

**Министерство образования и науки Забайкальского края
Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Шилкинский многопрофильный лицей»**

«Утверждаю»

Зам. директора по УМР



Шилкинский МПЛ»

И.В. Алексеева

2023 г.

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС

по дисциплине общеобразовательного цикла
УД 04. Иностранный язык

по профессии:
43.01.09 Повар, кондитер

Составитель: Семёнова Ирина Владимировна

Рекомендован к утверждению МК

Протокол № 1 от 04.09.2023 г.

Председатель МК: И.В.Семёнова

Пояснительная записка

Учебно-методический комплекс общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык предназначен для изучения английского языка в профессиональных образовательных организациях, реализующих образовательную программу среднего общего образования в пределах освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО на базе основного общего образования при подготовке обучающихся по профессии: 43.01.09 Повар, кондитер.

УМК разработан на основе требований ФГОС среднего общего образования, предъявляемых к структуре, содержанию и результатам освоения учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык и в соответствии с Рекомендациями по реализации среднего общего образования в пределах освоения образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования на базе основного среднего (программ подготовки квалифицированных рабочих и служащих): Письмо Минпросвещения России от 01.03.2023 г. № 05.592 «О направлении рекомендаций» (вместе с Рекомендациями по реализации среднего общего образования в пределах освоения образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования).

Место дисциплины в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы: общеобразовательный цикл, из обязательной предметной области «Филология» ФГОС среднего общего образования для всех профессий среднего профессионального образования естественно-научного профиля.

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Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины разработана на основе примерной программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык», составленной авторским коллективом под руководством Рассказовой Татьяны Павловны, канд. филол. наук, доцент.

Организация-разработчик: Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Шилкинский многопрофильный лицей»

673370, Забайкальский край, г. Шилка, ул. Ленина д. 69, тел. 8(244)2-11-99

Автор: Семёнова Ирина Владимировна, преподаватель.

АВТОРСКИЙ КОЛЛЕКТИВ примерной программы

Руководитель авторского коллектива:

Рассказова Татьяна Павловна, канд. филол. наук, доцент

Соруководитель:

Астанина Анна Николаевна

Авторский коллектив:

Ильющенкова Елена Николаевна

Ларионова Ирина Владимировна

Рода Маргарита Викторовна

Сазонова Наталья Владимировна, канд. филол. наук

Рецензенты:

Павлова М.Н. – заместитель директора ОГБПОУ «Смоленский педагогический колледж», преподаватель высшей категории;

Гмырикова С.В. – заместитель директора ОГБПОУ «Смоленская областная технологическая академия», преподаватель высшей категории

Экспертные заключения по результатам экспертизы примерной рабочей программы

ФУМО СПО по УГПС 14.00.00 «Ядерная энергетика»

от «10» ноября 2022 г.

ФУМО СПО по УГПС 44.00.00 «Образование и педагогические науки»

от «15» ноября 2022 г.

**Министерство образования и науки Забайкальского края
Государственно профессиональное образовательное учреждение
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**ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
УД 04. Иностранный язык**

для профессий естественно-научного профиля

2023 г.

Лист актуализации программы

Дата обновления	Содержание обновления	Ответственный за обновление
2023 г.	Составление программы на основе примерной программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык», составленной авторским коллективом под руководством Рассказовой Татьяны Павловны, канд. филол. наук, доцент.	Семёнова И.В. преподаватель английского языка

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1. ПАСПОРТ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

«Иностранный язык»

1.1. Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы: общеобразовательная дисциплина «Иностранный язык» является обязательной частью общеобразовательного цикла образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по *профессии естественно-научного профиля.*

1.2. Цели и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

1.2.1. Цели дисциплины

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

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

1.2.2. Планируемые результаты освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины в соответствии с ФГОС СПО и на основе ФГОС СОО

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии ОК и ПК.

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины	
	Общие	Дисциплинарные ¹
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	<p>В части трудового воспитания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие; - готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такую деятельность; - интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, <p>Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</p> <p>а) базовые логические действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне; - устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения; - определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения; - выявлять закономерности и противоречия в рассматриваемых явлениях; - вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи: Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжение образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; Современный мир профессий. Ценностные ориентиры молодежи в современном обществе. Деловое общение. Проблемы современной цивилизации. Россия и мир: вклад России в мировую культуру, науку, технику говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 10 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; - создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 17-18 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи;

¹ Дисциплинарные (предметные) результаты указываются в соответствии с их полным перечнем во ФГОС СОО от 17.05.2012г. № 413 (в последней редакции от 12.08.2022)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем б) базовые исследовательские действия: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу ее решения, находить аргументы для доказательства своих утверждений, задавать параметры и критерии решения; - анализировать полученные в ходе решения задачи результаты, критически оценивать их достоверность, прогнозировать изменение в новых условиях; -- уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности; - уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей; - выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения; и способность их использования в познавательной и социальной практике 	<p>передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 17-18 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 3,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации; - смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 700-900 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию; письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; - писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, график, диаграмму и/или прочитанный/прослушанный текст объемом до 250 слов; комментировать информацию, высказывание, цитату, поговорку с выражением и аргументацией своего мнения; - владеть фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты
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		<p>объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;</p> <p>не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;</p> <p>- знать и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений;</p> <p>выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1650 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;</p> <p>- владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система</p>
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		<p>образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; - уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме; -осуществлять межличностное и межкультурное общение на основе знаний о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка.
<p>ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации</p>	<p>В области ценности научного познания: -сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур,</p>	<p>- владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи</p>

<p>информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p>	<p>способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира; - осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе. <p>Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</p> <p>в) работа с информацией:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления; - создавать тексты в различных форматах с учетом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации; - оценивать достоверность, легитимность информации, ее соответствие правовым и морально-этическим нормам; - использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности; - владеть навыками распознавания и защиты 	<p>наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; - уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме
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	информации, информационной безопасности личности	
<p>ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p>	<p>готовность к саморазвитию, самостоятельности и самоопределению;</p> <p>- овладение навыками учебно-исследовательской, проектной и социальной деятельности;</p> <p>Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями:</p> <p>б) совместная деятельность:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы; - принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по ее достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учетом мнений участников обсуждать результаты совместной работы; - координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия; - осуществлять позитивное стратегическое поведение в различных ситуациях, проявлять творчество и воображение, быть инициативным. <p>Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями:</p> <p>г) принятие себя и других людей:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - принимать мотивы и аргументы других людей при анализе результатов деятельности; - признавать свое право и право других людей на ошибки; - развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека 	<p>- говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;</p> <p>- иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме; осуществлять межличностное и межкультурное общение на основе знаний о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка</p>

<p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках</p>	<p>наличие мотивации к обучению и личностному развитию; В области ценности научного познания: - сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире; - совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира; - осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: б) базовые исследовательские действия: - владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания; - овладение видами деятельности по получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов;</p>	<p>-аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 3,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации; -владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1650 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии; -иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- формирование научного типа мышления, владение научной терминологией, ключевыми понятиями и методами;-осуществлять целенаправленный поиск переноса средств и способов действия в профессиональную среду	
ПК ² ...		

