law of gravitation**.

The eighteenth century is noted for the Industrial Revolution in Britain and many inventions, most prominent of them is probably considered to be **the invention of steam engine**.

The nineteenth century is noted for **the invention of electricity and the telephone**.

1. **Michel Faraday** (an English scientist) who lived in the 19th century made a name for himself in the history of electricity. Faraday made the machine which was the father of all the great machines that make electricity today. Also Faraday was the creator of **the electric motor**, which changed the face of the earth.

2. **Thomas Edison** (an American inventor) who lived in the period between 1847-1931 became world-famous for **the invention of light bulb** and the way of sending electricity to distant places. He is also famous for early microphone, record player and equipment for the cinema, telegraph and telephone.

6. Russia's Achievements in Science and Technology

The most prominent Russian scientists (engineers) and their inventions are:

1. **Mikhail Lomonosov** who invented the telescope which helped him to study Venus and made a lot of achievements in astronomy and mineralogy;
2. **Dmitry Mendeleev** who created the periodic table of elements;
3. **Ivan Pavlov** who studied conditioned reflexes (условные рефлексy) in animals;
4. **Konstantin Tsiolkovsky** who created the theory of space flight;
5. **Sergei Korolyov** who designed the intercontinental missile, Sputnik satellite, and Vostok spacecraft;
6. **Igor Kurchatov** who made a lot of inventions in nuclear physics;
7. **Andrei Sakharov** who invented the hydrogen bomb (водородная бомба)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №100-101

Тема: Отраслевые выставки.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Задание № 1. Study the vocabulary.

Exhibition – [eksɪˈbɪʃn] – выставка.

- opening of this exhibition – открытие выставки
- exhibition of investment projects – выставка инвестиционных проектов
- выставка-продажа – trade exhibition

Это выставочный образец. – This is an exhibition sample.

Можно мне вашу визитку? – Can I have your business card?

Я бы хотел заказать образцы вашей продукции. – I would like to order samples of your products.

Задание № 2. Translate the text from English into Russian.

Britain's Great Exhibition of 1851

The Great Exhibition of 1851 was held in London inside an enormous structure of iron and glass known as the Crystal Palace. In five months, from May to October 1851, six million visitors thronged the gigantic trade show, marveling over the latest technology as well as displays of artifacts from around the world.

The stunning display of inventions, works of art, and objects collected in distant lands was something of a precursor of a World's Fair. In fact, some newspapers referred to it as such. And it had a definite purpose: the rulers of Britain intended to show the world that technology was bringing uplifting changes to society and Britain was leading the race into the future.

The idea of the Great Exhibition originated with Henry Cole, an artist, and inventor. But the man who ensured the event happened in spectacular fashion was Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria.

Albert recognized the value of organizing a massive trade show that would place Britain at the forefront of technology by displaying its latest inventions, everything from massive steam engines to the latest cameras. Other nations were invited to participate, and the official name of the show was The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations.

Задание № 3. Make up 5 questions to the text

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №102-103

Тема: Известные ученые и их открытия.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

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4. The Invention of the Mobile (cellular) Phone

- **provide** — предоставить, обеспечить
- **be awarded for** — быть награжденным за
- **significant** — значительный
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The most prominent Russian scientists (engineers) and their inventions are:

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- 6. Igor Kurchatov** who made a lot of inventions in nuclear physics;
- 7. Andrei Sakharov** who invented the hydrogen bomb (водородная бомба)

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №104-108

Тема: Известные исторические личности и их вклад в развитие общества.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений,

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Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

A Famous Person (план ответа, полезные выражения)

I. Plan of the topic: «A Famous Person»

1. Say who you are going to speak about.
2. Say where and when this person was born, who his parents were (are), what family he grew up in, where and how he spent his childhood.
3. Speak about his education.
4. Say how he studied at school, what subjects he was interested in.
5. Say what he decided to do after leaving school (when he grew up).
6. Say if he continued his education.
7. Say what profession he got.
8. Give details (in short) when and how he became famous.
9. Say if he still alive or when and where he died.
10. In conclusion, say why he is famous.

II. The Useful Phrases on the topic: «A Famous Person»:

1. He/ She was born in (place) on (date).

Примечание.

в Москве – in Moscow

в городе Москве — in the city of Moscow

1. He/ She grew up in a (big/ extended, small, united, friendly) family.
2. He /She spent his/her childhood in (his/her home town)/ in the town/village of (name).

Примечание.

home town — родной город

1. He/ She began going to school at the age of.....
2. He/ She got a(good, poor, home) education
3. He/ She studied (hard, easily, with great interest)
4. He/ She was interested in.... (History, the humanities)
5. He/ She was good at.... (Physics, natural science)
6. He/ She study a foreign language by himself/ herself
7. He/ She entered a college (technical, medical, teacher's)
8. He/ She went up to a (university)
9. He/ She graduated from.... (the Cambridge University)
10. He/ She became (a skilled specialist in....)
11. He/ She work as (an engineer, a doctor, a teacher)

Как написать биографию известного человека на английском языке

1. Скачайте из интернета биографию известного человека, о котором вы хотите написать на русском языке.

Возьмем, к примеру, биографию американского президента Линкольна

2. Ориентируясь на 10 пунктов плана, найдите в тексте биографии эти факты и выделите их

3.Переведите выделенные выражения на английский язык, используя слова из списка.

Образец биографии известного человека на английском языке (образец)

1. Say who you are going to speak about.

I am going to speak about Abraham Lincoln, an American president (уточнение, для тех, кто вдруг не знает).

2. Say where and when this person was born, who his parents were (are), what family he grew up in, where and how he spent his childhood.

He was born in the state of Kentucky (the USA) on the 12th of February in 1809. **He was the first son of** Thomas and Nancy Lincoln who among the first pioneers moved to the western Indiana.

He grew up in a big family, who were in a constant struggle to survive, **and spent his childhood in** travels around the western part of the USA.

3. Speak about his education.

That is why **he went to school** only for a year off and on (в общей сложности) and mainly (в основном) **studied by himself** (быть самоучкой) .

4. Say how he studied at school, what subjects he was interested in.

He was very interested in reading and read all the books that he could get. It was the Bible, fables by Aesopian, the only fiction book "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defo and some others.

5. Say what he decided to do after leaving school.

When he grew up, he started working with his father. But later he left his home and began travelling around the USA. He was greatly impressed by the scenes of working slaves. (дополнительная информация по желанию). He worked as a postman, a farmer and a land surveyor.

6. Say if he continued his education.

After the military service (служба в армии) **he continued his education and started to study** the law (юридические науки). At the age of 30 he became a lawyer who got his practice and a famous politician as well.

Taking into account his social origin, he went from rags to riches and was a self-made man, a man from the American dream. (дополнительная информация по желанию)

7. Say what profession he got.

In 1842 **he married** Mary Todd, a daughter of a rich planter from the South, which made him more financially independent (дополнительная информация по желанию). **For a while he worked as a lawyer** but in 1857 he joined a group of the Republicans and soon became their leader in Illinois. Their aim was the struggle against slavery.

8. Say some details of the biography in short.

In short, Lincoln became the president of the USA in 1860 and under his leadership the North won the war against the South.

9. Say if he still alive or when and where he died.

But 6 days after the end of the war Abraam Lincolnm was shot in a theatre. It was a tragic death.

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to say that Abraham Lincolnm was considered to be among the greatest American presidents ever.

Биография американского президента Авраама Линкольна (на русском языке)

О детстве и юности Линкольна известно относительно мало. (1) Он родился 12 февраля 1809 года на маленькой ферме в штате Кентукки, и был вторым ребенком и первым сыном Томаса и Нэнси Хэнкс Линкольн. В 1816 году семья переселилась на юго-запад Индианы. Обработка земли и скудная жизнь первых поселенцев на Западе в дикой местности требовала от пионеров больших физических и духовных сил. Недостаток медицинского обслуживания привел к жертвам и в семье Линкольников: его младший брат умер в раннем

возрасте, в 9 лет он потерял свою мать, а несколько лет спустя от родильной горячки умерла его старшая сестра.

