

Министерство образования Белгородской области  
ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ  
ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ  
ПО ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМУ УЧЕБНОМУ ПРЕДМЕТУ**

**ОУП.09 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**Специальность 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)**

2022 г.

Методические рекомендации по проведению практических занятий по общеобразовательному учебному предмету ОУП.09 Иностранный язык разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта и рабочей программы учебного предмета для обучающихся по специальности среднего профессионального образования **54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)**.

РАССМОТРЕНО:

На заседании цикловой  
методической комиссии  
Протокол №1 от «31» августа 2022 г.  
Председатель ЦМК  
\_\_\_\_\_ Н.И. Лоптева

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Заместитель директора по УМР  
\_\_\_\_\_

Организация-разработчик:

**ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»**

Разработчики:

**Лоптева Н.И., преподаватель ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»**

## 1. Пояснительная записка

Учебный предмет **ОУП.09 Иностранный язык** является обязательной частью общеобразовательного цикла примерной основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности **54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)**.

Целью практических работ по учебному предмету **ОУП.09 Иностранный язык** является проведение практических занятий и овладение фундаментальными знаниями, профессиональными умениями и навыками по профилю изучаемой дисциплины, закрепление и систематизация знаний, формирование умений и навыков и овладение опытом творческой, исследовательской деятельности.

Практические занятия содержат тематические текстовые материалы, упражнения на расширение словарного запаса и образование потенциального профессионального словаря, грамматические таблицы, тренировочные задания для активизации знаний грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов.

### **Задачи практических занятий:**

- обобщить, систематизировать, углубить, закрепить полученные знания по изучаемым темам;
- формировать умения применять полученные знания на практике;
- выработать при решении поставленных задач таких профессионально значимых качеств, как самостоятельность, ответственность, точность, творческая инициатива.

### **Цель практических занятий:**

- формировать у обучающихся навыки устной речи по профессиональной тематике;
- развивать потребность и умение пользоваться справочной литературой;
- развивать умение высказываться целостно, как в смысловом, так и в структурном отношении;
- развивать навыки чтения с полным пониманием основного содержания текста;
- активизировать знание грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов, употребительных в специальной литературе.

### **В результате обучающийся осваивает следующие общие компетенции:**

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие;

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами;

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;

ОК 08. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности;

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;

ОК 11. Использовать знания по финансовой грамотности, планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере.

**В результате изучения в соответствии с ФГОС обучающийся должен**

**знать:**

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

**владеть:**

- навыками разговорно-бытовой речи (нормативным произношением и ритмом речи) и применять их для повседневного общения;

- понимать устную (монологическую и диалогическую) речь на профессиональную тему;

- активно владеть наиболее употребительной грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи;

- знать основную терминологию специальности;

- читать и понимать со словарем специальную литературу по профилю профессии (специальности);

- владеть всеми видами чтения литературы разных функциональных стилей;

- владеть основами публичной речи, делать сообщения, доклады и презентации (с предварительной подготовкой);

- участвовать в обсуждении тем, связанных со специальностью (задавать вопросы и отвечать на вопросы).

- иметь представление об основных приемах аннотирования, реферирования и перевода литературы по специальности.

Формы работы обучающихся включают в себя эссе, презентации, работа с конспектом лекции; составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; подготовка сообщений, составление тематического словаря и кроссвордов и др.

**Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины:**

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения тестирования и дифференцированного зачета, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, самостоятельных работ. Критериями оценки результатов работы студента являются: обоснованность и четкость изложения ответа на поставленные вопросы, оформление учебного материала в тетради для практических работ.

**Нормы оценок речевой деятельности обучающихся:**

Форма оценивания – традиционная.

**Тестирование:**

**Отметка «5»** ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определённой теме.

**Отметка «4»** ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определённой теме за исключением отдельных подробностей, не влияющих на понимание содержания задания в целом.

**Отметка «3»** ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся поняли только основной смысл задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

**Отметка «2»** ставится в том случае, если обучающиеся проявили полное непонимание содержания задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

**Дифференцированный зачет:**

**Отметка «5»** ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, их устная речь

полностью соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

**Отметка «4»** ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с незначительными отклонениями от языковых норм (ошибки в употреблении артиклей, предлогов, неправильное употребление падежных форм и т.д.), а в остальном их устная речь соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

**Отметка «3»** ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с отклонениями от языковых норм, не мешающими, однако, понять содержание сказанного.

**Отметка «2»** ставится в том случае, если общение не осуществилось или высказывания обучающихся не соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся слабо усвоили пройденный языковой материал и выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с такими отклонениями от языковых норм, которые не позволяют понять содержание большей части сказанного.

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Пояснительная записка.....	4
Тема 1.1 Знакомство.....	5
Тема 1.2 Семья. Семейные ценности.....	7
Тема 1.3 Внешность человека. Описание характера.....	8
Тема 2.1 Описание жилища.....	11
Тема 2.2 Рабочий день и свободное время.....	12
Тема 2.3 Городская и сельская жизнь.....	13
Тема 2.4 Покупки.....	14
Тема 2.5 Еда.....	15
Тема 2.6 Здоровье и спорт.....	16
Тема 2.7 Путешествия.....	17
Тема 2.8 Российская Федерация.....	18
Тема 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка.....	20
Тема 2.10. Традиции России и англоговорящих стран.....	21
Тема 3.1 Обучение в техникуме.....	22
Тема 3.2 Новости и средства массовой информации.....	23
Тема 3.3 Научно-технический прогресс.....	24
Тема 3.4 Искусство и культура.....	25
Тема 3.5 Язык и литература.....	26
Тема 3.6 Известные дизайнеры.....	28
Тема 3.7 Профессия дизайнера.....	29
Литература и Интернет-ресурсы.....	30

## Раздел 1. Вводно-корректирующий курс.

### Тема 1.1 Знакомство.

**Практическая работа № 1. Приветствие, прощание.**

**Практическая работа № 2. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.**

Составить вопросы для интервью. Составить диалог.

Цель: научить употреблению лексики в ситуациях приветствия, прощания, уметь представить себя в определённых ситуациях общения.

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.**

#### Meeting and greeting people. Leave-taking.

##### Part I

You say "How do you do" to a person when you meet him for the first time. This formula may be used almost any time of the day and it is rather formal. You say "Good morning" to people whom you know little or when your greeting is more formal. This formula is used before lunch. You say "Good afternoon" to people you don't know well between lunch time (12 a.m.) and tea-time (6 p.m.). You say "Good evening" to people you don't know very well after 6 p.m. The standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon" and "Good evening" are the repetition of the same words. "Good day" is never used as a greeting. The most informal greeting is "Hello" ("Hi" is used mainly in the USA). This formula is usually used with the first name, not with the surname "Hello, Janet". After an informal or friendly greeting often comes the question: "How are you?" or "How are you getting on?" The answer may be "(I'm) very/ quite well, thank you"; "Fine, thanks") or "Not too/so bad (thank you)" "So-so".

##### Part II

As a rule when introducing somebody you say: "Mrs. White may I introduce Mr. Blake?" "Let me introduce..." is less formal. The simplest form of introducing is just saying: "Mrs., White.- Mr. Blake".

The usual response to an introduction is "How do you do", which is a sort of greeting and not a question (about your health) and the best answer is "How do you do".

Sometimes you may say less formally: "(I'm) glad/pleased to meet you", "Happy to meet you". These formulas are common in America but are not often used in Britain by educated people.

##### Part III

When you want to take your leave you can use one of the phrases, like: "(Well/I'm afraid) I must be going/off now",

"It's time I was going/off". After that you say "Good bye", but there is a number of other less formal phrases such as "Bye-bye! «Cheerio!", "See you later/tomorrow", "See you" is used by young people to their friends. Notes:

answer/reply/response - ответ

leaves (take leave), (leavetaking) - прощание (прощаться)

introduce (introduction) - представлять (представление)

to be common - быть обычным, быть принятым

simple (simplest)- простой (простейший)

mostwidelyused - наиболее часто используемый

#### Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the most widely used formal form of greeting which may be used at any time of the day?
- 2) What are standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening"?
- 3) What is the most widely used formula of an informal, greeting?
- 4) What phrase comes after an Informal greeting?
- 5) What is a less formal phrase to introduce people?

6) What formula of leave-taking is suitable at any time of the day?

7) What other less formal phrases for leave-taking are there?

**Прочитайте и переведите диалог. Составьте свой собственный.**

a) A - Hello, Pete. Haven't seen you for ages,

B- Hello, old man. Neither have I. A - Who is with you?

B- Oh, sorry. It's Nelly, my cousin.

A - How do you do? Glad to meet you.

C- I'm happy to meet you, too. And what's your first name? A - It's Nickolas. Call me Nick for short.

C- All right.

b) A: Hello, John. I'm so glad you've come! How are you? B : quite well, thank you. How are you?

A: Very well, thank you. You've met Mr, Black, haven't you? He's staying with us for the week-end.

B: Oh, yes, we know each other quite well.

c) Professor Jones: Good morning, Mr. Brown. Glad to see you back!

Brown: Good morning, Professor Jones. Let me introduce my father to you.

Professor Jones: How do you do, Mr. Brown.

Father: How do you do, Professor Jones. I'm very glad to meet you. I've heard a great deal about you from my son. What formulas (formal or informal) are used in this dialogue? Who do you think take part in, this conversation?

Notes: Haven't seen you for ages - Не виделвасцелуювечность Neither ['naið ] have I - Ятоже (невидел)

forshort - для краткости

### **Тема 1.2 Семья. Семейные ценности.**

**Практическая работа № 3. Домашние обязанности. Отношение поколений в семье.**

**Практическая работа № 4. Семейные традиции. Связь с предыдущими поколениями.**

**Практическая работа № 5. Общение с друзьями и близкими.**

Чтение и перевод (со словарём) текстов.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цели: совершенствование и развитие навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке;

умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

**Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.**

#### **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. If a girl about 23 or more wasn't married, she was said to be an old maid or a spinster. That might have turned out a real tragedy for her family which usually brought up more than three children, because in some cases a successful marriage was the only chance to provide a good life for the daughter and to help her family. 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. To feel the time, its culture and customs I advise you to read a wonderful novel or see a breathtaking film "Pride and Prejudice". Though the story takes place at the turn of

the 19th century, it retains fascination for modern readers, revealing some problems which may be urgent in the 21st century.

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. What are the reasons of great numbers of divorce? Let us name some of the most common and serious ones.

- Occurrence of adultery once or throughout the marriage. The unfaithful attitude towards a spouse destroys the relationship and leads to a final separation.
- Communication breakdown. After some time of living under one roof spouses find out that they are absolutely incompatible. Constant clashes, brawls and squabbles cause serious problems. The differences grow as a snowball and can't be already settled by kisses or hugs.
- Physical, psychological or emotional abuses. When a person taunts, humiliates, hits the children or his spouse, it can't but end with a divorce.
- Financial problems. It sounds lamentably, but sometimes love alone can't guarantee well-being, whereas money can solve many of your problems. So when a couple lacks it, their relations become more and more complicated, their priorities change and the relationships end.
- Boredom. A lot of couples get bored of each other after 7 or more years of marriage. Boredom may become the reason of constant quarrels and adultery which inevitably leads to a divorce.

However, it goes without saying, in most cases married couples succeed in solving all the problems and keep living in peace and happiness.