2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Количество часов
Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)	<i>171</i>
Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)	<i>171</i>
в том числе: практические работы	
контрольные работы	<i>13</i>
<i>Итоговая аттестация в форме</i>	<i>ДЗ</i>

2.2. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, практические работы, самостоятельная работа обучающихся	Объем часов	Формируемые общие компетенции и профессиональные компетенции
1	2	3	4
Основное содержание			
Введение	Диагностика входного уровня владения иностранным языком обучающегося - Лексико-грамматический тест - Устное собеседование	2	
Раздел 1.	Иностранный язык для общих целей	84	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	Лексика: города; национальности; члены семьи (mother-in-law/nephew/stepmother, etc.); внешность человека (high: shot, medium high, tall/nose: hooked, crooked, etc.); личные качества человека (confident, shy, successful, etc.) названия профессий (teacher, cook, businessman, etc) Грамматика: глаголы to be, to have, to do (их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных); простое настоящее время (образование и функции в страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний, слова-маркеры времени); числительные; степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание; местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, возвратные; модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Фонетика: Правила чтения. Звуки. Транскрипция		
	Практические занятия	11	
	1. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и	2	

	<p>неофициальной обстановке.</p> <p>2. Я и моя семья;</p> <p>3. Мои друзья, занятия;</p> <p>4. Внешность, личностные качества;</p> <p>5. Повседневная жизнь</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	
	Контрольная работа	1	
<p>Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы</p>	Содержание учебного материала	10	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	<p>Лексика: рутина (go to college, have breakfast, take a shower, etc.); наречия (always, never, rarely, sometimes, etc.) Грамматика: предлоги времени; простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время (их образование и функции в действительном залоге) глагол с инфинитивом; сослагательное наклонение love/like/enjoy + Infinitive/-ing, типы вопросов, способы выражения будущего времени.</p>		
	Практические занятия	9	
	1. Хобби, свободное время;	4	
	2. Организация досуга	5	
	Контрольная работа	1	
<p>Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности</p>	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	<p>Лексика: здания (attached house, apartment, etc.); комнаты (living-room, kitchen, etc.); обстановка (armchair, sofa, carpet, etc.); техника и оборудование (flat-screen TV, camera, computer, etc.); условия жизни (comfortable, close, nice, etc.); места в городе (city centre, church, square, etc.); Грамматика: оборот there is/are; неопределённые местоимения some/any/one и их производные. предлоги направления (forward, past, opposite, etc.);</p>		

	<p>модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах (Can/may I help you?, Should you have any questions ____, Should you need any further information ____ и др.); специальные вопросы; вопросительные предложения – формулы вежливости (Could you ____, please? Would you like ____? Shall I ____?); наречия, обозначающие направление</p>		
	Практические занятия	11	
	Особенности проживания в городе; Инфраструктура.	4	
	Как спросить и указать дорогу;	2	
	Описание здания. Интерьер;	2	
	Описание колледжа здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование. Описание кабинета иностранного языка	3	
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	<p>Лексика: виды магазинов и отделы в магазине (shopping mall, department store, dairy produce, etc.); товары (juice, soap, milk, bread, butter, sandwich, a bottle of milk, etc.); одежда (trousers, a sweater, a blouse, a tie, a skirt, etc) Грамматика: существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые; употребление слов many, much, a lot of, little, few, a few с существительными; артикли: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; чтение артиклей; арифметические действия и вычисления</p>		
	Практические занятия	7	
	1. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.	2	
	2. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине	2	
	3. Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви	3	
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье:	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	<p>Лексика: части тела (neck, back, arm, shoulder, etc); правильное питание (diet, protein, etc.);</p>		

сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача	названия видов спорта (football, yoga, rowing, etc.); симптомы и болезни (running nose, catch a cold, etc.); еда (egg, pizza, meat, etc); способы приготовления пищи (boil, mix, cut, roast, etc); дробь и меры весов (1/12: one-twelfth) Грамматика: образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии; множественное число существительных, заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков; существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа; чтение и правописание окончаний. простое прошедшее время (образование и функции в действительном залоге. Чтение и правописание окончаний в настоящем и прошедшем времени) правильные и неправильные глаголы; used to + Infinitive structure.		
	Практические занятия	11	
	1 Физическая культура и спорт.	2	
	2. Еда полезная и вредная.	2	
	3. Заболевания и их лечение.	2	
4. Здоровый образ жизни	5		
Контрольная работа	1		
Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха	Содержание учебного материала	8	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	Лексика: виды путешествий (travelling by plane, by train, etc.); виды транспорта (bus, car, plane, etc.) Грамматика: инфинитив, его формы; неопределенные местоимения; образование степеней сравнения наречий; наречия места.		
	Практические занятия	7	
	1. Почему и как люди путешествуют	2	
2. Путешествие на поезде	2		

	3. Путешествие на самолете	3	
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка	Содержание учебного материала	10	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
	Лексика: государственное устройство (government, president, Chamber of parliament, etc.); погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, etc.). экономика (gross domestic product, machinery, income, etc.); достопримечательности (sights, Tower Bridge, Big Ben, Tower, etc) количественные и порядковые числительные; обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов; Грамматика: артикли с географическими названиями; прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени). сравнительные обороты than, as...as, not so ... as; прошедшее продолжительное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени).		
	Практические занятия	9	
	1. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).	2	
	2. Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности).	4	
3. США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).	2		
4. США (крупные города, достопримечательности).	1		
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема № 1.8	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04

Россия	Лексика: государственное устройство (government, president, judicial, commander-in-chief, etc.); погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, continental, etc.). экономика (gross domestic product, machinery, income, heavy industry, light industry, oil and gas resources, etc.); достопримечательности (the Kremlin, the Red Square, Saint Petersburg, etc) Грамматика: артикли с географическими названиями; прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени). сравнительные обороты than, as...as, not so ... as		
	Практические занятия	11	
	1. Географическое положение, климат, население.	2	
	2. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.	2	
	3. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы 4. Традиции народов России	4 3	
Контрольная работа	1		
Прикладной модуль			
Раздел 2.	Иностранный язык для специальных целей	85	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09 ПК³...
Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль инострannого языка в вашей	Содержание учебного материала	14	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09
	Лексика: - профессионально ориентированная лексика; - лексика делового общения. Грамматика: - герундий, инфинитив. - грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов		
	Практические занятия	13	