Отец вскоре снова женился. Мачеха, которая сама имела троих детей от первого брака, воодушевила детей на чтение. **(3) В общей сложности Авраам посещал школу в течение одного года. В основном был самоучкой. (4) Библию,** которая во многих семьях пионеров было единственной книгой в доме, и несколько других произведений, которые он смог достать — среди них «Робинзон Крузо», «Странствия паломников» и **басни Эзопа,** он изучил с особой основательностью. Его речи впоследствии свидетельствовали о глубоком знании Священного Писания.

Рабство занимало значительное место в сознании Линкольна. Его дядя и отец дяди имели рабов. Его отец, убежденный баптист, напротив, решительно отвергал рабство.

(2) Семья многократно переезжала, строила бревенчатый дом и возделывала землю. В 1830 году они вновь переехали дальше на запад в **Иллинойс,** который уже двенадцать лет назад стал свободным от рабства штатом. **(5) Тем временем выросший Авраам работал какой-то период на отца. Потом он покинул семью,** нашел временную работу и во время одной из поездок на лодке по Миссисипи вниз до Нового Орлеана познакомился с просторами тогдашних США. Впечатления от этой поездки, так же как и посещение невольничьего рынка с группами скованных цепью и при этом поющих рабов, глубоко потрясли его. **По возвращении он поселился в маленькой деревушке Салем в Иллинойсе, где работал почтмейстером, торговцем, и землемером.**

(6) После службы в армии Линкольн целеустремленно и настойчиво стал изучать юридические науки. Еще не достигнув тридцатилетнего возраста, он стал **юристом,** имеющим свою практику, и **политиком,** стоящим в центре внимания общественности. Если учесть его происхождение, то Линкольн прошел впечатляющий путь: почти как в поговорке «из бедняков в богачи». Он уже тогда был воплощением человека, «сделавшего самого себя», и тем самым «Американской мечты».

(7) Его женитьба в 1842 году на Мэри Тодд, дочери плантатора с Юга, только дополнила картину социального взлета. У них было четыре сына, но до зрелого возраста дожил только один Роберт Тодд. **Какое-то время он оставался в стороне от политики и посвятил себя своей процветающей адвокатской практике.**

(8) В 1856 году Линкольн примкнул к республиканцам и взял на себя роль лидера в Иллинойсе. Целью партии было не допустить дальнейшего распространения рабства на свободных землях. Программа республиканцев свелась к лозунгу «Свободная земля, свободный труд, свобода слова, свободный человек».

В 1858 году Линкольн выступил кандидатом в президенты от партии республиканцев. Он проиграл выборы, однако, благодаря словесным сражениям, которые вращались в основном вокруг рабства (Линкольн считал рабство злом, которое отвергал из моральных убеждений), привлек к себе национальное внимание и приобрел важные политические преимущества для своей дальнейшей карьеры.

Линкольн идентифицировался с такими качествами: трудолюбие и трудовая этика, честная скромность пионера, который добился подъема из бедности и, не забывая своего происхождения и связи с народом, стал кандидатом на высшую должность. Он представлял человека честного и способного оставаться верным самому себе.

(8) Избрание Линкольна президентом вызвало в 1860 у южан чрезвычайную тревогу. Еще до этого некоторые рабовладельческие штаты грозили отделением в случае победы республиканцев, и как раз это и случилось перед Рождеством. Южная Каролина была первым штатом, который расторг свой союз с другими штатами. До 1 февраля 1861 года последовали отделения Миссисипи, Флориды, Алабамы, Джорджии, Луизианы и Техаса. В начале февраля 1861 года отделившиеся штаты провозгласили «Конфедерацию штатов Америки» и сделали ее президентом бывшего сенатора и военного министра Джефферсона Дэвиса.

Стремясь восстановить национальное единство, Линкольн в своей инаугурационной речи 4 марта 1860 года избегал резких тонов. Он сравнил требование отделения с анархией, но вновь подчеркнул, что и не думает угрожать рабству там, где оно уже существует. Президент

дал явно понять, что не помышляет о военном конфликте, что судьба нации находится в руках южан.

Конфедералисты не обратили особого внимания на призыв Линкольна к союзу штатов. Гражданская война началась. Срочно отделились следующие четыре штата: Теннесси, Арканзас, Северная Каролина и Виргиния, чья столица Ричмонд стала также столицей Конфедерации.

Итак, 23 штатам союза с примерно 22 миллионами жителей противостояли 11 конфедеративных штатов, в которых проживало 5,5 миллионов белых и ровно 3,5 миллиона рабов. Как президент, Линкольн был главнокомандующим всех вооруженных сил. Надежда быстро принудить мятежников к капитуляции уступила место реальной оценке, что предстоит длительная и жестокая война. С точки зрения Линкольна было очень важно найти связующую политическую концепцию, которая придавала бы смысл этой борьбе. Конфедеративному правительству в этом отношении было относительно просто: южные штаты боролись за свою независимость, сохранение их основанной на рабстве общественной системы и защиту их собственной территории. Север же боролся за принцип: за единство нации — и только позже, и во вторую очередь, за ликвидацию рабства.

22 сентября 1862 года, Линкольн издал предварительную декларацию свободы, согласно которой все рабы, находящиеся после 1 января 1863 года в «мятежных штатах», объявлялись свободными. Декларация свободы действительно революционизировала войну, которая стала борьбой за уничтожение рабства и полное изменение структуры южной общественной системы. Особенно радикальным шагом, ставшим возможным в результате обнародования декларации, был набор негров в армию северных штатов. До конца войны в войска союза вступило почти 180 000 афро-американцев.

Выборы президента 1864 года вошли в историю Америки как самые важные. Народ должен был решать, нужно ли продолжать войну или нет. Победу Линкольна можно было рассматривать как однозначное полномочие для продолжения войны и полного освобождения рабов.

К моменту нового введения президента в должность гражданская война была почти выиграна. В своей второй инаугурационной речи 4 марта 1865 года Линкольн протянул южным штатам руку примирения. 9 апреля 1865 года генерал Ли капитулировал со своей армией в Виргинии, а несколько недель спустя прекратили борьбу остатки войск Юга.

(8) Несколько дней спустя после окончания войны, 14 апреля 1865 года, в ложе театра Линкольн был сражен несколькими выстрелами и в ту же ночь умер от ран. Это было первое покушение на американского президента. Покушавшийся — фанатичный и, возможно, душевнобольной южанин, актер Джон Уилкс Бут, который вместе с другими заговорщиками хотел убить ведущих политиков союза.

Похоронная процессия, проходила через многие штаты союза до его родного города Спрингфилда и наблюдалась миллионами людей, стоявшими вдоль дороги. Высокий, часто кажущийся беспомощным мужчина, иногда меланхолический до депрессии, но всегда с узнаваемым, хотя и сдержанным чувством юмора, объединял в своем лице важнейшие американские идеалы и добродетели: Линкольн мог по праву считаться спасителем нации, потом освободителем рабов, настоящий человек из народа и блестящий пример человека, сделавшего себя.

Президентство Линкольна совпало с войной, имевшей самые большие потери в истории Соединенных Штатов, потребовавшей более 600 000 убитых (360 000 со стороны союза, 260 000 на Юге). По мобилизации всех имеющихся резервов солдат, материалов и технических возможностей американская гражданская война предвосхитила современные тотальные войны XX века. Экономически исход войны укрепил превосходство промышленного Севера, вступившего в стадию ускоренного роста, над аграрным Югом, который не выдерживал этого темпа. Победа Севера обеспечила единство нации и освободила четыре миллиона мужчин, женщин и детей от рабства.

Гражданская война была эпохальным переломом в истории Соединенных Штатов, а (9) Авраам Линкольн, который в эти годы вел дела в Белом доме, до сих пор остается центральной

исторической фигурой в сознании американского народа. **(9) В его личности, ставшей мифом, сфокусированы основные черты американской демократии.**

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №109-110

Тема: Специфика работы по профессии/специальности..