### **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. People should not get married unless they are deeply in love, should they?
6. What can be done by both spouses to prevent a divorce?
7. What are the family roles distributed within a family? What is a "woman's place" and what is a "man's place" in the family?
8. Can the birth of children strengthen the family?
9. 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.



10. Do you agree with the statement that unhappy couples with children should stay together until the children are grown?

**Vocabulary:**

relationship — родство, отношение

a most — очень, чрезвычайно

rarely — редко

definite — определённый, точный

spinster — стараядева

to bring up — воспитывать, растить

despite — несмотряна

to keep the house —

вестидомашнеехозяйство

custom — обычай

"Pride and Prejudice" —

«Гордостьипредубеждение»

(романДжейнОстин)

at the turn of the 19th century — вконце  
XIX века

fascination — очарование, обаяние,  
привлекательность

to reveal — открывать, раскрывать,  
обнажать

to concern — касаться, иметьотношениек

to be in one's forties — бытьввозрастеот 40  
до 50 лет

to juggle — совмещать

well-paid — хорошооплачиваемый

independently — независимо

separately — раздельно

lack of attention — недостатоквнимания

typical — типичный

to consist of — состоятьиз

divorce rate — уровеньразводов

adultery — измена

unfaithful attitude —

предательскоеотношение

separation — расставание

communication breakdown —

невозможностьобщения

to be incompatible —

бытьнесовместимыми

squabble — спор, мелкаяссора

hug — крепкоеобъятие

to taunt — насмеяться, говоритьколкости

to hit — бить, ударять

wellbeing — благополучие

to solve — решать

unity — единство

complex — сложный

peaceful — мирный

oldmaid — стараядева

to turn out — оказываться

to provide — обеспечивать

breathhtaking — захватывающий

to raise children — раститьдетей

to take place — происходить

to retain — сохранять, удерживать

modern — современный

urgent — насущный, актуальный

to start a family — заводитьсьемью

moreover — болеетого

suitable — подходящий

steady — постоянный

higher education — высшееобразование

to seek — искать

generation — поколение

to suffer from — страдатьот

nuclear family — полнаясемья

single-parent family — неполнаясемья

to divorce — разводиться

occurrence — возникновение, случай

throughout — на протяжении, в течение

spouse — супруг, супруга

clash — конфликт

difference — разногласие

brawl — перебранка, скандал

to resolve — улаживать, решать

abuse — оскорбление, надругательство

to humiliate — унижать

lamentably — печально, грустно

priority — приоритет

boredom — скука

inevitably — неизбежно

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.**

**My Household Duties**

This is my tenth year of schooling and I work hard to pass my final exams successfully in a year. As I am very busy I can't help my parents much in keeping house. But still I have some household duties. Every day I do my room and my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture and take out the rubbish. It is also my duty to buy bread and milk. 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. It's not difficult to keep the flat if you do your rooms regularly. This is my usual round of duties. When my mother is ill or away from home I do the cooking. I am especially good at making vegetable soup and salads. Sometimes I have to visit everyday services: hairdresser's, shoemakers', tailor's, dry cleaners', photographer's. At the hairdresser's I have my hair cut and waved. At the shoemakers' I have my shoes and boots repaired, at the photographer's I have my photo taken. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired. My brother has his own duties at home. He does the carpets with our electric-cleaner, and repairs electrical appliances when they are out of order. Last year I was at my grandparents' in the village. They are elderly people and need our 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 didn't learn to milk the cow but I helped to feed the other animals: lambs, sheep and pigs. I enjoyed this work very much.

### **Questions:**

1. What are your household duties?
2. Do you like to do everyday shopping?
3. Is it difficult to keep your flat tidy?
4. What everyday services do you visit?
5. Who does cooking in your family?
6. What does your brother (sister) usually do about the house?
7. Do the household duties of villagers differ from those of citizens?

**Заполните пропуски глаголами из списка, употребляя Present Simple.**  
**live, take, understand, make, wear, go in for, study, like, mean, fall, see, go, read.**

1. I ... from eight till three.
2. She ... figure skating.
3. The partner ... a mistake and ... on the ice!
4. ... you... far from your work?
5. ... he ... technical books? – No. He ... books on history.
6. It ... my brother a lot of time to get to the college.
7. ... you ... glasses?
8. What ... this word ...?
9. I ... you ... the rules of the game!
10. ... you ... to the concerts at weekends?

### **Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильной форме.**

My working day (to begin) at 7 o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It usually (to take) me fifteen minutes. My younger brother (to jog) in the park. I occasionally (to jog) with him. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at 8 o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at 9 o'clock. In the evening the whole family (to gather) in the living room. My father (to watch) news on TV. My mother (to knit). My sister (to draw) or (to play) with her dolls. My younger brother (to try) to build a ship model. Our cat (to catch) a toy mouse.

### **Тема 1.3 Внешность человека. Описание характера.**

**Практическая работа № 6. Описание внешности человека.**

**Практическая работа № 7. Образование, национальность, качества личности.**

**Практическая работа № 8. Описание характера.**

Выполнение упражнений. Пересказ тематического текста.

Цели: умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом, научить пересказывать текст с извлечением главной информации.

## Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

### Appearance

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to be good-looking, are beautiful people always happier people? For example, must it be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men may be more interested in looking at you than talking to you.

They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that women who are exceptionally pretty and men who are particularly handsome must be stupid. They believe that only unattractive people can be intelligent.

On the other hand, no one wants to be really ugly, and have a face that nobody wants to look at; and no one wants to be plain either — that is to be neither attractive nor unattractive, and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being attractive is like being rich — it can help you find happiness, but it doesn't always make you happy. So maybe the best thing is to try to be an interesting person. For interesting people have interesting faces, and interesting faces are almost always attractive.

People who can't hear often learn to understand a spoken language with their eyes. They watch the mouth of the person talking and follow the movement of his lips. This is called lip-reading.

Some people think the distance between your hair and your eyebrow is a sign of how intelligent you are. The bigger your forehead is, the more intelligent you are supposed to be.

Nowadays, a person who doesn't like his or her nose can have it changed with plastic surgery. Plastic surgeons can change your face in many other ways too. They can make your cheeks a little rounder. If you don't like your chin, a plastic surgeon can break your jaw and re-make the whole lower half of your face. If you think your skin looks too old and wrinkled, he can take the wrinkles away and make you look twenty years younger.

Women often disagree about men having beards and moustache. But some women think that hair on a man's chin makes him look more attractive.

Usually, only women wear make-up. They are lucky. They can put a little black mascara on their eyelashes and some eye shadow on their eyelids, and look fresh and attractive, even when they are really tired.

### Questions:

1. Do you think it's difficult to be very good-looking? Why? (Why not?)
2. How important is it to look attractive? Why?
3. Look at these English expressions and then decide if you agree with them.
  - a) Beauty is only skin-deep.
  - b) Your face is your fortune.
  - c) Beauty lies in the lovers eyes.
4. Do you like when a man wears a beard or a moustache? Why do you think men grow them?

### Vocabulary:

eye — глаз

eyebrow — бровь

forehead — лоб

nose — нос

cheek — щека

chin — подбородок

jaw — челюсть

skin — кожа

wrinkled — морщинистый

wrinkles — морщины

beard — борода

moustache — усы

eyelash — ресница

eyelid — веко

pretty — хорошенький

good-looking — миловидный,  
приятной внешности

beautiful — красивая (о женщине)

handsome — красивый (о мужчине)

unattractive — непривлекательный

ugly — уродливый, безобразный

attractive — привлекательный

plain — заурядный, простой,

обыкновенный

**Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания:**

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

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

**Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.**

1. He's a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ man with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ hair. (short, tall, fair, good-looking)
2. She's a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ woman with \_\_\_\_\_ hair. (tall, long, thin)
3. I've got \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ hair and I'm tall and very \_\_\_\_\_. (thin, straight, black)
4. She's very \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ tan and \_\_\_\_\_ hair. (blonde, lovely, good-looking, long)
5. I wouldn't describe my husband as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_! Short, overweight, and going thin on top is more accurate! (handsome, dark, tall)

**Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей.**

**Тема 2.1 Описание жилища.**

**Практическая работа № 9. Адрес проживания. Описание здания. Интерьер.**

**Практическая работа № 10. Условия проживания. Бытовые услуги.**

**Практическая работа № 11. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).**

**Практическая работа № 12. Описание кабинета иностранного языка.**

Введение и активизация лексики по теме. Описание квартиры и здания колледжа.

Выполнение упражнений.

Цели: активизировать употребление в речи известных лексических единиц, формировать умение высказывать свое мнение по теме, научить описывать жилые помещения; умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.**

**My Flat**

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves.

At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cozy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cozy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat.

But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

### Questions:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cozy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

### Vocabulary:

square – квадратный

opposite – противоположный

alarm-clock – будильник

dressing-table – туалетный столик

a built-in wardrobe – встроенный шкаф

furniture – мебель

cushion – диванная подушка

sideboard – сервант

cozy – уютный

mirror – зеркало

lamp-shade – абажур

wardrobe – шкаф

divan-bed – диван

coat-hanger – вешалка

to hang (hung) – вешать

study – кабинет

necessary pieces – необходимые вещи

standard lamp – торшер

**Опишите свою квартиру или учебное заведение. Используйте следующие слова и выражения.**

Large\small; new\old; on the ... floor; living room; sitting room; bathroom; kitchen; hall; built-in furniture; fridge; carpet; armchair; washing-machine; dishwasher; wardrobe; lamp; to the right; to the left; in the middle; next to; in front of; behind.

### Переведите на русский язык.

1. We have to stay at home.
2. He was allowed to take this book.
3. Who is able to do this work?
4. He had to leave for Moscow earlier?
5. We are to take exams in June.
6. Nobody could translate this text.
7. Your friend might have informed us.
8. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.

9. They can run quickly.
10. We must meet at 7 o'clock.

**Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Ты должен скоро ложиться спать.
2. Я не смогла помочь маме по дому.
3. Она может работать в нашей комнате.
4. Кто может прочитать этот текст?
5. Ты умеешь плавать?
6. Можно мне пойти в кино?
7. Ты можешь взять эти книги.
8. Поезд должен прийти скоро.
9. Ты сможешь повести машину?
10. Он смог сделать работу вовремя.

**Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**My Ideal House**

My ideal house would be situated in the countryside, well away from any large cities, maybe even away from roads if possible. I don't like living in the city. The air in the city is a problem. The air quality is awful.

A lot of pollution comes from factories and plants. When I come back from the countryside, I immediately smell the pollution of the city. That's why I prefer living in the country. I would love to live somewhere near running water or near the sea. Also, it would be nice not to have to rely on the central water system, but to have a well or a spring nearby with fresh drinking water. Maybe this is a bit too much of a luxury to ask for. I like trees very much too. That's why I'd like to live near a forest.

I'm a good swimmer, so I'd like to have a river, a sea or a lake nearby. I'd like to live in a stone farmhouse and to have a good view of the sun going down in the evening. I'm fond of flowers. So I'd like to have a lot of flowerbeds in the garden. And, of course, I dream about keeping a lot of fresh flowers in the house. They make a home feel alive. I would really like it. Then, I'm learning to play the piano now. That's why I would like to have a piano in my house. I think that my standard is improving very quickly and I seem to be talented at almost any instrument I put my hand to.

I can't imagine living with a lot of animals — a cat, a dog, maybe a horse. If I had time to look after them, we would have chickens for eggs and maybe a goat for milk. I like natural products, and I want my family to eat them.