³Отражается единица ПК, формируемая прикладным модулем (профессионально-ориентированным содержанием) в соответствии с ФГОС реализуемой специальности/профессии СПО

профессии	1. Особенности подготовки по профессии/специальности.	2	
	2. Специфика работы по профессии/специальности.	2	
	3. Основные принципы деятельности по профессии/специальности.	2	
	4. Основные понятия вашей профессии	4	
	5. Чемпионаты WorldSkills	3	
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема 2.2 Искусство и культура	Содержание учебного материала	20	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09
	Лексика: искусство (Subsidized theatres, choirs, fine art etc.); театр (theatre, stage, play etc.); архитектура (architecture, building structure); музыка (composer, music, classical music etc.); живопись (paint, draw, fresco, landscape etc.). Грамматика: причастия I и II; обороты to be going to и there + to be в прошедшем времени; взаимные и вопросительные местоимения		
	Практические занятия	19	
	1. Культура. Искусство.	4	
	2. Живопись.	4	
	3. Архитектура.	4	
4. Музыка. Театр.	4		
5. Музеи	3		
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи	Содержание учебного материала	20	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09
	Лексика: - виды наук (science, natural sciences, social sciences, etc.) - названия технических и компьютерных средств (a tablet, a smartphone, a laptop, a machine, etc) Грамматика: - страдательный залог, - грамматические структуры предложений, типичные для научно-популярного стиля		
	Практические занятия	19	

	1. Достижения науки.	8	
	2. Современные информационные технологии.	6	
	3. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности	5	
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру	Содержание учебного материала	16	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09
	Лексика: - профессионально ориентированная лексика; - лексика делового общения. Грамматика: - грамматические конструкции типичные для научно-популярного стиля.		
	Практические занятия	15	
	1. Известные ученые и их открытия в России. 2. Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом	8 7	
	Контрольная работа	1	
Тема 2.5 Деловое общение	Содержание учебного материала	15	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09
	Лексика: профессионально ориентированная лексика; лексика делового общения. Грамматика: грамматические конструкции типичные для делового стиля		
	Практические занятия	14	
	1. Публичное выступление	4	
	2. Искусство эффективных презентаций	2	
	3. Продвижение в СМИ	4	
4. Работа в команде	4		
Контрольная работа	1		
Промежуточная аттестация (ДЗ)			
Всего:		256	

3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1. Требования к материально-техническому обеспечению

Реализация программы учебной дисциплины требует наличия учебного кабинета «Иностранный язык».

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

Мебель:	
Стол преподавателя	1
Стул преподавателя	1
Секционный шкаф для хранения наглядных пособий и ТСО, дидактического материала	1
Шкаф для хранения ВСР, контрольных работ, практических работ	1
столы для студентов	9
стулья для студентов	18
Классная доска	1

Технические средства обучения:

Компьютер преподавателя (ноутбук)	1
Телевизор	1
Лингафонные устройства	18

3.2. Информационное обеспечение обучения

3.2.1. 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. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: электронный учебно-методический комплекс английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М., 2021. – 256с. – ISBN: 978-5-4468-9407-9. - Текст: непосредственный.

3. Биболетова М.З. Английский с удовольствием. 10 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / М.З. Биболетова, Е.Е. Бабушис, Н.Д. Снежко. – Москва: Просвещение, 2020. – 216 с. – ISBN: 978-5-358-20853-7. – Текст: непосредственный.

4. Биболетова М.З. Английский с удовольствием. 11 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / М.З. Биболетова, Е.Е. Бабушис, Н.Д. Снежко. – Москва: Просвещение, 2019. – 216 с. – ISBN: 978-5-358-17772-7. – Текст: непосредственный.

5. Joathan Marks. English Pronunciation in Use - elementary. Cambridge University Press/ J. Marks. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2017. – 168 p. ISBN: 9781108403528. – Текст: непосредственный.

6. Логинова, В. О. Английский язык для педагогических специальностей. (СПО). Учебник./ В.О. Логинова. – Москва: КноРус, 2020. – 200 с. – ISBN: 978-5-406- 07964-5. – Текст: непосредственный.

3.2.2. Электронные издания

1. Английский язык для естественно-научных направлений : учебник и практикум для вузов / Л. В. Полубиченко, Е. Э. Кожарская, Н. Л. Моргун, Л. Н. Шевырдяева ; под редакцией Л. В. Полубиченко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 311 с. — (Высшее

образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-15168-8. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489569> (дата обращения: 20.02.2022).

2. Английский язык для гуманитариев (B1–B2). English for Humanities : учебное пособие для вузов / О. Н. Стогниева, А. В. Бакулев, Г. А. Павловская, Е. М. Муковникова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 178 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-14982-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/494395> (дата обращения: 19.02.2022).

2. Английский язык для академических целей. English for Academic Purposes : учебное пособие для вузов / Т. А. Барановская, А. В. Захарова, Т. Б. Поспелова, Ю. А. Суворова ; под редакцией Т. А. Барановской. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 220 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-13839-9. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489787> (дата обращения: 19.02.2022).

3. Английский язык. Экология, почвоведение и природопользование: учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / О. А. Егорова, О. Н. Козлова, Е. Э. Кожарская ; ответственный редактор Л. В. Полубиченко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 112 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-08000-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/492283> (дата обращения: 20.02.2022).

3.2.3. Дополнительные источники

1. Видеоуроки в интернет: [сайт]. — ООО «Мультиурок», 2020 — URL: <http://videouroki.net> (дата обращения: 06.02.2022) — Текст: электронный.

2. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://school-collection.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 08.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.

3. Информационная система «Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам». - URL: <http://window.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 02.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.

4. Онлайн-словари АБВУЯ Lingvo. - URL:<http://www.abbyuonline.ru> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.

5. Онлайн-словари Мультитран». - URL:<http://www.multitrans.ru> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.

6. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://fcior.edu.ru/> (дата обращения: 01.07.2021). - Режим доступа: свободный. — Текст: электронный.

7. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. — Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020 — URL: www.britannica.com (дата обращения: 26.04.2020) — Текст: электронный.

8. Cambridge Dictionaries Online. - URL:<http://dictionary.cambridge.org> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). — Текст: электронный.

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

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

4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка раскрываются через усвоенные знания и приобретенные студентами умения, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Раздел/Тема	Тип оценочных мероприятий
<p>ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам</p> <p>ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p>	<p>Р 1 Тема 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8</p>	<p>Заполнение формы-резюме, Письма Презентация, Постер, Ролевые игры Заметки Тесты Устный опрос. Выполнение заданий на дифференцированном зачете</p>
<p>ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам</p> <p>ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p> <p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках</p>	<p>Р 2 Тема 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 п-о/с⁴</p>	<p>Тесты Проект. Ролевые игры Круглый стол-дебаты “Доклад с презентацией Видеозапись выступления QUIZ: Frequently asked questions (FAQs) about VK/Telegram? Разработка плана продвижения колледжа Выполнение заданий на дифференцированном зачете</p>
ПК⁵...		