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Text 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задание.

The meaning of logistics

Market economy has brought a lot of new business terms into the Russian language. Logistics is one of them. The word ‘logistics’ dates from the ancient Greek logos – ‘ratio, word, calculation, reason’ and was used in ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine empires to denote the military’s need to supply themselves with arms, ammunition and rations as they moved from their base to a forward position.

With increasing development of trade and economy, it started to be used in business too. Moving raw materials to manufacturers and then finished goods to customers used to be a simple job for men with strong backs and little education. Today more than ever before senior management of a firm is concerned about improving transportation management and logistics as transportation represents a major expense item and freight transportation accounts for about 6 per cent of gross domestic product of a country.

The goal of transportation is to ensure that all raw materials arrive at the factory at the proper time and in good condition. To achieve that it is necessary to focus on improvements of operations that lead to a better service at the lowest cost. Transportation managers are also involved in many other operations. They assist marketing by quoting freight rates for salespeople, suggesting quantity discounts that can be based on transportation savings and selecting carriers and routes for reliable delivery of products.

The meaning of logistics is expanding. Now we speak about inbound, internal, outbound logistics, transport logistics, strategic logistics, warehousing logistics, integrated logistics etc. According to the Council of Logistics Management, now one of the world’s prominent organizations for logistics professionals, ‘logistics is that part of the supply chain process that plans, implements and controls the efficient, effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customers’ requirements’. As transport logistics is a major factor in the supply chain process, specialists pay much attention to modes of transport, transport companies’ operations as well as to some other activities related to customs clearance, warehousing and safe delivery of goods to final destinations.

Используйте активную лексику для выполнения задания:

ancient - древний	freight rates - процент(доля) груза
denote - означать, показывать	quantity discounts – количественные

	скидки
concern – иметь отношение	expand – расширять, развивать
expense item – статья расходов	inbound – прибывающий груз
freight – груз, перевозка грузов	outbound – подлежащий отправке груз
gross – валовой, оптовый	warehouse – товарный склад
ensure – обеспечивать, гарантировать	consumption – потребление, расходование

Задание. Найти в тексте следующие слова и выражения на английском языке:

1. деловые отношения, 2) развитие торговли, 3) потребители, 4) (доставить товар) вовремя и в хорошем состоянии, 5) вести к, 6) лучшее обслуживание, 7) при низких затратах, 8) быть вовлеченным в, 9) экономия на транспорте, 10) надежная доставка продукции, 11) планировать, снабжать и контролировать, 12) хранение товара, 13) отвечать требованиям заказчика, 14) уделять внимание, 15) место назначения.

Text 2. Прочитайте текст. Выполните задание.

Logistics as a science

Logistics - the science, the object of which is to organize the management of the process of movement of goods and services from suppliers of raw materials to consumers. Logistics contains the functioning of the circulation of products, goods, services, inventory management and provisions, creating a goods movement infrastructure.

A broader definition of logistics treats it as the study of planning, management and control of material movement, information and financial resources in different systems.

From the perspective of the organization's management logistics can be considered as the strategic management of material flows in the supply: procurement, transportation, sale and storage of materials, parts and finished inventory. The concept also includes the management of relevant information flows and financial flows. Logistics is aimed at optimizing costs and streamlining the production process, marketing and auxiliary services, both within a single enterprise or a group of enterprises.

The content of logistics as a science is to establish causal relationships and regularities inherent in the movement of goods, in order to identify and put into practice effective forms of organization and material and information flow management.

The main objects of study are in logistics:

- logistics operations
- logistics chain
- logistics system
- logistics functions
- material flows
- information flows
- logistics costs

Задание. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих предложений:

1. Логистика включает в себя функционирование сферы обращения продукции, товаров, услуг, управление товарными запасами и провиантом, создание инфраструктуры товародвижения.

2. С позиции менеджмента организации логистику можно рассматривать как стратегическое управление материальными потоками в процессе снабжения: закупки, перевозки, продажи и хранения материалов, деталей и готового инвентаря (техники и прочего).

3. Логистика направлена на оптимизацию издержек и рационализацию процесса производства, сбыта и сопутствующего сервиса как в рамках одного предприятия, так и для группы предприятий.

Text 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задание.

Logistics

Logistics is generally the detailed organization and implementation of a complex operation. In a general business sense, logistics is the management of the flow of things between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet requirements of customers or corporations. The resources managed in logistics can include physical items, such as food, materials, animals, equipment and liquids, as well as abstract items, such as time and information. The logistics of physical items usually involves the integration of information flow, material handling, production, packaging, inventory, transportation, warehousing, and often security.

In military science, logistics is concerned with maintaining army supply lines while disrupting those of the enemy, since an armed force without resources and transportation is defenseless. Military logistics was already practiced in the ancient world and as modern military have a significant need for logistics solutions, advanced implementations have been developed, especially for the United States Armed Forces. In military logistics, logistics officers manage how and when to move resources to the places they are needed.

Logistics management is the part of supply chain management that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective forward, and reverse flow and storage of goods, services, and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customer's requirements. The complexity of logistics can be modeled, analyzed, visualized, and optimized by dedicated simulation software. The minimization of the use of resources is a common motivation in all logistics fields. A professional working in the field of logistics management is called a logistician.

Задание. Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям из текста:

1. The resources managed in logistics can include physical items, such as food, materials, animals, equipment and liquids, as well as abstract items, such as time and information.
2. Military logistics was already practiced in the ancient world.
3. Logistics management is the part of supply chain management.
4. Military logistics has been developed especially for the United States Armed Forces.
5. The minimization of the use of resources is a common motivation in all logistics fields.
6. A professional working in the field of logistics management is called a logistician.

Text 4. Прочитайте текст. Выполните задания.

???

My future profession will be an operational logistician.

This new profession appeared quite recently. There aren't enough logisticians. Therefore the profession is demanded on a labor market.

I consider that my future profession isn't very popular among the population yet.

Many people don't know what logisticians do.

The logistician is a certified expert who has a specialized education and has received all necessary theoretical knowledge of material streams movement.

The logistician works in different spheres of activity, trade, customs, medicine, etc. In the future I will operate with the chains of deliveries, its creation, further optimization and organization of delivery and storage of inventory items.

The logistician should possess the following qualities: education, organizing abilities, skills to analyze the actions, to solve conflict situations, to make up decisions, skills of interpersonal communication to improve relations between clients and partners in business, leader and computer skills.

Now I am a first year student. I hope to be a good specialist and achieve success in my profession.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и выполните письменный перевод текста.

Задание 2. Придумайте заголовок к тексту.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №111-115

Тема: Основные принципы деятельности по профессии/специальности.

Ведущая дидактическая цель: формирование у обучающихся навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

Формируемые ОК/умения: ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам; ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности; ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения; ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях; ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

UNIT № 1. Introduction to logistics.

TEXT I LOGISTICS

Before reading the text check the meaning of the Key Words in the dictionary.

Nouns: goods, flow, resources, consumer, consumption, user, product, producer, storage, retailer, inventory, warehouse, destination, re-engineering, customs, taxes, duties, logistician *Verbs:* to consume, to handle, to include, to require, to comprise, to produce, to manufacture, to manage, to purchase, to sell, to implement, to perform, to ensure, to increase, to decrease, to pack

Logistics can be defined as the management of the flow of goods, information and other resources, energy and people between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet the requirements of consumers. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, material handling, packaging and security. Logistics may have an internal focus (inbound logistics), or external focus (outbound logistics). If the company manufactures a product from parts purchased from suppliers, and those products are then sold to customers, one can speak about a *supply chain*. *Supply Chain* can be defined as a network of facilities and distribution options that performs the function of procurement of materials, transformation of these materials into intermediate and finished products, and the distribution of these finished products to customers. *Logistics management* is part of supply chain management. Logistics management plans, implements, and controls the efficient flow and storage of goods, services and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customers' requirements. Successful supply chain operators work in close partnerships with their customers; they jointly explore the opportunities for increasing efficiency of the supply chain and improving service levels by using the latest systems and techniques. This approach is also referred to as *logistics re-engineering*. The re-engineering process considers the following factors: the nature of the product, the optimal or preferred location of source or manufacture, freight and transport costs and the destination market, seasonal trends, import and export regulations, customs duties and taxes, etc.