**Questions:**

1. Where would be situated your ideal house?
2. Do you like living in the city?
3. Where does a lot of pollution come from?
4. The air in the city is a problem, isn't it?
5. Are you fond of flowers?

**Тема 2.2 Рабочий день и свободное время.**

**Практическая работа № 13. Рабочий день.**

**Практическая работа № 14. Досуг. Хобби.**

**Практическая работа № 15. Активный и пассивный отдых.**

**Практическая работа № 16. Молодежные субкультуры и организации.**

Чтение и перевод текста «Мой рабочий день». Подготовить пересказ.

Выполнение упражнений.

Составление сообщений по теме.

Чтение и перевод тематических текстов об увлечениях, досуге людей.

Выполнение вопросно-ответных упражнений.

Цель: формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом; совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста на английском языке;

умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом; совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Научить описывать увлечения людей; формировать умение правильно строить вопросительные предложения и ответы к ним.

**Переведите текст и подготовьте пересказ текста.**

### **My Working Day**

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. I switch on my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself. While having breakfast, I listen to the latest news on the radio.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest underground station. Last year I tried to enter Moscow University, but unfortunately I failed my entrance examinations. So I thought I should work somewhere. It wasn't easy to find a job, but I managed to get a position of a secretary in a small business company.

They agreed to take me because I had studied typewriting, computing and business organization at school. And besides, I passed my English school leaving exam with an excellent mark.

It takes me an hour and a half to get to work. But I don't want to waste my time on the train. I've got a small cassette-player and I listen to different texts and dialogues. Sometimes I read a book and retell it silently. If I come across an interesting expression I try to memorize it. I also write some English words on flashcards and learn them.

I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad. There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small cafe just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock. During the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time for them. I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are usually at home, waiting for me. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk. Occasionally I have to stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. All I can do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something in English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

**Переведите текст и составьте сообщение о своём распорядке дня. Выполните упражнения.**

### **My Daily Routine**

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read

### **Questions:**

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

### **Вставьте пропущенные слова.**

1. I like to begin the day... .
2. ..., we go to the cinema or to the theatre.
3. I get... at seven-thirty.
4. The classes ... .. at two o'clock.
5. Once or twice a ..., I visit ... in my home town.
6. It usually takes me ... hours to prepare well ... the lessons.

### **Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.**

#### **Hobbies**

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other



art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

### Questions

1. What classes are hobbies divided?
2. What is one of the oldest of man's hobbies?
3. What is the most popular of all hobby groups?
4. The English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses, aren't they?
5. Do people with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects?

### Выполните упражнения.

#### 1. Прочитайте вопросы и ответьте на них.

1. When do we have more free time: at school or on holidays?
2. Did you go to the sea?
3. Did you visit a museum?
4. Did you travel round Russia?
5. Did you stay with your aunt or uncle?
6. Did you climb the mountains?
7. Did you meet new people?
8. Did you have fun on your holidays?

#### 2. Вставьте вопросительные слова: what, where or when.

- \_\_\_\_\_ does Molly get up? – At 10 o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly have lunch? – At school.  
\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly read in the morning? – A book.  
\_\_\_\_\_ do Molly's parents get home? – At 6 o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly's family have dinner? – At home.  
\_\_\_\_\_ does Molly do after dinner? – She brushes her teeth.

16

#### 3. Ask questions with who, what, how, where, when or why

- \_\_\_\_\_ is your name?  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you spell your name?  
\_\_\_\_\_ are you from?  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you live?  
\_\_\_\_\_ old are you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?  
\_\_\_\_\_ tall are you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ kind of films do you like?  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite singer?  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite TV programme?

#### 4. Вставьте вопросительные слова why, what, how, where

- \_\_\_\_\_ is Molly thinking about?  
\_\_\_\_\_ don't you wear this funny sweater?  
\_\_\_\_\_ does your boyfriend go on Mondays?  
\_\_\_\_\_ didn't you come to school yesterday?  
\_\_\_\_\_ is Susan wearing?  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you think of Fred?  
\_\_\_\_\_ often does Derek go running?  
\_\_\_\_\_ don't we go fishing this afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_ much are these pants?  
\_\_\_\_\_ tall is Rachel?  
\_\_\_\_\_ are they from?  
\_\_\_\_\_ far is your school from our house?

### 5. Choose and write.

How old, When, How often, How tall, How many  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your mum's birthday? – It's on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May.  
\_\_\_\_\_ should you eat fruit and vegetables? – Every day  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your dad? – He's 1m 95cm tall.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your dad? – He's 30 years old.  
\_\_\_\_\_ apples do you eat every day? – Two.

### Тема 2.3 Городская и сельская жизнь.

**Практическая работа № 17. Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности.**

**Практическая работа № 18. Инфраструктура.**

**Практическая работа № 19. Моя малая родина.**

**Практическая работа № 20. Как спросить и указать дорогу.**

Составить вопросы для интервью.

Ролевая игра «Посещение вычислительного центра».

Цели: формировать умение правильно строить вопросительные предложения для интервью;

тренировать в употреблении лексики в ситуациях, приближенных к естественной обстановке, активизировать речемыслительную деятельность обучающихся.

**Прочитайте вопросы и дайте к ним ответы. Задайте вопросы собеседнику.**

1. What can you tell us about yourself? (Что Вы можете рассказать о себе?)
2. What computer applications are you familiar with? (Какими компьютерными программами Вы уверенно пользуетесь?)
3. How do you handle deadlines? (Как Вы справляетесь с работой в установленные сроки?)
4. Where do you see yourself in 5 years? (Где Вы увидите себя через пять лет?)
5. How would you describe yourself as a person? (Как бы вы сами себя описали?)
6. What is your greatest strength? (Каковы ваши самые сильные качества?)
7. What is your greatest weakness? (Каковы ваши самые большие слабости (недостатки)?)
8. What motivates you most at work? (Что мотивирует/вдохновляет вас на работе?)
9. What are your hobbies? (Какие у вас хобби?)
10. What makes you angry? (Что вас может разозлить?)

What do you see as a major success in your life? (Каков главный успех (главное достижение) в вашей жизни?)

Describe a time when you're failed. Опишите период, когда у вас что-то не получалось.

What motivates you? Что мотивирует вас?

What are your plans for the future? Какие у вас планы на будущее?

How long have you been in this country? Как долго вы находитесь в этой стране?

Tell me about your educational background. Расскажите о своем образовании.

Do you have plans for further education? Вы планируете продолжить обучение?

What computer programs are you familiar with? Какими компьютерными программами вы владеете?

Do you know any foreign languages? Какие иностранные языки вы знаете?

Why did you choose your major? Почему вы выбрали именно эту специальность?

Do you consider yourself a leader? Считаете ли вы себя лидером?

What leadership or managerial positions have you held? Какие лидирующие и управленческие позиции вы занимали?

Do you like working alone? Вам нравится работать в одиночку?

Are you a team player? Вы – командный игрок?

What strengths would you bring to a team? Какие сильные стороны вы могли бы принести в команду?

Do you prefer working on a team or by yourself? Вы предпочитаете работать в команде или самостоятельно?

How did you get into this line of work? Как вы попали в данную сферу работы?

How did you find about the vacancy? Как вы узнали о вакансии?

What do you know about this company? Что вы знаете об этой компании?

Why are you interested in working for us? Почему вы заинтересованы в работе на нас?

May we contact your previous employers? Можем ли мы связаться с вашими предыдущими работодателями?

What are your qualifications for this job? Какова ваша квалификация, чтобы занимать данную должность (образование + опыт работы, которыми должен обладать претендент). Describe your work experience. Расскажите о вашем опыте.

What were your last responsibilities in your last job? Каковы были ваши обязанности на предыдущем месте работы?

What are your short-term goals? Каковы ваши краткосрочные цели?

What are your long-term goals? Каковы ваши долгосрочные цели?

Are you punctual? Вы пунктуальны?

Describe your ideal job? Опишите ваше идеальное место работы.

How would your co-workers describe you? Как бы ваши сослуживцы описали вас?

I'd like to hear more about (your supervisory experience). Я бы хотел услышать больше о (вашем опыте на руководящей должности).

What interests you about this particular job? Что вас интересует в этом конкретном месте работы?

Why did you leave your last job? Почему вы ушли с последнего места работы?

Do you have any experience with (a computer)? У вас есть опыт работы с (компьютером)?

Why do you think it's a good fit? Почему вы думаете, что эта должность вам подходит?

Would you be willing to (travel eight weeks a year)? Вы бы смогли (быть в разъездах восемь недель в году)?

Are you looking for full- or part-time job? Вы ищете работу с полной или частичной занятостью?

Are you looking for a day or night job? Вы ищете ночную или дневную работу?

Can you work weekends? Вы можете работать по выходным?

Would you like to work overtime? Вы бы хотели работать сверхурочно?

How do you relate to people from diverse cultures? Как вы относитесь к людям, принадлежащим к разным культурам?

What sort of salary are you looking for? Какую зарплату вы хотели бы получать?

What kind of compensation are you looking for? Какую компенсацию вы бы хотели получать (имеется в виду зарплата + все премиальные)?

I'd like to arrange the second interview. Я бы хотел(а) организовать повторное интервью.

When would you be able to start? Когда вы можете приступить к работе?

You'll hear from us by (next Monday). Мы свяжемся с вами (в следующий понедельник).

We'll be in touch. Мы будем на связи.

**Переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы. Составьте диалог для ролевой игры.**

**Microsoft Company**

Paul Allen and Bill Gates founded the Company in 1975.

Microsoft is best-known American company involved in software production. Microsoft's wealth and power is growing up for years. It is a giant company. Microsoft's \$25 billion market value tops that of Ford, General Motors.

Some time ago, Microsoft dominated the PC market with its-MS-DOS operating system, the basic software that let the computer understand your commands and carry them out, appeared in the beginning of 80s. MS-DOS ran on 90 percent of the worlds IBM and IBM-clone computers. Then, Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the most

important and popular operating system in the World. And now it dominates the market.

Firstly, Microsoft released Windows '95 in 1995. It was a graphics interface environment that ran on top of MS-DOS and replaced DOS in future versions. Then, Microsoft released Windows '98, Windows NT, Windows Millennium, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Microsoft also supplies about 50 percent of the world's software applications. Among them, there are three well-known Office Packs; they are also called Microsoft Office programs such as Excel (spreadsheets), Microsoft Word (word processing), Access (databases) and Outlook Express (e-mail)- There were releases in 1997, 2000, and 2002, when appeared Microsoft Office XP. Microsoft is also in the market of networking, multimedia and even books. And as an early supporter of the Macintosh computer, Microsoft virtually owns the Mac application market.

It has been calculated that Microsoft controls 80-85 % of the entire PC software industry. The company has hundreds of products and thousands of employees, making it one of the largest companies. Many of the company's shareholders are now millionaires and a few including Bill Gates and Paul Allen are billionaires. Microsoft is no doubt the fastest growing company in the PC software industry.

### **Questions:**

1. Who founded the Company?
2. When was Microsoft founded?
3. What does the company produce?
4. What was the first Microsoft operating system that dominated the PC market?
5. How many Windows operating systems did Microsoft release?
6. Is it a rich company?
7. Does the Company dominate the PC market?