⁴ Практико-ориентированное содержание

⁵ Отражается единица ПК, формируемая прикладным модулем (профессионально-ориентированным содержанием) в соответствии с ФГОС реализуемой специальности/профессии СПО

Перечень оборудования кабинета

Реализация программы учебной дисциплины требует наличия учебного кабинета «Иностранный язык».

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

Мебель:	
Стол преподавателя	1
Стул преподавателя	1
Секционный шкаф для хранения наглядных пособий и ТСО, дидактического материала	1
Шкаф для хранения ВСР, контрольных работ, практических работ	1
столы для студентов	9
стулья для студентов	18
Классная доска	1

Технические средства обучения:

Компьютер преподавателя (ноутбук)	1
Телевизор	1
Лингафонные устройства	18

Учебно – методические материалы по учебной дисциплине:

Дидактические средства:

- 1) Учебные презентации по грамматике:
 - Simple sentences
 - Noun
 - Article
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
 - Prepositions
 - Numeral
 - Pronoun
 - Passive voice
 - Verb
 - The verb to be
 - Group Present Times
 - Group Times Past
 - Times of Future
 - Modal verbs
 - Infinitive
 - Gerund
 - Participle
 - Participle I
 - Participle II
 - Complex addition
 - Subjunctive mood
 - Subordinate clauses
- 2) Учебные презентации по лексике;
- 3) Тематические папки по английской грамматике;
- 4) Тематические диалоги по английскому языку;

- 5) Тематические карточки по грамматике английского языка;
- 6) Разноуровневые задания;
- 7) Тематические тесты;
- 8) Тематические тексты по темам

**Министерство образования и науки Забайкальского края
Государственно профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Шилкинский многопрофильный лицей»**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
по выполнению практических работ**

по профессии: 43.01.09 Повар, кондитер

по дисциплине УД. 04 Иностранный язык

2023 г.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практической работы студентов разработаны на основе программы учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык

Организация-разработчик:

Министерство образования и науки Забайкальского края Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Шилкинский многопрофильный лицей»

Автор:

Семёнова Ирина Владимировна, преподаватель

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Введение

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык» изучается студентами на первом и втором курсах. Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ обеспечивают реализацию рабочей программы по английскому языку.

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» является общеобразовательной дисциплиной, в процессе изучения которой студенты должны приобрести определенные знания. Наряду с изучением теоретического материала по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» большое внимание должно быть уделено практическим занятиям, которые представляют собой особенно важную часть в общем объеме дисциплины.

Состав и содержание практического занятия определяется его ведущей дидактической целью - формирование практических умений:

1. профессиональных (выполнять определенные действия, операции, необходимые в последующем в профессиональной деятельности);
2. учебных, необходимых в последующей учебной деятельности.

Состав и содержание практических занятий направлены на реализацию государственных требований к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников. Они должны охватывать весь круг профессиональных умений, на подготовку к которым ориентирована данная дисциплина и вся подготовка специалиста.

Практические работы могут носить репродуктивный, частично - поисковый характер.

Работы, носящие репродуктивный характер, отличаются тем, что при их проведении студенты пользуются подробными инструкциями, в которых указаны: цель работы, пояснения (теория, основные характеристики), оборудование, аппаратура, материалы и их характеристики, порядок выполнения работы, таблицы, выводы (без формулировок), контрольные вопросы, учебная и специальная литература.

Работы, носящие частично-поисковый характер, отличаются тем, что при их проведении студенты не пользуются подробными инструкциями, им не задан порядок выполнения необходимых действий, от студентов требуется самостоятельный подбор необходимого оснащения, выбор способов выполнения работы, инструктивной и справочной литературы.

Работы, носящие поисковый характер, отличаются тем, что студенты должны решить новую для них проблему, опираясь на имеющиеся у них теоретические знания.

Пояснительная записка

Ведущей дидактической целью практических занятий является формирование практических умений, необходимых в последующей учебной деятельности и жизни.

В соответствии с ведущей дидактической целью содержанием практических занятий является решение разного рода задач, в том числе профессиональных. На практических занятиях студенты овладевают первоначальными умениями и навыками, которые будут использовать в профессиональной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях.

Наряду с формированием умений и навыков в процессе практических занятий обобщаются, систематизируются, углубляются и конкретизируются теоретические знания, вырабатывается способность и готовность использовать теоретические знания на практике, развиваются интеллектуальные умения.

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

- понимание иностранного языка как средства межличностного и профессионального общения, инструмента познания, самообразования, социализации и самореализации в полиязычном и поликультурном мире;
- формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих: речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной и учебно-

познавательной;

- развитие национального самосознания, общечеловеческих ценностей, стремления к лучшему пониманию культуры своего народа и народов стран изучаемого языка.

Общие методические рекомендации и указания по выполнению практических работ

1. Подготовка к практической работе

Для выполнения практических работ студент должен руководствоваться следующими положениями:

1. Внимательно ознакомиться с описанием соответствующей практической работы и установить, в чем состоит основная цель и задача этой работы;
2. По лекционному курсу и соответствующим литературным источникам изучить теоретическую часть, относящуюся к данной работе.

2. Выполнение практических работ

Успешное выполнение практических работ может быть достигнуто в том случае, если студент представляет себе цель выполнения практической работы, поэтому важным условием является тщательная подготовка к работе.

3. Оформление практических работ

Оформление практических работ является важнейшим этапом выполнения. Каждую работу студенты выполняют, руководствуясь следующими положениями:

1. На новой странице тетради указать название и порядковый номер практической работы, а также кратко сформулировать цель работы;
2. Записать при необходимости план решения заданий;
3. Практическая работа должна быть написана разборчивым подчерком и выполнена в тетради с полями для проверки работы преподавателем. Итогом выполнения является устная защита работы, по вопросам, которые прописаны в конце работы.

Перечень практических работ

№ п/п	Тема практической работы	Количество часов по данной теме
1	Введение	2
2-7	Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи	12
8-12	Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	10
13-18	Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	12
19-22	Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	8
23-28	Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача	12
29-32	Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха	8
33-37	Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка	10
38-43	Тема № 1.8 Россия	12
44-50	Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии	14
51-60	Тема 2.2 Искусство и культура	20
61-70	Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи	20
71-78	Тема 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру	16
79-85	Тема 2.5 Деловое общение	15
Итого		171

Введение

Practical work №1:

English Placement test (English Unlimited)

- Choose the best answer for each question.
- Stop when the questions become too difficult.
- Spend no more than 40 minutes on the test.

1. Where ___ from? - I'm from Russia.

A you are B you C are you

2. We have ___ house in Moscow.

A any B a C an

3. I have two ___: a boy and a girl.

A sons B daughters C children

4. I work in a ___. I'm a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

5. This is my brother. ___ name's Paul.

A Her B His C He's

6. ___ five people in my family.