A professional working in the field of logistics management is called a *logistician*. The main functions of a qualified logistician include, among other things, inventory management, purchasing, transportation, warehousing, consultation and organizing and planning of these activities. Logisticians are responsible for the life cycle and supply chain operations of a variety of products. They are also responsible for customs documentation. They regularly work with other departments to ensure that the customers' needs and requirements are met.

Exercise 1.

Answer the questions:

1. What does the term “logistics” imply?
2. What does the term “supply chain” imply?
3. What is logistics management?
4. What do service providers do in order to increase efficiency of the supply chain?
5. What process is called “logistics re-engineering”?
6. What factors does this process consider?
7. What are the main functions of a qualified logistician?
8. What are professional logisticians responsible for?

Exercise 2.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Logistics can be defined as the management of the flow of goods between the point of origin and the point of consumption.
2. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, etc.
3. All supply chains are very simple.
4. Logistics management is part of supply chain management.
5. Logistics management plans, implements, and controls the efficient flow and storage of goods, services and related information.
6. A professional working in the field of logistics management is called an academician.
7. The main functions of a qualified logistician include, inventory management, purchasing, transportation, warehousing, etc.
8. Logisticians normally do not work with other departments of the company.

Exercise 3.

Complete the passage below with the words from the box below.

Service chain origin activities technology outbound
operational

Logistics management is that part of supply 1) _____ management that plans, implements, and controls the effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services and information between the point of 2) _____ and the point of consumption. Logistics management activities usually include inbound and 3) _____ transportation management, fleet management, warehousing, materials handling, order fulfilment, logistics network design, inventory management, supply/demand planning, etc. The logistics function also includes sourcing and procurement, production planning and scheduling, packaging and assembly, and customer 4) _____. It is involved in all levels of planning and execution – strategic, 5) _____ and tactical. Logistics management is an integrating function, which coordinates all logistics 6) _____, as well as integrating logistics activities with other functions including marketing, sales manufacturing, finance, and information 7) _____.

TEXT 2

Logistics: Measurements

Logisticians use the following measurements to deliver cargo:

- Conventional cargo: Determines weight in units of 1,000 kilograms.

Determines measurements in **cubic meters**.

- Less than Container Loads: Measures **volume weight** similarly to Conventional cargo.
- Full Container Loads: Containers are usually 20 or 40 **feet** long.
- Roll-on, Roll-off: Measures cargo based on cubic feet – not **tons**.

Please note: Remember to **convert** units in the **imperial system**. Most countries use the **metric system**. If you are using **pounds**, convert to **kilograms**. If you are using **inches**, convert to **meters**. It is also important to consider the distance traveled. These measurements are provided in **miles** and **kilometers**.

Exercise 1.

Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (a-g).

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.inch | 4.kilogram | 7.volume weight |
| 2.pound | 5.ton | |
| 3.convert | 6.cubic meter | |
1. A calculation that shows the density of a package
 2. A unit of weight that is equal to 2,000 pounds
 3. A unit of weight that is equal to 1,000 grams
 4. A unit of length that is equal to one-twelfth of a foot
 5. To exchange one system of weights and measures for another
 6. A metric unit of volume that is equal to 1,000 liters
 7. A unit of weight that is equal to 16 ounces or 4536 of a kilogram

Exercise 2.

Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

1. **Imperial system/kilometers**
1. In Canada, distance is measured in_____.
2. One cubic yard is a unit of measure in the _____.
2. **Miles/metric system**
1. Randy drove 80 _____ per hour down the freeway.
2. In 1995, Great Britain partially switched over to the _____.
3. **Foot/meter**
1. One hundred centimeters is equal to one _____.
2. The ruler measured twelve inches, or one _____.

TEXT 3

Safety Issues. Manufacturing Employee Manual.

Safety is a big concern in a warehouse setting. All employees need to follow safety procedures to avoid **accidents**. **Injuries** and **fatalities** occur when employees are not careful.

Employees need to wear the proper **personal protective equipment (PPE)**. Required PPE varies according to job assignment. PPE requirements for each area are posted throughout the warehouse.

Lockout/tagout procedures reduce the **risk** of **electrocution**. Any **malfunctioning** electrical machinery needs to be locked and tagged.

Falls and **slips** are the biggest cause of injury in warehouses. Clean up **spills** immediately. Ensure aisles are clear so employees do not **trip** over items. All areas of the warehouse have **first aid kits** in case of injuries.

Exercise 1.

Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. Required PPE is the same throughout the warehouse.
2. Lockout/tagout is used on all equipment that is not working correctly.
3. Slips are a result of items being left in aisles.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

W o r d b a n k: injury lockout/tagout fall safety trip
Accident

1. Sarah sustained a(n) _____to her right leg after slipping on The ice.
2. The worker did a(n) _____procedure on the broken electrical Equipment.
3. A _____briefing was held for all workers in order to reduce accidents.
4. George took a hard _____ after he tripped over the cables on the floor.
5. Rita had to fill out a(n)_____ report after she got hurt at work.
6. All inventory needs to be off the floor so people don't _____ over it.

Exercise 3.

Fill out the accident report.

Accident Report

Name _____

Date _____

Describe the accident _____

Describe any injuries _____

UNIT № 2. Kinds of Logistics.

TEXT № 1.

Logistics Procurement Analyst

Description

ZHQ Logistics has an opening for a logistics procurement analyst. The analyst's responsibilities include working on **Request for Proposals (RFPs)**. This person will also **negotiate contracts** with the company's suppliers. As a result, we are seeking a goal-orientated individual. We need someone to help us achieve **strategic** and **tactical** objectives.

Qualifications

Applicants should have three to five years of relevant experience. We require a BS or BA degree, at minimum. However, an MBA is preferable.

Required skills, knowledge, and abilities candidates need to have:

- An extensive knowledge of logistics services
- Experience in negotiating with **service providers**
- Knowledge of service providers
- Familiarity with procurement and **purchasing** protocols
- Experience with **import/export**
- Understanding of industry **regulations**
- Project management skills
- Experience with international contracts

Salary and Benefits

Salary depends on experience. We offer an extensive benefits package. It includes medical, vision, and dental insurance as well as a 401 (k).

Exercise 1.

Read the job advertisement. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the main purpose of the job advertisement?
 1. to explain the importance of contracts in the logistics industry
 2. to compare two possible career paths available to graduates
 3. to let potential candidates know that a position is available
 4. to emphasize why logistics workers need to have degrees
2. Which of the following is not a requirement?
 1. negotiating experience
 2. an MBA
 3. project management abilities
 4. a BA or BS degree

Exercise 2.

Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word or phrase best fits each blank.

1. **negotiate/import**
 1. Before manufacturing could begin, the company had to _____ raw materials.
 2. The analyst was able to _____ a fair contract with the supplier.
2. **purchase/export**
 1. The logistics worker was in charge of deciding which items to _____.
 2. The company tended to _____ most of its products overseas.

3. **service provider/contract**
1. The legal department drew up a _____ for both parties to sign.
2. The _____ bid on the request for a proposal.

TEXT № 2.

Production Logistics

Production logistics are all about inventory **control**. Good production logistics create a lean manufacturing process. This, in turn, helps manufacturers cut production costs.

Production logistics ought to involve the latest **technology**. This ensures proper **movement** along the supply chain. Manufacturers need to have the most efficient **machines**. Orderly **processes** also ensure that each **work station** gets the proper materials. These standards prevent a **bottleneck** on the **assembly line**.

The goals of production logistics are simple. First, it wants to **streamline material flow**. This guarantees that all raw materials and components are used properly. Second, it manages inventory up to the **point of use**.

When done properly, production logistics drastically reduces supply chain costs.