### **Vocabulary:**

to found — основать

software — программное обеспечение, программы

wealth — стоимость

PCmarket — рынок ПК персональных компьютеров

MS-DOSoperatingsystem — операционная система MS-DOS

to carryout — выполнять

to extend — расширяться, увеличиваться

to release — выпускать

graphicsinterface — графический интерфейс

to supply — поставлять, снабжать

application — приложение

wordprocessing — текстовый редактор

spreadsheets — программа табличных вычислений

networking — организация/создание сетей; объединение в сеть; подключение к сети

multimedia — мультимедиа (использующий различные средства информации)

virtually — виртуально

entire — целый, весь  
employee — служащий  
shareholder — акционер, пайщик, владелец/держатель акций  
doubt — сомнение  
to involve — касаться, затрагивать

## Тема 2.4 Покупки.

**Практическая работа № 21. Виды магазинов.**

**Практическая работа № 22. Ассортимент товаров.**

**Практическая работа № 23. Совершение покупок.**

Составление диалогов по теме.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цели: формировать умение вести диалог-расспрос, строить диалог с другом, используя выражения разговорного этикета по разным темам и активизируя употребление в речи известных лексических и грамматических знаний;  
совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

### Покупка одежды

Покупая одежду (buying clothes) между вами, покупателем (customer, client), и продавцом (shop-assistant или просто assistant) может возникнуть следующий диалог.

Assistant: Good morning, how can I help you?

Client: Yes, please, how much is that dress?

A: It costs 25 dollars.

C: Can I try it on?

A: Sure, what size are you?

C: Unfortunately, I don't know.

A: Ok, don't worry, we have this model in all sizes. You can try a size 39. The changing room is behind you.

Когда одежда не подходит, вы можете попросить другой размер.

— The sleeves are too long, I need a smaller size. — Рукава очень длинные, мне нужен размер меньше.

— This dress is too short. Do you have it in a bigger size? — Это платье слишком короткое. У вас есть размер побольше?

Когда вещь вам подходит вы можете сказать:

— It fits me perfectly. I will take it. — Оно мне отлично подходит. Я возьму его.

— It suits me very well. I'm buying it. — Оно мне очень хорошо подходит. Я покупаю его.

### Составьте свой диалог.

**Write the conversations in the correct order (Напишите разговоры в правильном порядке).**

#### 1. The first conversation (Первый разговор)

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

#### 2. The second conversation (Второй разговор)

- Medium. Would you like to try it on?
- Yes, please.
- Oh, it suits you perfectly.

- What is the jacket made of?
- Really? Ok, then. I'll buy it.
- What size is it?
- Excuse me. How much does this jacket cost?
- It's £120.
- It's made of leather.

**Match up the shop with the appropriate goods (Соотнесите магазины с товарами, которые они продают).**

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

**Fill in the correct words from the list (Вставьте правильное слово из списка).**

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

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

### Тема 2.5 Еда.

**Практическая работа № 24. Способы приготовления пищи.**

**Практическая работа № 25. Традиции питания.**

**Практическая работа № 26. Еда полезная и вредная.**

**Практическая работа № 27. В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой.**

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

**Распределите названия продуктов по следующим категориям. Цифра обозначает количество слов в категории.**

Chocolate, potato, tea, steak, pear, carrot, garlic, cake, pineapple, broccoli, wine, water, peach, coffee, ice cream, tomato, ham, watermelon, cookies

MEAT (2):

DRINKS (4):

DESSERTS (4):

FRUIT (4):

VEGETABLES (5):

Рассмотрите картинку. Ниже даны предложения. Определите, какое из предложений верное (+), какое неверное (-).

(Работу выполняйте ключами: если тот продукт, о котором говорится в предложении есть на картинке, возле номера предложения ставите +, если нет, то -.)



- 1.THERE IS SOME COFFEE
- 2.THERE ARE SOME TOMATOES
- 3.THERE ISN'T ANY MILK
- 4.THERE IS SOME TEA
- 5.THERE AREN'T ANY EGGS
- 6.THERE ARE SOME COOKIES
- 7.THERE IS SOME BACON
- 8.THERE IS SOME BREAD
- 9.THERE ARE SOME MUSHROOMS
- 10.THERE ARE SOME PANCAKES
11. THEREISACABBAGE
12. THEREARESOMEAPPLES

**Назовите продукт по описанию. (Описание переведите на русский язык, запишите перевод в тетрадь. Слово, которое вы отгадаете по описанию, записывайте НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ!!!)**

- 1.You need me to make a sandwich or toast. – В\_\_\_\_\_
- 2.I'm yellow or white. I'm made from milk. People like me on their pizza. — С\_\_\_\_\_
- 3.People eat us fried, boiled or scrambled. — Е\_\_\_\_\_
- 4.I'm a very popular fast food with a sausage in the middle. — Н\_\_\_\_\_
- 5.I'm a long yellow fruit. — В\_\_\_\_\_
- 6.Rabbits love this orange vegetable. – С\_\_\_\_\_

**Тема 2.6 Здоровье и спорт.**

**Практическая работа № 28.Здоровый образ жизни.**

**Практическая работа № 29. Физическая культура и спорт.**

**Практическая работа № 30. Занятия физической культуры.**

**Практическая работа № 31. Посещение врача.**

Чтение текстов по теме с полным охватом содержания, ответы на вопросы и беседа по прочитанным текстам.

Монологические высказывания по теме.

Цели: формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, составлять вопросы к тексту и уметь вести беседу по прочитанному тексту;

формировать умение высказывать свое мнение по теме, совершенствовать и развивать навыки устной речи на английском языке.

**Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.**

**1) Sport in My School**

If you want to keep fit you must go in for one kind of sport or another.

Sport is an essential part of my daily life. Every morning all the year round I do my morning exercises. Almost every day I do some training. In summer I go swimming or rowing. During my summer holidays I go on hikes. I usually spend my winter holidays in the country where I ski, skate or toboggan.

I also go in for track-and-field (athletics) events. Different sports and games are popular with my classmates. All my friends go in for different kinds of sport, such as water polo, gymnastics, horse-racing, wrestling, fencing, weightlifting, boxing, ice-hockey, speed-skating, figure-skating, football, basket-ball, volley-ball, etc.

We have fine teams at our school and different kinds of competitions take place there. The boys of my school are crazy about football, they play football and the girls are football fans. The girls never miss a single match played by school teams.

And now a few words about our physical training lessons. In winter our physical training lessons are held out-of-doors. We go skiing or skating. When it is cold outside P.T. lessons are held indoors, in our school gymnasium. We play different team-games such as basket-ball or volley-ball. Besides we have some training in gymnastics.

In autumn and in spring, when the weather is warm we have P.T. lessons at our school stadium. My school has a sports day once a year in late spring. On this day we have no lessons.

All the competitors change into their sports clothes, the spectators find their seats round the track ready to cheer. All the events take place at the same time. This day is a great success every year.

Even if the weather is not warm, we enjoy ourselves just the same.

**Vocabulary:**

championship — чемпионат

tournament — турнир

to cheer — поддерживать

water-polo — водное поло

cycling — велоспорт

diving — прыжки в воду

fencing — фехтование

gymnastic — гимнастика

rowing — гребля

weight-lifting — подъем штанги

wrestling — борьба

fan — болельщик

**Questions:**

1. What do you do every morning all the year round?
2. Where do you usually spend your winter holidays?



3. What sports and games are popular with my classmates?
4. Where are our P. T. lessons held in winter?
5. On what day don't we have lessons?

## **2) Sport in Our Life**

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте вопросы и краткий пересказ прочитанного текста.**

### **The History of the Olympic Games**

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games.

In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece. The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called «olympionics», they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups; many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.

The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches — all this in honour of the sacred Games.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D. The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris.

At that time many people in many countries practised various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time.

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern-Olympic Games.

The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

## **Тема 2.7 Путешествия.**

**Практическая работа № 32.Экскурсии. Путешествия.**

**Практическая работа № 33.Средства передвижения, транспорт.**

**Практическая работа № 34.Правила этикета в разных странах.**

**Практическая работа № 35.Достопримечательности.**

Выполнение упражнений.

Чтение и перевод тематических текстов о путешествиях.

Цель: формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом;

совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста на английском языке;

умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом;

### **Have a vocabulary quiz.**

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

*taxi rank. hitchhiking.  
platform / terminus. coach.  
terminals. domestic.  
runway. direct train.  
bus station. life-jacket.*

## Read the text

### Airline Travelling

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

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Railcard"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

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

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

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through ... . Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

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

### Travelling by rail.

**The words in the box are all to do with travelling by train. Look them up in the vocabulary to check the meaning, then fill in the diagram.**

Verbs to go with trains

1. 4.
2. 5.
- 3.

Kinds of tickets

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Travelling by train

People

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Places

1. 5.
2. 6.
3. 7.

*The list of words:*

ticket office buffet car show (your ticket)  
 get on carriages ticket inspector  
 single passenger get off  
 miss driver information office  
 compartment season platform  
 catch return waiting room

**Read the text. Write it down in your copy-books opening the brackets**

### **Travel by Trains**

In Britain (железные дороги) are owned by the state. In general train services are very good, especially on express inter-city lines. (Поезда) are comfortable, clean, frequent and fast, and often have food. They are often quicker than the (междугородние автобусы), especially on (прямых) routes. However, they are quite expensive unless you can get a reduction. The easiest way to get a reduction is to get a (обратный билет). If you can buy a day-return (so that you go and come back on the same day) you can save 45 % of your fare. Other train tickets are available for travel at weekends or mid-week. If you can't buy for travel a return, you must buy a (билет в один конец). In Britain tickets (except some special reduced fares) are valid on all trains. It is not necessary to pay a supplement to (путешествовать) on an express.

If you want to find out details you can go to the (перрон) at British stations. The (контроллер) will want to check your ticket and will sell you a platform ticket if you don't want to travel but only want to say good-bye to a friend. You must keep your ticket safe during the (путешествие) because it will be checked when you arrive, and probably during the journey as well by the guard. All trains in Britain have first and second class (вагоны); if you want to travel first class you have to pay about 50 % extra for your ticket.

### **Тема 2.8 Российская Федерация.**

**Практическая работа № 36. Географическое положение, климат, население.**

**Практическая работа № 37. Национальные символы.**

**Практическая работа № 38. Политическое и экономическое устройство.**

**Практическая работа № 39. Основные достопримечательности.**

**Практическая работа № 40. Москва – столица России.**

**Практическая работа № 41. Мой город.**

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи. Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения с пониманием основного содержания.

Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста публицистического характера.

Цели: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом;

обучать применению знаний грамматики и лексики в беседе, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, систематизировать языковой материал по заданной теме;

формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

**Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.**

### **The Russian Federation**

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia, and others.

The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake.

There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country.

The population of Russia is over 150 million people. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns, and their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white - the earth, blue - the sky, red - the freedom. Besides, the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia - a two-headed eagle.

### WORDS

to extend	тянуться, простираться
to border	граничить
surface	поверхность
densely	густо, плотно
to prefer	предпочитать
to appoint	назначать
to approve	одобрять
to adopt	принимать

### Questions:

1. Where is Russia located? 2. Is the Russian Federation the world's largest country in area? 3. The surface of Russia is various? Isn't it? 4. What can you see on its territory? 5. What are the longest mountain chains? 6. Are there different climatic zones on the vast area of our country? 7. How is the European part of the country populated? 8. What is the official language of the country? 9. When was the Russian flag adopted? 10. Is the national symbol of Russia a two or a three headed eagle?

### Выполните задания.

**1. Выпишите предложения с существительными в притяжательном падеже.**

**2. Выпишите предложение с модальным глаголом.**

**3. Выпишите предложение с именами прилагательными в превосходной степени сравнения.**

**4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

самая большая страна, простирается, общая площадь, граничит с, низменности, нагорье, самые длинные горные цепи, густо заселена, глава государства, глава правительства, которые символизируют.