A They are B There is C There are

7. I get up ___ 7 o'clock in the morning.

A for B at C in

8. I like apples, but I ___ bananas.

A don't like B like C do like

9. Excuse me, ___ speak French?

A do you B you do C you

10. How much are ___ shoes?

A this B these C that

11. Where are my glasses? - They're ___ the table.

A at B on C in

12. My sister ___ tennis very well.

A plays B play C playing

13. I usually go to work ___ train.

A on B with C by

14. I don't see my parents very often ___ they live in South Africa.

A so B but C because

15. Rosie stayed ___ home yesterday afternoon.

A in B at C to

16. Last night I ___ to the cinema.

A went B did go C was

17. The ___ is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.

A film B restaurant C book

18. Do you want to listen to music or ___ TV?

A see B look C watch

19. I was in Scotland. ___ were you at the weekend?

A When B Where C What

20. Yes, it was fun. ___ you have a good time at the party?

A Did B Were C Had

21. Are you ___ English teacher?

A Maria B Marias' C Maria's

22. Bob will meet ___ at the airport.

A us B we C our

23. I'm going to a concert tonight. ___ you like to come?
A Do B Are C Would
24. ___ use your dictionary? - Sure. Here you are.
A Could I B Could you C Do I
25. I like this apartment but the ___ is too expensive for me.
A money B rent C cost
26. Excuse me, how do I ___ to the bus station?
A come B get C arrive
27. Do you sell stamps? - Yes, we do. How ___ do you want?
A any B many C much
28. Sorry I'm so late. - That's ____.
A OK B great C right
29. I'd like ___ milk in my coffee, please.
A some B any C a
30. ___ a bus stop near my flat.
A It's B Here's C There's
31. Is this a good time to talk? - Sorry, no. I ___ dinner.
A cook B am cooking C cooking
32. I think cycling is more dangerous ___ driving.
A As B like C than
33. We ___ going to the theatre next Saturday.
A will B do C are
34. ___ meet for coffee some time soon.
A Let's B Do you C Shall they
35. Kamal has got a holiday home near ___ sea.
A a B the C some
36. If you've got a headache, you ___ go home.
A should B did C had
37. ___ ever been to New York?
A Have you B Are you C Did you
38. I only get about five hours' sleep a night. - That's not ____.
A enough B lot C too much
39. Did Amina finish the report? - No. She ___ it tomorrow.
A finishes B is going to finish C finished
40. Paula ___ loves working with children.
A very B really C much
41. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think ____.
A is B yes C so D right
42. We never ___ a television when I was a child.
A have had B hadn't C had D didn't have
43. We paid the restaurant bill ___ credit card.
A to B with C on D by
44. The last time I ___ Joanna was in Paris.
A have seen B saw C see D was seeing
45. If you ___ money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.
A borrow B earn C spend D lend
46. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You ___ to ask.
A haven't B mustn't C needn't D don't have
47. I ___ a lot of sport in my free time.
A do B practise C make D exercise
48. ___ anywhere interesting recently?
A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go

49. It's Walter's birthday on Friday. He ___ be 30, I think.
A should B can C will D shall
50. Learning the piano isn't as difficult ___ learning the violin.
A like B so C than D as
51. If the weather ___ bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.
A will be B was C is D would be
52. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola ___ drunk around the world every day.
A is B are C was D were
53. My mum's not very well. – Oh, ___
A it doesn't matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.
54. Hans isn't here. He ___ to see his grandmother. He'll be back tomorrow.
A has gone B had been C has been D had gone
55. Would you mind changing my appointment? ___ time on Friday is fine.
A Next B All the C Every D Any
56. When I was a child, I ___ climb the wall and jump into our neighbours' garden.
A would B did C have D used
57. Have you finished ___ the wall yet?
A paint B to paint C painting D painted
58. Lena used to find work boring ___ she became a nurse.
A unless B until C if D since
59. Can you help me? I've tried ___ hotel in the city and can't find a room.
A many B any C every D all
60. If I ___ closer to my office, I could walk to work.
A lived B would live C had lived D live
61. I ___ outside the cinema when suddenly a police car arrived.
A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing
62. Shall we go to The Riceboat for dinner? - It ___ be fully booked. They're sometimes busy on Monday.
A will B may C can D must
63. We've ___ come back from a trip to India. It was amazing.
A already B yet C just D only
64. I've got to be at work in five minutes. - Don't worry, I ___ you a lift if you want.
A give B am giving C 'll give D 'm going to give
65. My doctor advised me ___ more exercise.
A take B taking C having taken D to take
66. I couldn't ___ up with the noise in the city, so we moved to the countryside.
A put B live C set D take
67. There's no name on this dictionary. - It ___ be mine then. Mine's got my name on the front.
A might not B mustn't C won't D can't
68. Julia ___ married since she was 20.
A is B was C has been D is being
69. Don't worry if I ___ late tonight. I'm going to the gym after work.
A am B will be C would be D was
70. I've got a terrible headache, and it won't go away. - Have you tried ___ some aspirin?
A to take B take C took D taking
71. Boxing is a sport ___ requires a lot of speed and fitness.
A it B that C what D where
72. Jon ___ working on this project for a couple of months so he hasn't made much progress yet.
A is only B has only been C was only D had only been
73. I was wondering ___ I could ask you some questions. - Sure, go ahead.
A what B if C that D how
74. What clothes should I pack for a trip to Boston? - Well, it depends ___ the time of year that

- you go.
 A on B with C up D to
 75. Do you ever ask your neighbours to do favours ___ you?
 A for B to C with D about
 76. Some married couples seem to get more ___ over time.
 A alike B same C like D equal
 77. I don't know how much this card costs. The price label's ___ off.
 A gone B taken C done D come
 78. I've finished this salad and I'm still hungry. I ___ ordered something more filling.
 A must have B would have C should have ___ D may have
 79. Ben got the job because he ___ a very good impression at his interview.
 A made B did C put D took
 80. Salsa music always ___ me of my trip to Cuba.
 A remembers B realises C recognizes D reminds
 81. I ___ to be picking Tom up at the station but I've lost my keys.
 A am supposed B am requested C am intended D am obliged
 82. How about going to Colours nightclub? - There's no ___ I'm going there. It's awful!
 A hope B way C time D opportunity
 83. By the age of 18, I ___ not to go to university.
 A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding
 84. I'm afraid your car ___ repaired before next week.
 A hasn't been B wasn't C wouldn't be D can't be
 85. The amount of organically grown food on sale has ___ enormously in recent years.
 A raised B lifted C increased D built
 86. Can you believe it? A woman has been ___ for hacking into the computer of her online virtual husband.
 A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected
 87. You may borrow my laptop ___ you promise to look after it.
 A unless B in case C as long as D Although
 88. It's a huge painting. It ___ taken ages to complete.
 A must have B can't have C should have D won't have
 89. Pierre tends to put ___ dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them immediately.
 A down B off C over D away
 90. If the taxi hadn't stopped for us, we ___ standing in the rain.
 A were still B would still be C are still D will still be
 91. My mother's Italian, so ___ the language has been quite easy for me.
 A to learn B learn C having learned D learning
 92. ___ I had the talent, I still wouldn't want to be a movie star.
 A In case B Even if C Provided that D However much
 93. The factory workers threatened ___ on strike if they didn't get a pay rise.
 A going B to go C that they go D to have gone
 94. I was about to go to sleep when it ___ to me where the missing keys might be.
 A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred
 95. There's going to be a new department at work. They've asked me to ___ it up.
 A take B set C put D bring
 96. If the film is a ___ success, the director will get most of the credit.
 A big B high C large D good
 97. By the end of today's seminar I will ___ to each of you individually.
 A speak B have spoken C be speaking D have been speaking
 98. This is a photo of my little sister ___ ice cream on the beach.
 A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten
 99. Our students take their responsibilities very ___.