Often, Logisticians will require the use detailed procedures and **automation**. Automation helps things get done more quickly. However, more detailed procedures require human workers. People are necessary on every assembly line. They can watch for slow-downs or errors in production.

Exercise 1.

Read the article. Then, mark the following statements as true or false.

1. Orderly processes and good technology can prevent bottlenecks.
2. Production logistics manage inventory up to the assembly line.
3. Automation and human labor are necessary on an assembly line.

Exercise 2.

Match the words or phrases (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Streamline | 5. Automation |
| 2. Bottleneck | 6. Work station |
| 3. Point of use | 7. Assembly line |
| 4. Material flow | 8. Track and trace |
| 1. a system of machines, workers, and equipment | |
| 2. to determine the previous and current locations of an item | |
| 3. something that slows or stops the progress of materials | |
| 4. an assigned space in which an employee performs daily operations | |
| 5. to organize and bring up to date | |
| 6. the control of a device or system using mechanical or electronic tools | |
| 7. the transportation of raw materials, parts, and products down a supply chain | |
| 8. the place at which a product is implemented | |

Exercise 3.

Read the conversation between a logistician and a production manager.

Fill in the conversation with the correct words: machine, process, automation, tracking and tracing, movement of materials, control our inventory.

Logistician: I think it might be a good idea to start **1** _____ our products.

Manager: Oh? Why do you say that?

Logistician: Well, it'll help us better **2** _____.

Manager: True. We have had some trouble in the past with materials getting lost.

Logistician: Right. We can't afford any disruption in the **3** _____.

Manager: But how will this **4** _____ work?

Logistician: Each product is assigned a tracking number and a barcode. The barcode is scanned before the product leaves our warehouse.
labor?

Logistician: I think a **6** _____ can perform that task.

TEXT № 3.

Distribution Logistics

Distribution logistics include **handling, timing,** and **quality** control.

Physical handling involves three steps: **sorting, packing** and **loading**. Goods are usually arranged in a particular order. Sometimes, they are organized according to physical characteristics. After they are sorted, items are packed into boxes. Styrofoam and plastic are commonly used as insulation. Once products are in boxes, they are shipped. Warehouse workers load the boxes onto outgoing trucks. Before loading trucks, please measure available space. Also, handle items with **caution**.

It is very important that packages get delivered on time. Customers judge logistics based on their **reliability**. However, **flexibility** is also important. Delivery workers sometimes adjust their schedules to suit customers' needs.

There are four aspects of quality control in distribution logistics. They are as follows:

- **Order fulfillment** ensures reception of the right items in proper quantities.
- **Delivery fulfillment** ensures timely delivery to the right locations.
- **Quality fulfillment** ensures that delivered goods have no **damage**.

Cost fulfillment keeps delivery prices competitive.

Exercise 1.

Read the manual excerpt. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the main purpose of the excerpt?
 1. to describe ways of sorting products
 2. to list sources of packaging insulation
 3. to explain how to use caution when handling
 4. to define aspects of distribution logistics
2. Which is a step in the handling phase of distribution logistics?
 1. loading
 2. delivery
 3. order fulfillment
 4. damage control
3. Which of the following is not part of quality control?
 1. delivering items to the right places
 2. using various sources of insulation
 3. ensuring that goods are undamaged
 4. keeping delivery prices competitive

Exercise 2.

Write a word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The company reduced prices to ensure competition.
o _ _ l _ _ l _ _ e _ _
2. Handlers are advised to follow rules for not damaging goods.
_ _ a _ _ t _ _ f _ _ _ I _ _ m _ _ _
3. Invoices help ensure that the proper items are delivered in proper quantities.
_ _ _ e _ _ u _ _ _ _ l _ _ n _ _
4. Track and trace helps with delivering items to the right places at the right times.
_ _ e _ _ _ e _ _ _ f _ _ _ I _ _ _ e _ _ _

TEXT № 4

ROLE OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFORMATION LOGISTICS

The term “transportation” refers to the movement of product from one point to another as it moves from the beginning of a supply chain to the customer. In the United States, for example, freight transportation costs amount to about 6% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Any supply chain's success is closely linked to the appropriate use of transportation. Logistics companies effectively use responsive transportation systems to lower overall costs. They employ “*Crossdocking*”—a process, in which product is exchanged between trucks so that each truck going to a retail store has products from

different suppliers. Today, the growth in shipments to and from China is creating both problems and opportunities for logistics companies. Many large corporations have already invested

in buying offices in China and India. There are two key players in any transportation that takes place within a supply chain. *The shipper* is that party that requires the movement of the product between the point of origin and the

point of consumption. *The carrier* is the party that moves or transports the product. The modes of transportation include water, rail, intermodal, truck, air, pipeline and package carriers. Water is typically

the least expensive mode, but is also the slowest, whereas air and package carriers the most expensive and the fastest. Rail and water are best suited for low-value and large shipments that do not need to be moved in a hurry. Air and package carriers are best suited for small, high-value, emergency shipments. Intermodal carriers are faster than rail and water, but more expensive. Logistics firms should take into consideration a combination of a) transportation costs; b) inventory costs; c) the level of responsiveness to the customers' requirements. Managers should consider an appropriate combination of company-owned and outsourced transportation to meet their needs. Managers must also use the information technology available to help decrease cost and improve responsiveness in their transportation networks. For example, satellite-based communication systems allow carriers to communicate with each other. Information logistics is a part of logistics, which is the link between the supply, production and marketing of the enterprise and organizes the data flow that accompanies the material flow in the process of moving it

Exercise 1.

Review questions.

1. What does the term "transportation" imply?
2. What do logistics companies use to decrease overall costs?
3. What are two key players in any transportation that takes place within a supply chain?
4. What modes of transportation are used in Logistics?
5. What is the least expensive mode of transportation?
6. What is the fastest mode of transportation?
7. What is the information technology utilized for?
8. What do satellite-based communication systems allow carriers to do?
9. What is information logistics?

Exercise 2.

Match the following synonyms.

1. include	1. enlarge
2. maximize	2. contain
3. eliminate	3. transfer
4. need	4. produce
5. transport	5. advance
6. improve	6. require
7. manufacture	7. put into operation
8. implement	8. avoid

UNIT № 3. Storage and warehouse.

TEXT № 1

Storage Equipment

Founded in 1965, J and B storage sells new and used storage equipment.

We are top sellers of used and new **racks** and **pallets**. Used equipment is in good condition. It is also marked down 40% from the average sale price.

Call us for the installation of industrial **shelves** and **cabinets**. We'll arrive within 24 hours of your call. We can also help you build or renovate **mezzanines**.

J and B S storage also buys used items. Bring us your used **bins, tubs, carts and drums**. We accept storage equipment made of wood, plastic and metal. We check the item's condition. Then, we will immediately pay for the item. Usually, we cover 30%-60% of the average sale price.

New storage items include **baskets, boxes, cartons and crates**. Our boxes are made of recycled cardboard. Our cartons are made of recycled, corrugated cardboard. Prices depend on size.

Please visit our website www.jbstorage.com. Or, call (413)793-9539 to order a catalog.

Exercise 1.

Read the webpage. Then, mark the following statements as true or false.

1 – J and B Storage sells used equipment that is cheaper than the average sale price.

3 – Baskets and crates are made of recycled, corrugated cardboard.

Exercise 2.

Read the conversation between a logistician and an operator. Choose the correct answers.

Logistician: Hell, I'm calling to order some storage equipment.

Operator: Okay, sir. What did you have in mind?

Logistician: Well, I have numerous needs. I'm not quite sure where to start.

Operator: Please start by telling me what your needs are.

Logistician: Well, I need twenty boxes and cartons.

Operator: Okay, What sizes?

Logistician: I'm thinking the boxes ought to be 18*12*12. The cartons ought to be 22*24*24.

Both need to be white cardboard.

Operator: Okay. Anything else?

Logistician: Yes, I also need to have shelves and cabinets installed.

Operator: Wood or metal?

Logistician: I think wood will suffice. I'll also take a used wooden pallet.