**5. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово предложения начинается с большой буквы.**

1. all, of, parts, our, country, in, There, many, rivers, are.

2. has, stripes, three, The Russian, horizontal, flag.

3. is, Russia, various, The surface.

4. two, situated, plains, on, The Russian Federation.

5. 150, is, Russia, million, of, The Population, over, people.

**6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.**

1. The Russian Federation is located in Europe and Asia.

2. Its total area is over 14 million square kilometers.

3. The Russian Federation is situated on three plains.

4. There are many rivers and lakes in our country.
5. The European part of the country is densely populated.
6. The population of Russia is over 100 million people.
7. The Russian flag was adopted in 1990.

**Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Подготовьте краткий пересказ прочитанного текста. Выполните задания.**

### **Moscow**

Moscow is the capital of Russia, our Motherland. It was founded in 1147 as a fortress on the Moskva river. The city was ruined during the Tartar invasion in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The city was gradually restored and became stronger. The Napoleon army in 1812 destroyed Moscow by fire, but Moscow was soon rebuilt and developed again. Moscow is more than 850 years old. Much water has

flowed under its bridges, and many historic events have left their traces on the city's face.

Modern Moscow is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities of the world. It is one of Russia's major industrial cities with the population of 9.5 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometers. Moscow is a political centre, where the government of our country works.

Moscow is a cultural centre. It attracts tourists from all over the world. Moscow is known for its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres, museums, etc. The Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, the Kremlin are well-known even abroad. Red Square with its multi-domed St Basil's Cathedral is the heart of Moscow.

Moscow is the city of higher educational institutions. Moscow State University, which is named after the greatest Russian scientist M. Lomonosov, is famous all over the world. All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital.

### **Questions:**

1. What is the capital of our Motherland?
2. Why does Moscow attract tourists from all over the world?
3. Was Moscow founded in 1147 or in 1157?
4. How old is Moscow?
5. What is its total area?
6. Is Moscow a political centre?
7. What is Moscow known for?
8. All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital, aren't they?

### **Выполните задания**

**1. Выберите из текста предложения со степенями сравнения прилагательных и переведите их.**

**2. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово в каждом предложении дано курсивом.**

1. Moscow, The heart, Red Square, of, is.
2. all, the, world, well-known, The Moscow Kremlin, is, over.
3. institutions, city, of, Moscow, higher, is, educational, the.
4. over, tourists, the, attracts, It, from, world, all.
5. than, old, is, Moscow, more, years, 850.

**3. Образуйте степени сравнения от прилагательных.**

Busy, big, interesting, happy, clever, many, able, sad, merry, expensive.

**4. Употребите прилагательные в нужной форме.**

1. I think bicycles are (safe) than motorcycles.
2. Tom is (lazy) pupil in our class.
3. Flowers are (pretty) than vegetables.
4. Margaret is (nice) person I know.
5. I think the Beatles' songs are (popular) songs.

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.**

## **The Russian Federation**

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1.600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

### **Тема 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка.**

**Практическая работа № 42. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население).**

**Практическая работа № 43. Великобритания (национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство).**

**Практическая работа № 44. Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности).**

**Практическая работа № 45. США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство).**

**Практическая работа № 46. США (крупные города, достопримечательности).**

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи.

Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения с пониманием основного содержания.

Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста публицистического характера.

Цели: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, развивать навыки устной монологической и диалогической речи, используя выражения разговорного этикета;

формировать умение читать с полным пониманием прочитанного, активизировать употребление в речи лексических и грамматических знаний;  
формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

**Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.**

### **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) occupies a territory of the British

Isles (5,500 islands) with the total area of 244, 100 sq. km.

The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

The UK consists of four parts and every part has its national emblem: England - the red rose, Scotland - the thistle, Wales – the daffodil and the leek, Northern Ireland - the shamrock. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast respectively.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The island of Great Britain can be divided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowlands comprise southern and eastern England. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southern peninsula of Britain. Many rivers are flowing through Great Britain, such as the longest Severn with its tributaries, the swiftest Spey, the busiest Thames, etc. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The official language is English, but some people continue speaking their mother tongue.

The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses of the patron saints: the upright red against a white background – St. George of England, the white diagonal against a blue background – St. Andrew of Scotland, the red diagonal against a white background – St. Patrick of Northern Ireland. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack'.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Head of the state is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament.

For a long time the UK has succeeded in remaining one of the important commercial centres of the world. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

### **WORDS**

to occupy - занимать

total - общий

to be situated - находиться

to consist of - состоять из

to separate - отделять

tributary - приток (реки)

patron - покровитель

to reign - господствовать

to succeed - преуспевать, достигать цели

### **Questions:**

1. What territory does the UK occupy? 2. Where is the UK situated? 3. What parts does the UK consist of? 4. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover, isn't it? 5. What national emblem has Wales? 6. Is the population of the UK 57 million people? 7. How many crosses is the flag of the UK made up of? 8. Who is the head of the state? 9. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries, does it? 10. Is the national emblem of England the shamrock?

**Выполните задания**



1. Выпишите предложения в 3 лице единственного числа в PresentIndefinite.
2. Выпишите предложения с именами прилагательными в превосходной степени.
3. Переведите письменно предложение **One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface.**

**4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

общая площадь, расположено в стороне от, отделяться от континента, соответственно, нельзя описать, протекают через (по), родной язык, белый фон.

**5. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово, с которого должно начинаться предложение, выделено курсивом.**

1. is, off, situated, the North Sea, The UK, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, between, coast, the, northwestern, of, and.

28

2. also, the Irish Sea, the North Channel, is, The UK, by, washed, and.

3. its, Every, national, part, the UK, of, has, emblem.

4. continue, Some, mother, tongue, speaking, people, their.

5. doesn't, The UK, depend, manufacturing, upon, countries, other, of.

**6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.**

1. The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Pacific Ocean and the North Sea.

2. The UK consists of four parts.

3. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

4. The island of Great Britain can be divided into three main regions.

5. The population of the UK is over 57 million people.

6. Nowadays the UK depends upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

7. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack'.

8. It is separated from the continent by the Panama Channel and the Strait of Dover.

**Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.**

**London**

One can't describe the country without mentioning its capital. London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, occupies a great area with the population over seven million people. It is situated upon both banks of the Thames. It is the main port and the most important city. London can be divided into three parts: the City of London, the West End, and the East End.

The City, the heart of London, comprises the area of 2.6 sq.km. Less than 6,000 people live there. After finishing their working day more than 500,000 people leave the City. This part of London with numerous banks and offices has succeeded in remaining the financial centre of the UK for a long time.

The West End, the centre of London, is worth seeing. It includes historical palaces, famous parks, large hotels and shops. Rich people enjoy spending their free time and money there.

The East End, the workers' region, is made up of great industrial areas that depend on shipping.

So, the English people have a habit of naming the City – the money of London, the West End – the goods of London, and the East End – the hands of London.

**Vocabulary:**

to comprise - охватывать

to leave - покидать, оставлять

numerous - многочисленный

to include - включать

to succeed - достигать цели, преуспевать

to remain - оставаться, пребывать в прежнем состоянии

to enjoy - получать удовольствие, наслаждаться, пользоваться, обладать  
to depend on - зависеть от  
goods - товар, товары

### Questions:

1. What is the capital of the UK? 2. What area does London occupy? 3. How many parts can London be divided into and what are these parts? 4. How many millions of people live in London? 5. What does the West End of London include? 6. Where do rich people like to spend their free time? 7. Is London situated on the river Thames? 8. The City is the heart of London, isn't it?

### Выполните задания

**1. Выпишите из текста предложения с модальным глаголом и переведите их.**

**2. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.**

Исторические дворцы, проводить время, тратить деньги, расположен на, многочисленные банки, главный порт, иметь привычку.

**3. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово в каждом предложении дано курсивом.**

1. great, London, area, occupies, a.

2. The West End, of, centre, is, the, London.

3. is, UK, capital, London, the, of, the.

4. city, is, port, the, It, main, most, and, important, the.

**4. Вставьте эквиваленты модальных глаголов "can", "may", "must".**

1. I ... learn this grammar rule. 2. They can't buy a car now, but they ... buy it in three months.

3. You will ... speak Spanish in another few months. 4. I ... get up early on Mondays. 5. She had to wait 5 minutes for traffic to stop, but in the end she ... to cross the road.

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.**

### United Kingdom

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface.

United Kingdom is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, a member of the EU, but still remains outside the European Monetary Union. In 1999 the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly of Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established. And it is a significant issue in the UK.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel.

The lowest point is Fenland - 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,343 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead. Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:

England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts;

North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties;

Scotland is divided into 32 council areas;

Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas.

The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth II since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.

The Head of government is Prime Minister Gordon Brown since 27 June 2007.

### **Тема 2.10 Традиции России и англоговорящих стран.**

**Практическая работа № 47. Обычаи народов России.**

**Практическая работа № 48. Обычаи народов России.**

**Практическая работа № 49. Обычаи народов России.**

**Практическая работа № 50. Традиции народов англоговорящих стран.**

**Практическая работа № 51. Поверья народов России.**

**Практическая работа № 52. Поверья народов англоговорящих стран.**

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи.

Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения с пониманием основного содержания.

Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста.

Цели: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, развивать навыки устной монологической и диалогической речи, используя выражения разговорного этикета;

формировать умение читать с полным пониманием прочитанного, активизировать употребление в речи лексических и грамматических знаний;

формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

### **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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 по слетекстовых 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 .....<sup>1</sup>. It was wonderful!

We .....<sup>2</sup> the house and the .....<sup>3</sup>. I love this tradition. I bought .....<sup>4</sup> for my relatives and I got a lot of nice .....<sup>5</sup>.

- You're lucky. Did you go out anywhere?
- Yes, we also visited some of their friends.
- Do you plan to go there next ....<sup>6</sup>?

- Yes, I'd love to.

2. Hello, Nadia! What are your plans for October 31st?



- Hi, Pete! Don't you know we are celebrating .....<sup>1</sup>? 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 .....<sup>2</sup> made from ....<sup>3</sup> that have been hollowed out.
- Really? That's interesting. Go on, please.
  - We dress up as .....<sup>4</sup>, .....<sup>5</sup> and .....<sup>6</sup> and go .....<sup>7</sup> to neighbours.
  - But why?
  - Well, it's an old tradition. Besides, it's rather ...<sup>8</sup>.

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

### 3. Find 10 hidden words

u	t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n	традиция
n	a	t	i	o	n	a	l	i	c	королева
c	f	e	s	t	i	v	a	l	e	праздновать
o	c	h	o	l	i	d	a	y	l	чай
u	p	u	t	n	y	s	o	m	e	национальный
n	e	w	s	u	t	u	n	e	b	фестиваль
t	e	e	p	t	r	y	n	o	r	праздник
r	t	e	a	l	o	k	g	e	a	индейка
y	s	t	o	p	d	m	e	u	t	обычай
q	u	e	e	n	o	d	a	y	e	

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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     |

### Read the text and translate

#### 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 1<sup>st</sup>) in Wales, **St. George's Day** (April 23<sup>rd</sup>) in England and **St. Andrew's Day** (November 30<sup>th</sup>) in Scotland. Only Ireland, both North and South, has a holiday on **St. Patrick's Day** (March 17<sup>th</sup>).