A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly
 100. Pia was ___ delighted with the birthday present.
 A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

Ответы и интерпретация результатов

	Starter		Elementary		Pre-int.		Intermediate		Upper Int.
1	C	21	C	41	C	61	B	81	A
2	B	22	A	42	C	62	B	82	B
3	C	23	C	43	D	63	C	83	A
4	A	24	A	44	B	64	C	84	D
5	B	25	B	45	A	65	D	85	C
6	C	26	B	46	D	66	A	86	C
7	B	27	B	47	A	67	D	87	C
8	A	28	A	48	B	68	C	88	A
9	A	29	A	49	C	69	A	89	B
10	B	30	C	50	D	70	D	90	B
11	B	31	B	51	C	71	B	91	D
12	A	32	C	52	B	72	B	92	B
13	C	33	C	53	C	73	B	93	B
14	C	34	A	54	A	74	A	94	D
15	B	35	B	55	D	75	C	95	B
16	A	36	A	56	A	76	A	96	A
17	B	37	A	57	C	77	A	97	B
18	C	38	A	58	C	78	D	98	B
19	B	39	B	59	B	79	A	99	C
20	A	40	B	60	A	80	D	100	D

Примерные вопросы для устного собеседования

Introductory questions

What's your name? How do you spell your surname? Where are you from?

Did you learn English at school? For how many years?

Starter

- 1 What do you do? Do you work or are you a student?
- 2 Tell me about your family.
- 3 What do you do in your free time? (Do you play football or any sports?)
- 4 What do you do every day? What time do you get up / start work?

5 Tell me about the town where you live.

Elementary

6 Tell me about something you can do well. (Can you swim? Can you cook?)

7 How often do you usually see your friends? (What do you do together?)

8 Where do you live? Tell me about your home.

9 What are you going to do at the weekend?

10 Have you been to an English-speaking country? Tell me about your visit. (OR Tell me about an interesting place you have been to.)

Pre-intermediate

11 Tell me about something that you did with your friends/family recently. Why did you enjoy it?

12 Tell me about the weather in your country. Which is your favourite season and why do you like it?

13 Imagine that I am a visitor to your country. What advice would you give me?

14 Can you tell me about an object that is special for you? Why is it special?

15 Where do you live - in a house or an apartment? What's it like?

Intermediate

16 What sort of television programmes do you like?

17 How do you keep in touch with your friends and family (by phone/email)? How do you think communication might change in the future?

18 Tell me about the last film you saw at the cinema (or the last book you read). Would you recommend it?

19 Think about an interesting person you have met. What is he/she like?

20 Have you ever been on a journey where something went wrong?

Upper-intermediate

21 Tell me about something you are good at.

22 Can you tell me about a famous landmark/person in your country? What do you know about it/them?

23 What do you use the internet for? Do you think it will ever replace books and newspapers? Why / why not?

24 If an English person wanted to learn your language, how should they do this and why?

25 Where do you see yourself in five years' time?

Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи

Practical work №2: Read and translate the text in writing into Russian (прочитайте и письменно переведите текст на русский язык)

Only fancy, how would we live if people all over the world don't communicate with one another? Life would be dull and monotonous. Acquaintance plays a significant role for a society. If it were not for communication and dialogues between people, it is unlikely that we'd have friends, family and buddies. Our speech and tongue – that is what helps us start a simple conversation with passers-by, fellow travelers. That's the way new acquaintances appear in our life, who in the future may be our true friends. In modern world we can talk not only outdoors. The internet gives an opportunity to correspond with others – even with citizens of foreign counties – without leaving a house. Despite all amenities of internet communication, it's still hard to replace real-life communication. When you meet someone in person, you look into his eyes. This contact allows us understand a mood of an interlocutor. Depending on the situation, you smile or frown, become happy or sad. You can take a person by the arm, embrace him/her, pat on the back, tickle and even pinch. It's

impossible to replace a real-life talk. But at the same time benefits of technology in our fleeting world have become an irreplaceable thing and probably forever became a part of our life.

Practical work №3: Read, orally translate the text. Write an essay about your family

(прочитайте, устно переведите текст. Напишите сочинение о своей семье)

My Family

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our family is friendly. I like them all.

Practical work №4: Do the exercises in writing in the notebook (выполните письменно в тетради упражнения)

Exercise 1. Запишите новые слова

to gather — собирать(ся)

to my mind — по моему мнению, по-моему

dull — скучный, надоедливый, занудный

boring - надоедливый, неинтересный, скучный

to chat — непринужденно болтать, беседовать, разговаривать

to make (past made, р.р. made) noise — шуметь, создавать шум

able — способный

to support — поддерживать, помогать

to enjoy — любить (что-л.), получать удовольствие (от чего-л.)

guy — разг. малый, парень

hardworking — зд. трудолюбивый

to discuss — обсуждать
to be keen on — сильно или серьезно увлекаться чем-то
to trust — верить, доверять(ся), полагаться (на кого-л.)
trouble — беда, злоключение, неприятность, горе
to make friends — подружиться
friends forever — друзья навсегда
to see each other — видеть друг друга
to miss each other — скучать друг без друга
to meet each other — встречаться друг с другом
to enjoy doing together — делать что-то вместе с удовольствием
to have much in common — иметь много общего
to share ideas — делиться идеями
to phone each other — звонить друг другу
to help in trouble (in need) — помогать в беде
to find out — узнать

Exercise 2. Read the text (прочитайте текст)

I'm Dan. I have many friends. I like my friends. When we gather, we play computer games, chat, make lots of noise. I like noise.

To my mind, people should have many friends as possible, because if you have no friends, you just become very dull and boring person. It is fine when you have friends, who are able to understand you and support and help in difficult situations.

We have much in common and we enjoy communicating with each other.