Operator: I'm sorry, we don't have any more used pallets in stock right now. We have plenty of used racks, however.

Logistician: No, that's okay. I'll just purchase one new wooden pallet. Please make sure it is 220*155.

1. Which of the following is out of stock?

A shelves C new pallets

B cabinets D used pallets

2. Which type of storage equipment is in large supply?

A used racks C cardboard boxes

B wooden pallets D cardboard cartons

Exercise 3.

Use the conversation from Exercise 2 to fill out the email from a logistician to a storage equipment supply store.

To: ordering@jbstorage.com

From: _____

Subject: Installations

Hello,

I need to install _____

I would also like to build _____

Thank you.

TEXT № 2

WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Warehouse management systems (WMS) evolved much like many other software solutions. The most significant changes have been brought about by technological improvements. These have improved **accuracy** and efficiency.

A modern WMS is comprised of two main elements. First, there must be a system in place to identify products as they enter the system. Second, a computer program dedicated to **product tracking** must be installed.

In a warehouse, this is often a bar code system. Each bar code is a **unique** combination of lines. The **arrangement** of the lines of varying widths relays coded product information. A scanner is used to read and **decode** bar codes. Scanners use light to read bar codes. This light is **reflected** back from the spaces between the lines. Scanner technology uses many methods including:

- **Infrared**
- **Laser diode**
- **Helium neon laser**

The information is sent to computers. This is often carried out by **wireless transmission**.

The computer system is an equally important element of the WMS. It contains **updated** as materials move through various tracking points.

A WMS is a valuable addition to any manufacturing operation.

Exercise 1.

Read the journal article. Then, mark the following statements as true or false.

1 - Warehouse management systems improve product tracking accuracy.

2 – The lines on a bar code reflect light.

3 – A laser diode is a type of scanner.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the list:

helium neon laser decode product tracking interpret
laser diode infrared

Types of Scanners	Scanner Function	WMS Purpose
-------------------	------------------	-------------

UNIT № 4. TRANSPORTATION

TEXT № 3

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION IN LOGISTICS

Logistics refers to the transportation of merchandise – raw materials or finished products – from the point of production to the point of final consumption. Different modes of transportation – road, rail, water and air – can be used for the effective management of merchandise. Every mode of transportation requires a different set of infrastructure, type of vehicles, technological solutions and regulations. All modes of transportation have different costs, service and transit times.

1) Road

Road transportation is one of the most basic and historical means of transportation. Road transport is the principal means of transport in the European Union for both passengers and goods. Today, the European Union has almost one vehicle for every two residents, and road freight traffic represents more than two thirds of the total tonnage. There are many different types of vehicles, although trucks are typically used for carrying or delivering freight. Road transportation offers a relatively lower cost compared to other

logistic forms and has a widely recognizable and flexible route. However, transportation by road takes a relatively longer period of time than other means of transportation. Besides, it offers a limited capacity. Road transport is most often used for comparatively inexpensive, non-perishable items or for shorter distances.

2) Rail

Rail transport is a means of conveyance of passengers and goods by way of wheeled vehicles running on rails. It is also commonly referred to as train transport. Rail transport uses freight trains for the delivery of merchandise. *Freight trains* are usually powered by diesel, electricity and steam. A freight train hauls cargo using *freight cars* specialized for the type of goods. Freight trains are very efficient, with economy of scale and high energy efficiency. However, their use can be reduced by lack of flexibility, if there is need of trans-shipment at both ends of the trip due to lack of tracks to the points of pick-up and delivery. *Container trains* have become the dominant type in the US for non-bulk haulage. Containers can easily be trans-shipped to other modes, such as ships and trucks, using cranes. *Passenger trains* are part of public transport; they can perform a variety of functions including long distance intercity travel and local urban transit services.

3) Water (maritime transportation)

Sea transport has been the largest carrier of freight throughout recorded history. Main maritime routes include oceans, coasts, seas, lakes, rivers and channels. Water transport uses ships and large commercial vessels that carry billions of tons of cargo every year. Sea, lake or river transport is particularly effective for significantly large quantities of goods that are non-perishable in nature and for cities or states that have water access. Moreover, transport via water is considerably less expensive than other logistics methods, which makes it one of the most widely used choices of transport for merchandise.

4) Air transportation

An airline is a company that provides air transport services for travelling passengers and freight. Airlines vary from those with a single aircraft carrying mail or cargo, to full-service international airlines operating hundreds of aircraft. Airline services can be categorized as being intercontinental, intra-continental, domestic, regional, or international, and may be operated as scheduled services or charters. Air routes are practically unlimited. Merchandise is carried in cargo compartments on passenger airplanes, or by means of aircraft designed to carry freight. Although air transport is more expensive than all other means of transportation, it is definitely most time-efficient. Perishable merchandise like fruits and vegetables are generally sent by air. More recently, air transportation has been accommodating growing quantities of high value freight and is playing a growing role in global (international) logistics.

5) Pipelines

Pipeline transport is the transportation of goods (liquids, gases, chemically stable substances) through a pipe. Pipeline routes are also practically unlimited as they can be laid on land or under water. The longest gas pipeline links Alberta to Sarnia (Canada); it is 2,911 km in length. The longest oil pipeline is the Trans-Siberian, extending over 9,344 km from the Russian arctic oilfields in eastern Siberia to Western Europe. Pipeline construction costs differ according to the diameter, and increase proportionally with the distance and with the viscosity of fluids. Pipeline terminals are very important, since they correspond to refineries and harbours.

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Критерии оценки практических занятий:

Оценку «5» - получает обучающийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность в полном объеме соответствует учебной программе, допускается один недочет, объем ЗУНов составляет 90-100% содержания (правильный полный ответ, представляющий собой связное, логически последовательное сообщение на определенную тему, умения применять определения, правила в конкретных случаях. Обучающийся обосновывает свои суждения, применяет знания на практике, приводит собственные примеры).

Оценку «4» - получает обучающийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность или ее результаты, в общем, соответствуют требованиям учебной программы, но имеются одна или две негрубые ошибки, или три недочета и объем ЗУНов составляет 70-90% содержания (правильный, но не совсем точный ответ).

Оценку «3» - получает обучающийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность и ее результаты в основном соответствуют требованиям программы,

однако имеется: 1 грубая ошибка и два недочета, или 1 грубая ошибка и 1 негрубая, или 2-3 грубых ошибки, или 1 негрубая ошибка и три недочета, или 4-5 недочетов. Обучающийся владеет ЗУНами в объеме 40-70% содержания (правильный, но не полный ответ, допускаются неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил, недостаточно глубоко и доказательно ученик обосновывает свои суждения, не умеет приводить примеры, излагает материал непоследовательно).

Оценку «2» - получает обучающийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность и ее результаты частично соответствуют требованиям программы, имеются существенные недостатки и грубые ошибки, объем ЗУНов обучающегося составляет менее 40% содержания.

2.2. Задания для промежуточной аттестации

Задание 5

Задания для дифференцированного зачета

Дифференцированный зачет по дисциплине состоит из двух этапов формы контроля: первый этап дифференцированного зачета – теоретический вопрос; второй этап дифференцированного зачета – задание практического характера.

Последовательность и условия выполнения задания

В первую очередь выполняется первый этап дифференцированного зачета, после успешного выполнения которого, начинается выполнение практического задания.

Максимальное время выполнения задания – 15 мин.

Вариант-1.

Часть 1.

Теоретические вопросы по грамматике (1 вопрос в каждом листе с заданиями к дифференцированному зачету):

1. Употребление артикля с именами собственными, названиями стран и материков, с названиями городов, именами и фамилиями.
2. Число.
3. Образование формы 3-го лица ед.ч. настоящего времени группы Indefinite. Причастие. Настоящее время группы **Perfect**.
4. Прошедшее время группы Indefinite неправильных глаголов.
5. Обороты **There are ...**, **There is ...**.
6. Модальные глаголы: **may, must, can**.
7. Согласование времен в сложных предложениях.
8. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения.
9. Выражение просьбы и приказания.
10. Порядок слов в простом повествовательном предложении.
11. Неопределенные местоимения.
12. Выражение долженствования в английском предложении.
13. Неправильные глаголы.