**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)

**ChristmasDay**Рождество (25 декабря)

**BoxingDay**день рождественских подарков (26 декабря)

**Thepatronsaintsdays**дни святых, считающихся покровителями той или иной части Великобритании

**St. David's Day** деньсв. Дэвида (национальный день Уэльса, 1 марта)

**St. George's Day**деньсв. Георгия (национальный день Англии, 23 апреля)

**St. Andrew's Day** деньсв. Андрея (национальный праздник Шотландии, 30 ноября)

**St. Patrick's Day** деньсв. Патрика (национальный праздник Северной Ирландии, 17 марта)

### Выполнение после текстовых заданий

**1. Readthetext. 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.

4. Mr. Punch in his white clothes is as usual cooking dinner for his wife and dog

5. Television has killed traditional English customs.

6. 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

**2. 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

**3. 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.**

**Think about any British custom you know about. Note down 5 words about it. Use them in your letter.**

**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.

### Read the text and translate

#### Ghost and Witches

**Hallowe'en** means "holy evening", and takes place on 31<sup>st</sup> 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

**Выполнение после текстовых заданий.**



**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.

**3. 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
5. Horrible e) to act or to behave towards sb/sth in particular way

Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 e, 5 c

**Read the text and translate**

**Christmas**

If you want to catch a train on the 24<sup>th</sup> 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, 25<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup> 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)

**Christmaspudding** – рождественский пудинг (с изюмом, цукатами и пряностями)

**Mincepie** – сладкий пирожок (круглый со сладкой начинкой)

### Выполнение послетекстовых заданий

#### 1. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false one.

1. It is difficult to find a seat in a train on 24<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 2. 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

### Read the text and translate

#### 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.

Thus, Russian holidays present a mixture of new and old, religious and secular, professional and private. National holidays reflect multicolored Russian history. Christian traditions were combined with pagan ones and therefore strongly connected to the seasons and agricultural cycle. Church holidays were mixed with those introduced 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 Day**

February 23 is celebrated all over Russia as the [Homeland Defender's Day](#). Now a public [holiday](#), it was first established in 1922 as the Red Army Day and from 1949 to 1993 it was named Day of the Soviet Army and the Navy. Nowadays, however, it has gained a 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.

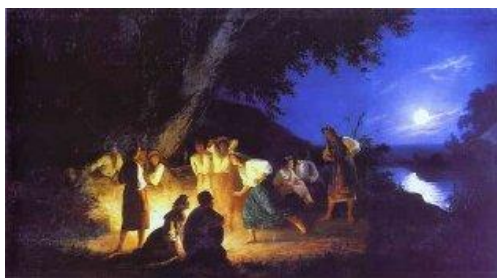


### **July 7 - Ivan Kupala**

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.

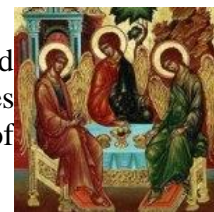


On the Eve of Ivan Kupala the youth would look for their intended ones and choose their destinies: girls launched wreaths with lit candles on water and boys were to catch them – whose wreath he gets, she will be his wife.

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 (the Trinity)**

On Troitsa (the 50<sup>th</sup> 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.



### **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.

### **Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей.**

#### **Тема 3.1 Обучение в техникуме.**

**Практическая работа № 53. Современный техникум.**

**Практическая работа № 54. Система образования в России.**

**Практическая работа № 55. Система образования англоговорящих странах.**

**Практическая работа № 56. Особенности подготовки представителей гуманитарных профессий в России.**

Выполнение упражнений. Чтение и пересказ тематического текста.

Цели: развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи с использованием опорного материала;

развитие навыков детального понимания содержания текста с извлечением конкретной информации;

формирование умений анализировать и обобщать учебный материал.

#### **Изучительскую:**

a hall of residence, power engineering, professional training, graduates, picturesque, outstanding people, well-designed, multimedia projection units, an Assembly hall, a canteen, sports facilities, nonresident students, a welder, an accountant, teaching practice, workshop, hardworking, experienced.

#### **Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

##### **Mycollege**

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

The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well-designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. In our college there are 2 computer classrooms where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for

concerts and performances. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium.

Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as a welder, a car mechanic, a crane operator. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.

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

#### **Выполнение послетекстовых заданий.**

##### **1. Answer my questions:**

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

##### **2. Find the Russian equivalent from the column B to the English words from the column A:**

###### **A B**

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

##### **3. Найдите в тексте предложения и выпишите их.**

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

##### **4. Дополните предложения**

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

#### **Тема 3.2 Новости и средства массовой информации.**

**Практическая работа № 57. Пресса.**

**Практическая работа № 58. Телевидение, радиовещание.**

**Практическая работа № 59. Интернет.**

### Практическая работа № 60.Новости из профессиональной сферы.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

#### Match each type of programme on the left with the correct item on the right.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| a) nature films         | 1) football, boxing, swimming                       |
| b) quiz shows           | 2) life of different countries                      |
| c) news                 | 3) newspapers and magazines                         |
| d) soap operas          | 4) advertisements for products                      |
| e) commercials          | 5) film about animals, fish, birds, plants, flowers |
| f) travel films         | 6) information about what's happening in the world  |
| g) comedies             | 7) information about temperature and rain           |
| h) documentary          | 8) information for students                         |
| i) education programmes | 9) story of the daily life of a family              |
| j) weather forecast     | 10) jokes and funny films                           |
| k) sport                | 11) film based on real events                       |
| l) press                | 12) people try to win prizes by answering questions |

#### Put the correct missing verbs into the sentences:

turn on (включать), look up (искать), plan (планировать), record (записать), turn off (выключать), switch (переключать).

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a programme if I don't like it.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ good programmes on my video-recorder.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the television as soon I get home.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to another channel if I'm bored.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ my viewing very carefully.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the times of the programmes in the newspaper.

#### Fill in the gaps with one suitable word:

The (1)_____ of television on people's <i>behavior</i> is great. Most young children watch TV for many (2)_____ every week. They watch it long before they have any real understanding of what they are (3)_____. They often watch programmes that are not good for them. They watch programmes that are <i>meant</i> for adults. Sometimes they don't go to bed late at night and watch films containing violence.	violence learns commit influence
There is now more crime and (5)_____ in our society than ever before. Everyone is worried. Everyone is (6)_____ to go for a walk in the evening. These are (7)_____ times we live in, this is also the time when more and more people are watching violent films on television. For example, a child may see a <i>bank robbery</i> in a film. The child (9)_____ from the film how to rob a bank. There have been many cases reported in the newspapers where such things have happened. Professors have <i>proved</i> that many young people become too <i>excited</i> by violent films and when the film is over they go out and (10)_____ criminal	scared dangerous watching hours



acts.	
-------	--

## Television: for and against

### Read the following words:

achievement – достижение  
society – общество  
opportunity – возможность  
devote – посвящать  
current events – новости  
science fiction – фантастика  
separate – отделять  
TV bridge – телемост  
violence – насилие  
to make – заставить  
damage – вред  
depend on – зависеть  
occupy – занимать  
instead of – вместо того чтобы  
rush – спешить  
to be in time – чтобы успеть  
inconvenience – неудобство, беспокойство

### Read and translate the text:

Television is one of the greatest achievements of the 20th century. It is the most popular part of mass media. Television plays a big role in every civilized society. Today television gives people a possibility to be well informed. The programmes are various and people have a chance to select what they want to see. Television provides great opportunities for education. There are programmes devoted to specialized subjects. With the help of TV it is possible to learn foreign languages, to know a lot of wonderful things about the world of flora and fauna. TV teaches the ideal of democracy and political arguments.

The different channels show programmes of various kinds from documentaries, current events and sport to American films and science fiction cartoons. Now this medium of communication allows people to see and speak with other if they are separated by thousand kilometers. TV bridges between Russia and the USA once were very popular. TV shocked, surprised and stimulated. It brought ballet, opera and theatre to big masses of people.

Only three generations have grown up with television, but they forgot how to spend their free time without television. It is called a “living room monster” or “one-eyed monster”. TV can keep children quiet. If they are noisy their mothers turn on the set. Children watch commercials, horror films of violence. They watch TV all the time. Sometimes it is very difficult to make children doing their homework if they are watching their favourite programme.

TV is damaging for health. It has bad effect on the eyes, especially of children. The physicians proved that if children do not watch TV they do not have anything to talk about at school, where comedians and singing stars are major topics during breaks between classes. The same is true about some adults. Sometimes TV programmes become the topics of common interest of people and without them they have nothing to talk about...

People depend on television. They watch everything from news and sports reports to dramas, educational and entertainment programmes. Today some people feel themselves unhappy if they do not find another way of passing free time. TV occupies our free time. Instead of going to the theatre or reading books people watch TV. People rush home to be in time to watch their favourite programmes. People stopped reading books and depend on TV pictures.

Spoken words become more important. No surprise that television is often called “chewing gum for men’s brains”. People become lazy, instead of doing sports they watch TV. If they cannot watch their favourite programmes they feel inconvenience.

**Fill in the table**

The Effects of Television	
Positive	Negative

**Work with the following text:**

**TELEVISION: Benefits and Dangers**

**Learn the words:**

- memorable – незабываемый
- companionship – дружеское общение, компания
- to cope with – справляться
- to increase – увеличивать
- to aware – осведомлять
- to encourage – поощрять

**TELEVISION has changed our lives in many ways. Many people now spend more time watching TV than doing anything else. Researchers in the USA have estimated that when most students finish school they have spent 11 thousand hours in the classroom and 22 thousand hours watching television. But what effects does it have? Read and translate two different points of view on the problem of television:**

**Ellis Wilson:** Television helps us to learn more about the world and to know and see many new things. Television can often present information to us in a more effective way than books can. It can also make things more **memorable**.

It entertains us. It is an enjoyable way to relax. For millions of people around the world, television is a source of **companionship** and helps them to **cope** with everyday life. It has **increased** the popularity of sports and arts.

It has made us **aware** of our global responsibilities. In 1985, for example, 1.5 billion people in 147 countries watched a TV pop concert and help to collect more than \$100 million for people in Africa.

**Rick Stewart:** Television can make us passive. We don’t have to think and our brains become lazy.

It **encourages** us to buy things that we don’t need, and can make us unhappy with our own lives.

It takes time away from activities such as reading, communication, and games.

It gives a false picture of society. A study in 1994 showed that people who watched a lot of television are more afraid of crime. They also think that there is a lot more crime than there really is.

Some critics say that television makes people violent. A ten-year study in the United States showed that children who watch violent television programmes are more violent themselves.

**Say whether the following sentences are true or false according to the text:**

1. Television gives us a lot of information.
2. Television teaches us.
3. Television decreases the popularity of sports.
4. Television makes people forget to think.
5. Television makes people read and communicate more.
6. Television does not show the real life.
7. American schoolboys spend about 11 thousand hours by the TV set.
8. Teenagers become crueler if they watch violent films.