One of my friends is Sergey. He is nineteen. I can say that he is a good guy. He is a student. He wants to be a businessman like his father. He studies well, but he is not a hardworking person.

When we gather together, we like to play computer games, to watch new movies and discuss them. His favourite subject is Maths. He is keen on Maths. I guess he might become a great mathematician, but he wants to be like his father.

We are friends for a long time. We trust each other. We have some personal secrets. I can tell him about my troubles and he always helps me, if he can.

I'm happy to have such a good friend as Sergey.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions (ответьте на вопросы)

1. Does Dan has many friends?
2. What do they do together?
3. Is it necessary to have many friends? Why?
4. What kind of person is Sergey?

Exercise 4. Add the words and complete the sentences (добавьте слова и закончите предложения)

1. She's always on the phone. She's _____
2. I can't _____ him, he can't keep secrets.
3. My friends have been to many places. They are _____
4. Why didn't you talk to other people at the party? Are you so _____
5. When I am sad, he can _____ me up.
6. A true friend is a person who I _____
7. Be _____, hold your head up and stand up straight.
8. Stop arguing, find a _____

Practical work №5: Read the text «Appearance» and make up questions (прочитайте текст «Внешний вид» и составьте вопросы.)

Appearance

My friend's father is tall. He has large hands and his feet are size 44. He has short, dark hair. He is a cheerful person. He wears glasses. His eyes are steel grey. He is 45. His name is Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov. He is a book-keeper. His mother is a very different person. She is good-looking. She's short and slim. She has small hands and feet. She has long straight fair hair. Her cheeks are rosy. She has long eyelashes which she darkens with mascara. Her favourite colours are red and light-blue. Her name is Ivanova Mariya Nikolayevna. She is 40. She is a teacher of English. His 20-year-old sister is a secretary at a large business. She uses lots of make-up, and has fantastic hairstyles. She is tall and slim. Her full lips are always red. She's hard-working and nice. Her boss is an elderly man, rather short and stout. His hair is grey and thin and he's bald on top. He's always clean-shaven. He dresses very well: a white shirt, a dark suit with a matching tie and black leather shoes. He is a serious and punctual man.

Practical work №6: Read the text and tell us about your household duties (прочитайте текст и расскажите о своих домашних обязанностях)

Our Duties about the House

Every person should be hard-working because one cannot get anything without putting a lot of work into it. In our family everybody works with pleasure. I haven't got any brother who could help my father to make furniture or do carpentry, so he has to do it himself. I have no younger sisters or brothers but if I did have them, I would be a very good baby-sitter because I like little children very much.

When I come home very early, I don't just sit and wait till my mother returns home and cooks supper for me. I do it myself and when my parents come home from work, I am glad to greet them and invite to the kitchen to taste my cookery. I think that the duties about the house are divided between my father, my mother and me quite justly. Though most of cooking in our family is done by my mother I help her by laying the table and clearing it after meals and washing up. I also iron the linen. I also do some shopping and keep the rooms clean and tidy.

My mother does much work in our family. She cooks for us every day and does shopping on her way back from work. My father cleans the yard and washes his car. I try to do all I can to help my parents about the house.

Practical work №7: Repeat the grammatical material and perform the exercises in writing (повторите грамматический материал и письменно выполните упражнения)

Имя прилагательное — часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета.

fine weather — хорошая погода

По значению прилагательные бывают качественные (large — большой, small — маленький, heavy — тяжёлый, brave — храбрый) и относительные (wooden — деревянный, central — центральный) и т.д.

Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием very — очень.

Качественные прилагательные имеют следующие степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

Односложные (т.е. состоящие из одного слога) прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса -er, превосходную степень — при помощи суффикса -est.

положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
deep — глубокий	deeper — глубже	the deepest — самый глубокий
hard — тяжёлый	harder — тяжелее	the hardest — самый тяжёлый
big — большой	bigger — больше	the biggest — самый большой

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные:

а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и

б) оканчивающиеся на -y, -er, -ow, -le, образуют степени сравнения таким же образом.

положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
polite — вежливый	politer — вежливее	(the) politest — самый вежливый

sunny — солнечный	sunnier — более солнечный	(the) sunniest — самый солнечный
shallow — мелкий	shallower — более мелкий	(the) shallowest — самый мелкий

Большинство двусложных и многосложных прилагательных (т.е. состоящие из 3-х слогов и более) образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слов more — более и less — менее, а превосходную степень — при помощи слов most — наиболее, самый и least — наименее.

interesting — интересный
 more interesting — более интересный
 (the) most interesting — самый интересный

Исключения:

положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
good — хороший	better — лучше	better — лучше
much, many — много	more — больше	more — больше
little — маленький, мало	less — меньше	less — меньше
bad — плохой	worse — хуже	worse — хуже
far — далёкий	further — дальше	further — дальше

Exercise 1. Insert the desired degree of comparison (вставьте нужную степень сравнения)

- My wife is ... than your wife.
 a) the most beautiful b) beautifuller c) more beautiful
- Their flat is ... than ours.
 a) more large b) larger c) the larger
- You are ... person that I know.
 a) luckier b) the luckiest c) the Luckyest
- Cats are not so clever ... dogs.
 a) as so b) than c) that
- The situation is ... than I thought.
 a) more bad b) badder c) worse
- Today the weather is ... than yesterday.
 a) nicer b) more nicer c) much nicer
- For me mathematics is ... physics.
 a) more easy b) as easier than c) easier than
- This car is ... of all.
 a) an expensive b) the least expensive c) a less expensive d) The little expensive
- Concord was ... plane in the world.
 a) fast b) fastest c) the fastest
- The new teacher is ... than the previous one.
 a) many good b) a lot better c) many better d) a lot of good
- This room is not so ... as that one on the first floor.
 a) the most comfortable b) more comfortable c) comfortable
- The more you learn ... you become.
 a) smarter b) the smarter c) the smartest
- These jeans are too small. I need ... size.
 a) a large b) a larger c) a largest
- We left ... way possible.
 a) the quickest b) a quick c) a quicker d) the quickest
- It is ... to go for a walk, than to watch TV at home.
 a) good b) the best c) better
- What sea is ... The Black or the Red?
 a) less salty b) little saltier c) less saltier
- The band will play on ... stage.
 a) a new b) a newer c) the newest

18. Oh! This dress is ... expensive than I expected!
a) far much b) far more c) far a lot
19. It will do you ... if you start doing your homework.
a) good b) better c) the best
20. It is ... dog that I have ever seen!
a) the biggest b) bigger c) the biggest

Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы
Practical work №8: Read and translate the text orally. Make up 10 questions to the text
(прочитайте и устно переведите текст. Составьте 10 вопросов к тексту)

My college

My College has arisen thanks to the Moscow methodological circle. His founders were Alexander Aleksandrovich Zinovyev, George Petrovitch Schedrovitsky and one of leading participants Nikita Glebovich Alekseev. Nikita Glebovich is considered the inspirer of creation of our college. My college was formed by two cultural lines of development: culture of thinking in community and organizational and administrative culture in practice of activity.