Письменное тестовое задание по грамматике.

Прочитайте внимательно задания и выберите правильный ответ.

1. The Statue of Liberty ... by Gustave Eiffel.
a) design c) was designed b) designed d) have been designed
2. Where are your brothers? - They ... a swimming-pool in our garden.
a) are digging c) were digging b) dig d) have been digging
3. How do your parents like their new house? - My mother likes it, but my father ... our old one.
a) miss c) missed b) misses d) doesn't miss
4. I didn't believe that you ... short of money.
a) are c) were b) is d) have been
5. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you ... it, it won't bite you.
a) won't touch c) didn't touch b) haven't touched d) don't touch
6. The town of Kestwick, which ... at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday.
a) laid c) is lying b) lies d) lay

7. We ... forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday.
a) looks c) are looking b) looked d) were looking
8. The picture, which ... lately, is worth thousands of pounds.
a) damage c) has been damaged b) damaged d) was damaged
9. The scientist who ... a new planet has won the Nobel Prize.
a) had discovered c) has been discovered b) discovered d) was discovering
10. ... we have something to eat? - Yes, but not here.
a) will c) do b) would d) shall
11. My mother always moves my books around so I ... find them.
a) can't c) wasn't able b) couldn't d) may not
12. I don't like the cafes that don't have chairs and people ... eat standing up.
a) can c) may b) could d) have to
13. There is a big hotel in the middle of ... park.
a) a c) - b) the d) these
14. ... towns which attract tourists are usually crowded in summer.
a) - c) a b) the d) this
15. Be sure to pick ... tomatoes before they get too ripe.
a) this c) much b) that d) these
16. I suppose people are spending now ... money than they used to.
a) much c) fewer b) many d) more
17. Was it exciting buying a car? - Well, it was a bit of a problem because I didn't have ...
money to spend.
a) many c) most b) much d) few
18. Once I hated flying, but now I feel ... nervous about it.
a) most c) less b) least d) little
19. The trouble ... my father is that he never relaxes.
a) of c) about b) with d) out
20. What did you buy this computer magazine ...? - To read about business software.
a) at c) on b) in d) for
21. Someone is calling you. Will you answer ... phone?
a) a c) - b) the d) these
22. To tell the truth I don't like ... pair of trousers that I bought last month.
a) those c) that b) this d) a
23. Whose house is it? - It's
a) my c) her b) mine d) our

24. Today is ... cold than yesterday. So, I'm wearing my shorts.

a) little c) least b) less d) the least

25. "Come home ... Christmas Day, we'll be waiting for you", my mother always says to me.

a) in c) - b) on d) at

Ключ:

1) c; 2) a; 3) b; 4) c; 5) d; 6) b; 7) c; 8) c; 9) b; 10) d; 11) a; 12) d; 13) b; 14) a; 15) d; 16) d; 17) b; 18) c; 19) b; 20) d.; 21) b; 22) c; 23) b; 24) b; 25) b.

Часть 2.

Прочитайте текст, переведите 1 и 2 абзац. Ответьте на вопросы.

An important new report says that a child's chances of success in life depend on their parents. The way parents bring up their child builds up that child's character. And having the right character is important for opportunities for future happiness.

According to the report, there are specific personal qualities that parents should work hard to develop in their children so that they can have a good start in life. One of these qualities is the ability to concentrate on a task and stay with it until it is finished. Another quality is the ability to see things from other people's point of view and understand their needs and feelings. It is the main skill that allows individuals to communicate with each other effectively.

Self-discipline is another important quality. This is something that most children have difficulty learning. Young children often want their desires satisfied immediately. Children don't easily accept 'no' for an answer and they will sometimes have a fight in order to get what they want. When this happens, the parents are under a lot of pressure. There is a strong desire to give the child what he or she wants. But according to the report, this is the wrong thing to do. The problem is that children will grow up believing that they can have everything they want immediately. This can lead to serious problems because they never learn to plan for the future and think in the long term. When they are adults, they may buy too many things because they can't control how much money they spend. They may have poor health because they only eat or drink what they like instead of what is healthy.

For the best chances of success, then, children need to learn how to have self-discipline. They also need to be motivated to work hard at tasks and finish them. Of course, a child's character is influenced by lots of different things. Some of these are beyond their or their parents' control and can make a big difference to a child's chances of success in life.

Why is self-discipline important?

What can happen to adults if they can't control themselves?

What other qualities should parents bring up in their children? Why?

Ключ:

Важный новый доклад говорит, что успех у детей зависит от родителей. То как родители воспитывают своего ребенка строит характер ребенка. Иметь правильный характер — это важно для возможности быть счастливыми в будущем.

Согласно докладу, существуют специфические личные качества, которые родители должны усердно развивать в своих детях для того, чтобы они получили хорошую основу в жизни. Одно из таких качеств — это способность сконцентрироваться на задании и довести его до конца. Другое качество — это способность увидеть вещи с точки зрения других людей и понять их нужды и чувства. Это главный навык который позволяет людям эффективно общаться друг с другом. Само дисциплина является другим важным качеством. Это то что большинство детей устраивает. Маленькие дети часто хотят, чтобы их желания тут же удовлетворялись. Дети не легко принимают «нет» в ответ, и они иногда будут воевать, чтобы получить то что они хотят. Если такое случается родители находятся под большим давлением. Есть сильное желание дать ребенку то что он(а) хочет. Но согласно докладу делать так неправильно.

Ответы на вопросы:

1) This text is about upbringing of children. A child's chances of success in life depend on their parents. It is very important to have the right character. It is necessary to be happy in life.

2) Self-discipline is another important quality. This is something that most children have difficulty learning. Young children often want their desires satisfied immediately. Children don't easily accept 'no' for an answer and they will sometimes have a fight in order to get what they want. When this happens, the parents are under a lot of pressure. There is a strong desire to give the child what he or she wants. But according to the report, this is the wrong thing to do. The problem is that children will grow up believing that they can have everything they want immediately. This can lead to serious problems because they never learn to plan for the future and think in the long term. When they are adults, they may buy too many things because they can't control how much money they spend. They may have poor health because they only eat or drink what they like instead of what is healthy.

3) If the adults can't control themselves they may buy too many things because they can't control how much money they spend. They may have poor health because they only eat or drink what they like instead of what is healthy.

4) Parents should bring up in their children the ability to concentrate on an task, to see things from other people's point of view and understand their needs and feelings.

Часть 3.

Напишите короткое сочинение на следующие темы (1 в каждом листе с заданиями к дифференцированному зачету):

1. «The United Kingdom»
2. «London»
3. «English Climate», «Weather»
4. «My Family»
5. «At the Library»
6. «My Week-end»
7. «My sister's flat»
8. «A visit to Moscow»
9. «Shopping».
10. A good lesson.
11. «MoscowNews».
12. «A visit of a Doctor».

Вариант-2.

Часть 1.

Теоретические вопросы по грамматике (1 вопрос в каждом листе с заданиями к дифференцированному зачету):

1. Употребление артикля с именами собственными, названиями стран и материков, с названиями городов, именами и фамилиями.
2. Число.
3. Образование формы 3-го лица ед.ч. настоящего времени группы **Indefinite**. Причастие. Настоящее время группы **Perfect**.
4. Прошедшее время группы Indefinite неправильных глаголов.
5. Обороты **There are ...**, **There is** .
6. Модальные глаголы: **may, must, can**.
7. Согласование времен в сложных предложениях.
8. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения.
9. Выражение просьбы и приказания.
10. Порядок слов в простом повествовательном предложении.
11. Неопределенные местоимения.
12. Выражение долженствования в английском предложении.

13. Неправильные глаголы.

Письменное тестовое задание по грамматике.

Прочитайте внимательно задания и выберите правильный ответ.