**Answer the questions about the text:**

1. What do the figures 11,000; 22,000; 1985 mean?
2. What can we add in our table?

**Sum up all the information and express your opinion about the discussed problem. You may use the following plan:**

**1. Give opinion:**

Ex.: *I think that/ in my opinion/ to my mind* \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Prove your opinion:**

Ex.: *firstly/ to start* \_\_\_\_\_

*secondly/ besides* \_\_\_\_\_

*finally/ last* \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Give examples:**

Ex.: *for example* \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Conclusion:**

Ex.: *in conclusion* \_\_\_\_\_

**Тема 3.3 Научно-технический прогресс.**

**Практическая работа № 61. Достижения науки.**

**Практическая работа № 62. Робототехника.**

**Практическая работа № 63. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности.**

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

**Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы. Подготовьте краткий пересказ.**

**The Future of the Internet**

Everywhere we go, we hear about the Internet. It's on television, in magazines, newspapers, and in schools. One might think that this network of millions of computers around the globe is as fast and captivating as television, but with more and more users logging on everyday and staying on longer and longer, this «Information Superhighway» could be perhaps more correctly referred to as an expressway of big city centre at rush hour.

It is estimated that thirty five to forty million users currently are on the Internet. According to a recent statistics, an average Internet call lasts five times as longer as the average regular telephone call. 10 percent of the Internet calls last 6 hours or longer. This can cause an overload and, in turn, cause telephone network to fail.

The local network was designed for short calls which you make and then hang up, but Internet calls often occupy a line for hours. With so many users in the Internet and their number is growing by 200 percent annually, it certainly provides new challenges for the telephone companies. The Internet, up to

the beginning of the 90s, was used only to read a different texts. Then in the early 90's, a way was made to see pictures and listen to a sound on the Internet. This breakthrough made the Internet to be most demanded means of communication, data saving and transporting.

However, today's net is much more than just pictures, text, and sound. The Internet is now filled with voice messages, video conferencing and video games. With voice messages, users can talk over the Internet for the price of the local phone call.

Nowadays we no longer have to own a computer to access the Internet. Now, -devices such as Web TV allow our television to browse the Web and use Electronic Mail. Cellular phones are now also dialing up the Internet to provide E-mail and answering machine services. The telephone network was not designed and built to handle these sorts of things. Many telephone companies are spending enormous amounts of money to upgrade the telephone lines.

K. Kao and G. Hockman were the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables, as opposed to copper wire, to carry telephone signals. Fiber optics uses pulses of light to transmit binary code, such as that used in computers and other electronic devices. As a result the amount of bandwidth is incredibly raised. Another solution for the problem is fast modems which satisfy the need for speed.

By accessing the Net through the coaxial cable that provides television to our homes, the speed can be increased 1,000 fold. However, the cable system was built to only send information one way. In other words, they can send stuff to us, but we can't send anything back, if there is no modem available.

Yet another way is being introduced to access the Internet, and that is through the use of a satellite dish just like the TV dishes currently used to deliver television from satellites in space to your home. However, like cable connection, the information can only be sent one way.

Faster ways of connecting to the Internet may sound like a solution to the problem, but, just as new lanes on highways attract more cars, a faster Internet could attract many times more users, making it even slower than before. To help solve the problem of Internet clogs, Internet providers are trying new ways of pricing for customers. So, in business time any connection to Net cost more than your connection in the night. In conclusion, I should add that if we want to keep the Internet usable and fairly fast, we must not only improve the telephone lines and means of access, but also be reasonable in usage.

### Questions:

1. How many users are currently in the Internet?
2. How long does an average Internet call last?
3. What can cause the overload of the telephone system?
4. What was the main purpose of the Internet up to the 90s?
5. Do we need to have a computer to get access to the Internet today?
6. Who was the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables?
8. What is the alternative way to get access to the Internet today?

### Vocabulary:

network — сеть  
to captivate — пленить  
to log on — входить, подключаться  
overload — перегрузка  
to last — длиться  
Web TV — веб-телевидение  
to grow (past grew, p.p.grown) — расти, увеличиваться  
video conferencing — видео-конференц-связь  
breakthrough — крупное достижение,

прорыв  
voice message — голосовое послание  
to browse — просматривать  
cellular phone — сотовый телефон  
to dialing up — набирать номер, звонить  
answering machine — автоответчик  
to handle — обращаться, иметь дело  
amount — количество  
fiber optic cables — оптоволоконный кабель  
opposed — зд. Вместо

binarycode — бинарныйкод, двоичныйкод  
amountofbandwidth —  
пропускнаяспособностьfastmodem —  
быстрыймодем  
coaxialcable — коаксильныйкабель  
toincrease 1,000 fold — увеличить(ся) в  
1000 раз

lane — линиидвижения  
satellitedish — спутниковаятарелкаclog —  
засорение, препятствиеcustomer —  
клиент, покупатель  
businesstime — бизнес-время

### Тема 3.4 Искусство и культура.

**Практическая работа № 64.**Культура.Искусство.

**Практическая работа № 65.**Живопись.

**Практическая работа № 66.**Архитектура.

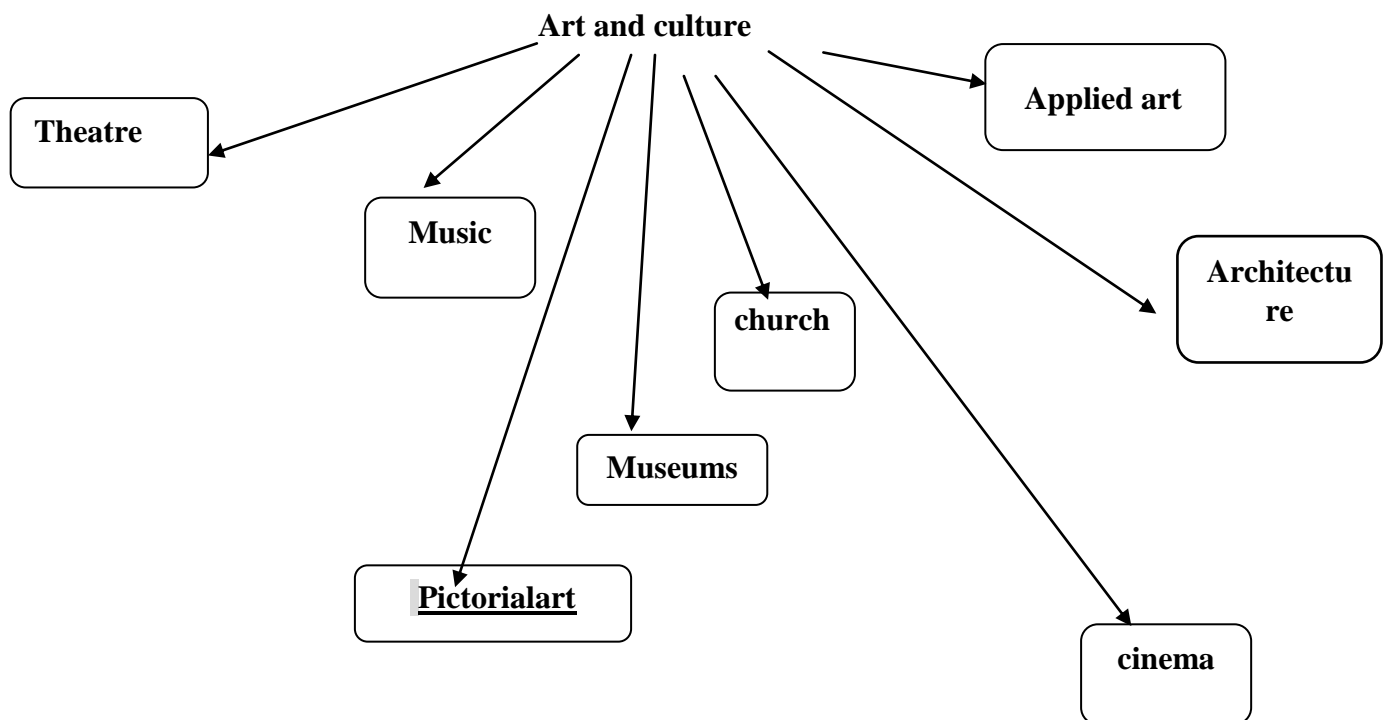
**Практическая работа № 67.**Музыка.Театр.

**Практическая работа № 68.**Музеи.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

#### 1. What is that Art and culture?



#### 2. Прочитать и перевести на русский язык.

There many arts in the world, but the most popular are: literature, music, theatre, cinema and others. Every person has his or her own favorite art. Music has always fascinated people. It touches their hearts and makes them laugh or cry. Music can be heard everywhere. Nowadays

there are a lot of musical genres: classical music, rock music, pop music, club music and others. I can listen to any genre of music. It depends on my mood. When I am sad I listen to classical music. When I am happy I like listening to energetic, fast music and hard beat. However, some people listen to one kind of music only and they listen to it no matter what mood they are in.

There are a lot of wonderful works of literature- famous writers and poets created a big variety of poems, stories and novels that are read over the world. Russian poets and writers like Pushkin, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky are famous all over the world. Their works are translated into many languages.

There are a lot of theatres in Russia, but most of them are situated in Moscow. The Bolshoi Theatre and Maly Theatre are famous. If you like opera you should go to the Bolshoi Theatre. The tickets are rather expensive though. The Maly Theatre stages dramas and plays based on classical novels.

Nowadays theatres are becoming less and less popular, and cinema has got big popularity instead. There are a lot of cinemas in Moscow: modern and old-fashioned, cheap and expensive. Modern films are full of audio and computer special effects and people go to the cinema to enjoy them. The so-called home cinemas have appeared lately. More and more people buy modern TV-sets with large flat screens and special sound equipment and watch films at home.

My favorite art is painting. I enjoy going to art galleries to look at paintings. I think that this type of art will exist forever. Artists express their feelings and emotions in their paintings. There are a lot of art galleries in Moscow, but the most famous one is the Tretyakov Gallery. It has large collections of paintings by Russian and foreign painters.

Unfortunately I do not have any talent for this or that art. I used to sing in childhood, but then I gave it up. I think that arts are not for me.

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. How many arts are there in the world?
2. Has every person his or her own favorite art?
3. Can music be heard everywhere?
4. How many musical genres are there?
5. What is your favorite genre?
6. What can you say about literature?
7. How many theatres are there in Russia?
8. Do you go to any theatre?
9. What is your favorite art?

### **Тема 3.5 Язык и литература.**

**Практическая работа № 69. Язык как универсальное средство общения. Преодоление барьеров (языки международного общения и их роль в преодолении проблем взаимонепонимания).**

**Практическая работа № 70. Современная коммуникация (современные технологии, язык тела, жестов, вербальное и невербальное общение).**

**Практическая работа № 71. Современный Вавилон (многоязыковой Интернет – преимущества и недостатки).**

**Практическая работа № 72. Литература англоязычных стран.**

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

### **Match the adjectives and nouns to make word combinations**

catching  
famous

classical  
outstanding

modern  
main  
well-known  
stories  
authors

characters  
poems  
writers  
poets  
plays

**Complete the sentences about you**

1. I like to read...
2. My favourite writer is...
3. His most famous book is...
4. My favourite character is...
5. This book is about...

**Соотнесите описание каждого из жанров с его названием.**

***Types of books***

Detective stories

Psychological dramas

Fairy-tales

Historical novels

Romantic novels

Historical novels

Adventure stories

Popular science fiction books

***Their contents***

Describe events in the past, famous political figures, wars, life of people in different times.

Are about adventures of brave and clever people and unusual situations, how people take risks.

Describe imaginary worlds, electronic characters, their good and bad actions and unusual power.

Describe crime and criminals, clever detectives, how they catch criminals.

About happy or unhappy love, hardship and pleasure of love, people's feelings.

Tell us how people behave in different situations, attitude of people to various events, actions.

Imaginary heroes fight for the good against the evil, for justice and love.