1. All my money ... on the way to the airport yesterday and I couldn't fly anywhere.
a) were stolen c) has been stolen b) have been stolen d) was stolen
2. This company ... millions on computers but it doesn't seem to become more efficient.
a) spent c) will spent b) had spent d) has spent
3. We had to wait until the light ... to green.
a) change c) changes b) will change d) changed
4. I heard the news on the radio while I ... home yesterday evening.
a) drive c) had driven b) was driving d) drove
5. Before I left the house it ... to rain and I had to take my umbrella.
a) started c) had started b) would start d) start
6. I was surprised that you ... the football match on television.
a) hadn't watched c) don't watch b) haven't watched d) aren't watching
7. When Columbus landed on San Salvador, he ... where he was.
a) knew c) doesn't know b) didn't know d) hadn't known
8. At one-time people believed that Columbus ... America.
a) discovers c) had been discovered b) discovered d) had discovered
9. The talks ... in London next week to discuss some problems of terrorist activity.
a) is held c) would be held b) will be held d) hold
10. Didn't you ... this horror film last night? - No, I hate such films.
a) saw c) see b) seen d) seeing
11. Who ... this ice-cream? - Oh, it's mine. I'm just going to eat it.
a) didn't eat c) doesn't eat b) don't eat d) hasn't eaten
12. The new building looks awful. - I agree. It ... very nice.
a) didn't look c) hasn't looked b) doesn't look d) won't look
13. "You ... spend your free time on playing football", my mother used to say when I was a schoolboy.
a) needn't c) couldn't b) mustn't d) can't
14. You needn't wear your best clothes. You ... what you like.
a) can wear c) might wear b) must wear d) need wear
15. I think ... people look after their cars better than young people.
a) elderly c) elder b) older d) oldest
16. What are you going to do after you finish ... college, Rachel? — I want to travel.
a) - c) a b) the d) an

17. There's been a lot of talk about ... 'spaceship' seen over our town on Sunday night.

a) - c) ab) the d) an

18. ... is a new one-way traffic system in the city center. It's very confusing.

a) this c) it b) that d) there

19. ... of these magazines would you like? - This one, please.

a) what c) why b) how much d) which

20. They will come ... the three o'clock train.

a) on c) with b) at d) by

21. This exhibition is ... interesting than the previous one.

a) little c) least b) less d) the least

22. We saw ... good film last night. The film was about the love of a girl to her cat and dog.

a) a c) - b) the d) an

23. Everybody agrees that ... happiness is very important in the life of people.

a) - c) a b) the d) many

24. In the past people lived in ... harmony with the environment.

a) a c) the b) an d) -

25. When they arrived ... the station, they rushed to the platform not to miss the train.

a) to c) in b) at d) for

Ключ:

1) d; 2) d; 3) d; 4) b; 5) c; 6) a; 7) b; 8) d; 9) b; 10) c; 11) d; 12) b; 13) b; 14) a; 15) a; 16) a; 17) c; 18) d; 19) d; 20) d; 21) b; 22) a; 23) a; 24) d; 25) b.

Часть 2.

Прочитайте текст, переведите 1 и 2 абзац. Ответьте на вопросы.

People often say that our modern way of life, with its individualism and fast speed, has made the world a lonely place. So many of us live and work surrounded by people, but it is hard to find true friendship. The faces we see each day are like pictures in a gallery; the talk that we hear is just sound. Perhaps this is why the websites like 'Facebook', 'Contacts' are so popular these days. They allow people to communicate and even become close without meeting up. It seems that many people's idea of friendship has changed nowadays. But what is friendship?

Aristotle was the first western philosopher to discuss friendship in a detailed way. He said that people who chose to live alone were either like animals or gods. He probably meant that it is natural to want friends. Certainly, people who choose to live without friends are frequently regarded as having problems. We either pity them or else we view them as strange.

Aristotle also said that there are three different categories of friends. In the first category, we are friends with people because of some advantage that the friendship gives us. In other words, the friendship has a practical value. Friends in this category would include bosses at work or some of our colleagues.

Aristotle's second category of friendship is based on the idea of pleasure. Friends in this category enjoy doing things together and they have a lot of interests in common.

The third category of friendship is the highest form of friendship. In this category, people are friends on a deeper level. The friendship does not depend on anything other than the friends themselves. The relationship is so close that it seems that one soul belongs to two bodies, Aristotle said.

Aristotle also said that close friends must have eaten salt together. In other words, they must have shared some of life's good and bad experiences. Most people today would probably agree that these are a fundamental part of true friendship.

2. Read aloud the extract which says about the changes in the modern society.
3. What do people think about people who have no friends?
4. What does Aristotle say about the three types of friendship?

Ключ:

Люди часто говорят, что наш современный образ жизни с его индивидуализмом и быстрой скоростью сделал мир одиноким местом. Многие из нас живут и работают в окружении людей, но найти настоящую дружбу тяжело. Лица, которые мы видим каждый день как картины в галереи; разговор который мы слышим просто звук. Возможно поэтому также веб-сайты как «фейсбук», «контакт» такие популярные сегодня. Они позволяют людям общаться и даже становятся близкими без встречи. Кажется, что представления многих людей о дружбе сегодня изменилось. Но, что такое дружба? Аристотель был первым западным философом, который разобрал понятие дружбы. Он сказал, что люди, которые выбирают жизнь в одиночку, это либо животные, либо боги.

Он возможно имел виду это естественно хотеть иметь друзей. Конечно, люди, которые выбирают жизнь без друзей часто считаются имеющие проблемы, нам или жалко их, или мы считаем их странными.

Ответы на вопросы:

1) This text is about friendship. It is hard to find true friendship. Aristotle said that there are three different categories of friends.

2) People often say that our modern way of life, with its individualism and fast speed, has made the world a lonely place. So many of us live and work surrounded by people, but it is hard to find true friendship. The faces we see each day are like pictures in a gallery; the talk that we hear is just sound. Perhaps this is why the websites like 'Facebook', 'Contacts' are so popular these days. They allow people to communicate and even become close without meeting up. It seems that many people's idea of friendship has changed nowadays. But what is friendship?

3) People think about people who have no friends that they are strange and we pity them.

4) The first type is when people are friends because of some advantage that the friendship gives us. Such Friendship has a practical value. The second type is based on the idea of pleasure. Friends enjoy doing things together and they have a lot of interests in common. The third type the friendship is so close that it seems that one soul hard work of writing work.

4. Критерии оценивания

Критерии оценивания тестового задания по грамматике:

- 25 – 24 баллов – оценка «5»
- 23 – 19 баллов – оценка «4»
- 18 – 15 баллов – оценка «3»
- 14 – менее баллов – оценка «2».

Критерии оценки письменного перевода текста

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

«4»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание текста незначительно затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.
«3»	Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание текста затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики.
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.

Критерии оценки устных развернутых ответов (часть 1 (теория), часть 2)

Оценки	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексический запас	Грамматическая правильность речи	Фонетическое оформление речи
«5»	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Имеется большой словарный запас, соответствующий предложенной теме. Речь беглая. Объем высказываний соответствует программным требованиям.	Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Владеет основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи и техникой чтения.
«4»	Коммуникация затруднена, речь учащегося неоправданно паузирована.	Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается достаточная беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и некоторые затруднения при подборе слов.	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи. Однако допускает незначительные ошибки в произношении отдельных звуков и интонации иноязычной речи.
«3»	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Имеет ограниченный словарный запас, использует упрощенные лексико-грамматические структуры, в некоторых случаях недостаточные для выполнения задания в	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.	В недостаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и допускает многочисленные фонетические и интонационные ошибки, что затрудняет понимание речи.

		пределах предложенной темы.		
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.	Бедный лексический запас, отсутствует какая-либо вариативность в его использовании.	Допускает большое количество грамматических ошибок. Отмечается трудность при выборе правильных глагольных форм и употреблении нужных времен.	Речь неправильная, с большим количеством фонетических и интонационных ошибок. Наблюдаются многочисленные ошибки на правила чтения.

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: учебный кабинет
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 40 мин