**Match the names of famous writers with the characters of their books**

Daniel Defoe

Mark Twain

William Shakespeare

Pamela Travers

Alan Milne

Lewis Carroll

James Barrie

Romeo and Juliet

Robinson Crusoe

Tom Sawyer

Alice in Wonderland

Winnie-the Pooh

Peter Pan

Marry Poppin

**Read the description of the characters of the books and name the title of the book and its author.**

1. She looked after children. The wind has brought her over. She usually had a bag and an umbrella in her hands.

(Marry Poppins - Pamela Travers)

2. This good-looking boy lived in a magic place called Never-never land and could fly. He was brave and wasn't afraid of bad Captain Hook.

(Peter Pan – J.M. Barrie)

3. One day this young girl suddenly got to the magic country called “Wonderland” and had a lot of adventures there.

(Alice – Lewis Carrol)

4. He was a sailor. One day his wrecked. He swam to an island and lived there for a long time. He had a friend called Friday.

(Robinson Crusoe – Daniel Defoe)

### Read and translate into Russian.

#### William Shakespeare

On April 23, 1564 William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon. His mother was the daughter of a farmer. His father was a glove-maker. William attended a grammar school in Stratford and had quite a good education. There he learned to love reading.

While he was a teenager, he married a woman some years older than himself. He had three children: the eldest is the daughter and then twins – a son and another girl. In 1587 William went to work in London leaving his family at home. Some people say that the reason was his love of poetry and theatre.

In London Shakespeare began to write plays and become an important member of a well-known acting company. Most of his plays were performed in the new Globe Theatre built on the bank of the river Thames. In 1613 he stopped writing and went to live in Stratford when he died in 1616. His plays are well-known and still acted not only in England but in the whole world.

#### Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens is a famous English writer of the 19th century. He was born in 1812 in Portsmouth and he was the second of eight children in the family. His father was a clerk in the navy. The family later moved to London and they lived in the poor part of London.

Charles was an unhappy boy because his father spent many years in prison for debts. At that time the family was very poor, and Charles had no chance to go to school. He had to work at a factory.

After some years his father got out of prison and Charles went to school again. At the age of 15 he became an office boy and taught himself shorthand. In 1828 he began to work for various newspapers as a reporter. He began to write humorous stories and published them in a magazine. His most humorous book is “Pickwick Papers” is famous all over the world.

Dickens fought for children's rights, against cheap child labour. In his book “David Copperfield” he describes the awful conditions in which thousands of children lived at that time. In his book “Oliver Twist” he showed how much children suffered in a workhouse.

### True or false?

№	INFORMATION	TRUE	FALSE
1	Charles Dickens was born in Stratford-upon-Avon		
2	Charles Dickens is a famous English writer		
3	William became an office boy and taught himself shorthand		
4	In London Shakespeare began to write plays		
5	Most of his plays were performed in the new Globe Theatre		
6	Dickens fought for children's rights,		
7	William Shakespeare wrote humorous stories and published them in a magazine		
8	Charles Dickens attended a grammar school in Stratford and had quite a good education		
9	A humorous book “Pickwick Papers” is famous all over the		



	world.		
10	The family was very poor, and William Shakespeare had no chance to go to school. He had to work at a factory		

### **Тема 3.6 Известные дизайнеры.**

**Практическая работа № 73. Дизайн как искусство.**

**Практическая работа № 74. Известные дизайнеры.**

**Практическая работа № 75. Известные дизайнеры.**

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

#### **Read and translate into Russian.**

##### **Dolce and Gabbana**

Dolce and Gabbana are arguably the most powerful and influential designers of our time. Their clients include some of the best dressed people in the world, such as the Beckhams, Madonna and Sophia Loren. Stefano Gabbana was born on 14 November 1962, in Venice, Italy. Domencio Dolce was born on 13 September 1958, in a small village in Sicily. Dolce studied fashion design in Sicily and gained experience in his parents businesses. Gabbana, however, studied graphic design and gained some work experience in fashion, as an assistant in an atelier in Milan, where the pair first met in 1980. By 1982, they had started their first fashion consulting studio and, in 1985, they showed their first women's collection in Milan, winning national acclaim. The collection was mainly homemade, and consisted of instructed designs and complicated systems of fastenings. Inspirational figures for the collection included Italian actresses Sophia Loren and Anna Magnani. Later signature designs would include corset dresses, gangster pinstripes and sexy black suits. However, it was a visit to Sicily at the end of the 1980s which was instrumental in emphasising their celebration of the curvaceous female form. The designing duo next tried their luck in Japan and signed an agreement with the Kashiya group. In 1989, they opened their first boutique in Japan, and two years later they were presenting their first men's collection. Dolce and Gabbana are now fundamentally known for wanting to make women look "fantastically sexy". Many of their designs are adapted from the feminist-era, before being glamorised and modernised. They describe their style as "sweet and sharp" and "New Millennium cool". They were once quoted as saying they are mostly concerned with creating the best, most flattering clothes and sparkling trends. D&G began achieving long awaited awards in the 1990s and, in 1991, they were awarded the 'Wollmark Award' and 'Best Fragrance of the Year' in 1993. By the end of the 1990s, it was reported that their sales were around \$500 million per year. They have now become one of the world's most successful ready-to-wear companies and are considered Hollywood's number one choice of designer. The couple currently reside in a 19th Century mini-villa in Milan, with an apartment next door. They have also recently renovated one of their properties on the French Riviera.

#### **Retell the text**

### **Тема 3.7 Профессия дизайнера.**

**Практическая работа № 76. Специфика работы дизайнера.**

**Практическая работа № 77. Специфика работы дизайнера.**

**Практическая работа № 78. Основные принципы деятельности дизайнера.**

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

### **Read and translate into Russian.**

Profession Designer is an interesting, creative and inventive. In addition, it is now very popular. Get a designer to work easily even without experience. Its main plus-master the profession can be at any age.

The very notion of «design» is applied to any spheres of activity. But common for designers of different fields is the assiduity, extraordinary vision and creativity in applying design decisions. it is also important to hard work and patience.

The profession of Interior Designer

Profession of Interior Designer appeared not so long ago and immediately became wildly popular.

Obustrival every man Before their apartment or House. but now many people are increasingly employ the services of an interior designer.

Specialist will help you choose the most suitable variant of registration, or will do it in the style that you choose. But with the necessary aesthetic requirements and acceptable combinations.

The profession of landscape designer landscape design Profession has replaced the profession still appeared the gardener in the 16TH century and constantly improved.

Is a landscape designer florist, botanist and počvovedom at the same time. in addition, he is an architect and artist.

A specialist would be able to competently make your garden or smallholding, and ennoble it. It correctly selects and combines plants that will feel good under the circumstances and, if desired, decorate the plot various sculptures.

Designer clothing Profession Profession designer clothing is innovation. the inner world of man is unique and designers must take into account the tastes of everyone. so they are constantly engaged in developing new models of clothing that will suit the requirements of all clients.

Fashion designer has good taste and creative thinking. in addition, he is well versed in the tissues, their combined and apply all the acquired knowledge for tailoring.

Advertisement Designer Profession Profession designer advertising the most promising and demanded from all directions in the field of design.

Advertising Designer will correctly apply their knowledge and skills within the framework of the ad agency and the Outlook of the company. This involves balancing between creativity and implement their ideas.

Advertisement Designer sees things with non-standard parties and knows how best to display their products or services to the consumer.

The designer's Profession have advantages and disadvantages.

Is one of the most prestigious and well-paid activity. the designer is unlimited scope for its fancy. It can implement all your ideas and get paid for it. But the designer must have perseverance and hard work, to be able to take the other person's point of view, to compromise with their beliefs, and in some cases insist his client and convince.

Fashion designer Profession plays an important role in the world of fashion. Expert in this sphere creates new models of clothing, headgear and footwear fashion Designer. can achieve much and become a famous Couturier. but it requires a huge work.

### **Be ready to tell about your future profession**

## Литература и Интернет-ресурсы

### Основные печатные издания

1. Афанасьева О.В. Английский в фокусе. 10 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева. – Москва: Просвещение, 2018. – 248 с. – ISBN: 978-5-09-068073-8. – Текст: непосредственный.
2. Афанасьева О.В. Английский в фокусе. 11 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева. – Москва: Просвещение, 2018. – 240 с. – ISBN: 978-5-09-019656-7. – Текст: непосредственный.
3. Безкоровая Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: электронный учебно-методический комплекс английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М., 2021. – 256с. – ISBN: 978-5-4468-9407-9. – Текст: непосредственный.
4. Биболетова М.З. Английский с удовольствием. 10 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / М.З. Биболетова, Е.Е. Бабушис, Н.Д. Снежко. – Москва: Просвещение, 2020. – 216 с. – ISBN: 978-5-358-20853-7. – Текст: непосредственный.
5. Биболетова М.З. Английский с удовольствием. 11 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / М.З. Биболетова, Е.Е. Бабушис, Н.Д. Снежко. – Москва: Просвещение, 2019. – 216 с. – ISBN: 978-5-358-17772-7. – Текст: непосредственный.
6. Логинова В.О. Английский язык для педагогических специальностей. (СПО). Учебник. / В.О. Логинова. – Москва: КноРус, 2020. – 200 с. – ISBN: 978-5-406-07964-5. – Текст: непосредственный.
7. Joathan Marks. English Pronunciation in Use – elementary. Cambridge University Press/ J. Marks. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017. – 168 p. ISBN: 9781108403528. – Текст: непосредственный.

### Электронные издания

1. Английский язык для гуманитариев (B1–B2). English for Humanities: учебное пособие для вузов / О.Н. Стогниева, А.В. Бакулев, Г.А. Павловская, Е.М. Муковникова. – Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2022. – 178 с. – (Высшее образование). – ISBN 978-5-534-14982-1. – Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/494395> (дата обращения: 19.02.2022).
2. Английский язык для академических целей. English for Academic Purposes: учебное пособие для вузов / Т.А. Барановская, А.В. Захарова, Т.Б. Поспелова, Ю.А. Суворова; под редакцией Т.А. Барановской. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2022. – 220 с. – (Высшее образование). – ISBN 978-5-534-13839-9. – Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489787> (дата обращения: 19.02.2022).

### Дополнительные источники

1. Видеоуроки в интернет: [сайт]. – ООО «Мультиурок», 2020 – URL: <http://videouroki.net> (дата обращения: 06.02.2022) – Текст: электронный.
2. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов. – URL: <http://school-collection.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 08.02.2022). – Текст: электронный.
3. Информационная система «Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам». – URL: <http://window.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 02.02.2022). – Текст: электронный.
4. Онлайн-словари АБВУ Lingvo. – URL: <http://www.abbyyonline.ru> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). – Текст: электронный.
5. Онлайн-словари Мультитран». – URL: <http://www.multitran.ru> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). – Текст: электронный.
6. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов. – URL: <http://fcior.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 01.07.2021). – Режим доступа: свободный. – Текст: электронный.
7. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. – Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020 – URL: [www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com) (дата обращения: 26.04.2020) – Текст: электронный.

8. CambridgeDictionariesOnline. –URL: <http://dictionary.Cambridge.or> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). – Текст: электронный.

9. Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов: [сайт]. – MacmillanEducationLimited, 2009-2020 – URL: [www.macmillandictionary.com](http://www.macmillandictionary.com) (дата обращения: 08.02.2022) – Текст: электронный.

10. News in Levels. World news for students of English: [сайт]. – URL: <https://www.newsinlevels.com> (датаобращения: 06.02.2022) – Текст: электронный.