My College has arisen thanks to the Moscow methodological circle. His founders were Alexander Aleksandrovich Zinovyev, George Petrovitch Schedrovitsky and one of leading participants Nikita Glebovich Alekseev. Nikita Glebovich is considered the inspirer of creation of our college. My college was formed by two cultural lines of development: culture of thinking in community and organizational and administrative culture in practice of activity. In March, 1996 «The center of professional education» was founded. In 2001 the Center was reorganized into business College. In 2004 as a result of reorganization the College of business the College №11 was created.

The content of formation of my college consists of three stages research, design, a strategirovaniye. My college is divided into many offices. I chose service and services sector office. I arrived at an applied esthetics. At present, I only at the 1st course.

I to go 10 minutes from my college to the subway. But I couldn't find it or a long time, wandered between houses. Then I came into other next college. I was explained how to go to my college. We have a four-storeyed building. When I came in the first time into the college, I thought that there it won't be pleasant to me, but I was mistaken. Frankly speaking, I was in perplexity as in my college there was no repair. On the first floor anything bright wasn't only cold walls and the security guard who is keeping order. In my opinion, he seemed forgotten by everything then, however I was mistaken. This college is pleasant to me very much; here I got acquainted with remarkable teachers and classmates.

Here reading is very well, speaking in other words, we don't happen hungry. Certainly, the food is not the main thing, but it is badly to think with a hungry stomach. In buffet there is a cooler with water.

In this institution there are a lot of laboratories where we will do practical training, it is a lot of new professional equipment on which we will practice the skills in the future. Teachers are all friendly, explain a material well if something I didn't understand, will explain anew. My college cooperates with different cosmetic firms that, I believe, is very perspective. And as we participate in different competitions that gives us many skills. In college we have many additional subjects on which we go at will, for example «Image studio». In Image studio we learn to do correctly a make-up and to change a shape of the face. Constantly it gives master classes where we study many useful things. No wonder that we often takes prizes. And there is a hairdresser's art where we practice hairdressers of different times and learn to change a shape of a face. There is materials science too where we learn to distinguish skin types, we learn composition of creams, we learn to select correctly cream under skin type. It is possible to register in courses on nail extension, to think up the design of nails. We can learn correctly to combine colors.

We have a good physical preparation too. In some days we will go to a sports center from our college, for three days where we will learn to overcome obstacles by the team, it will help us to approach with classmates. We visit different actions: theaters, festivals, museums, exhibitions.

From my point of view it develops our inner world, helps to become more developed, helps to estimate the situations. My group is very sociable and amicable, in despite of small disagreements. We are very active group, we try to participate in many actions. We always support each other. In the conclusion, my college is very perspective where care of our future. And I think that I made a right choice, having arrived in my college.

Practical work №9: Read the text and answer the questions. Make sentences with new words
(прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы. Составьте предложения с новыми словами)

My Working Day

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

1. When do I usually get up on week days?
2. What do I do when I have got up?
3. Do I like big breakfasts?
4. Is my school close to my home?
5. What do I do when I have some spare time?
6. When do I usually go to bed?

Vocabulary:

to get up — вставать, подниматься	to have to + inf. — вынужден что-либо сделать
to make bed — застилать постель	to put smth on — надевать что-либо
to have breakfast — завтракать	to have a lot of work to do — иметь много дел
to prefer — предпочитать	to sweep — подметать
to dust — вытирать пыль	furniture — мебель
carpet — ковер	vacuum-cleaner — пылесос
to go shopping — ходить по магазинам	to have opportunity — иметь возможность
family affairs — семейные дела	

Practical work №10: Read the text on the topic "Types of extracurricular activities." Complete the table and retell the text in writing, based on the table (прочитайте текст по теме «Виды внеклассной деятельности». Заполните таблицу и перескажите текст, опираясь на таблицу)

Student Government	
Athletics	

Academic and Professional Organizations	
Volunteer and Service-Related Activities.	
Multicultural Activities	
The Arts.	
Other Activities	

Types of Extracurricular Activities

Because of the diverse interests of college students, the range of extracurricular activity offerings varies extensively, depending upon the size and type of college or university. Extracurricular activities range from primarily social organizations to governance organizations to intercollegiate athletic programs. Each activity offers students an opportunity to work with others and to gain essential life skills. Though numerous extracurricular activities exist, the following activities are those that are most commonly found on college campuses.

Student Government. One of the most widespread types of extracurricular experience available on college campuses is student government. Students involved in governance organizations, such as student government and residence hall government, are typically elected by their peers to function as the "official voice" of students to university administration. These government participants often serve on campus-wide committees in an effort to represent the ideas and concerns of their fellow students. Student government functions include allocating funds to other organizations, planning programs related to student interests, providing forums for student issue discussion, and helping to build and sustain a successful campus community. Additional examples of campus governance organizations include honor councils, which seek to enforce a university's honor code, and judiciary boards, where students hear disciplinary cases and render verdicts.

Athletics. Almost every college and university in the United States offers some type of intercollegiate and intramural athletics. Student athletes may "try out" for intercollegiate sports teams such as volleyball, basketball, or lacrosse. Being a varsity athlete requires a great commitment of time and energy for practicing, conditioning, and competing. Intramural sports provide an opportunity for all nonvarsity student athletes to play a sport they enjoy, while competing against their peers. Typically, colleges and universities offer several intramural options including flag football, soccer, and tennis. Players at all skill levels are invited to participate, and often these activities may be quite competitive. For those students who particularly enjoy watching collegiate sports, many schools have student spirit organizations that allow students to attend sporting events, sit in a special student cheering section, and applaud the home team.

Academic and Professional Organizations. Academic major and professional organizations assist their members in acquiring experience in their chosen occupational field and in aiding in the job search. Students convene to discuss pertinent issues related to their field of interest and to learn job related skills in an effort to be fully prepared for future success. Such professional organizations typically focus on one career area of interest. Examples of professional organizations include the American Marketing Association, Student Education Association, and the Mathematics Society.

Volunteer and Service-Related Activities. Volunteer and service-related activities exist to help improve the local and worldwide community, an important goal of extracurricular activities. In the Alternative Spring Break program, students engage in community service projects, such as rebuilding homes, planting trees, or tutoring students during their college spring break. Additional service projects and organizations function throughout the year, including Alpha Phi Omega, Habitat for Humanity, and Circle K, which promote service and volunteerism during the college years. Service-learning programs offer students an opportunity to contribute to their community and, most important, to critically reflect upon their service experiences.

Multicultural Activities. Multicultural activities focus on increasing awareness and understanding of various cultures and ethnic and racial backgrounds. Many schools sponsor festivals, concerts, lectures, and discussions that promote multicultural awareness on campus in which students may participate. In addition, involvement in these activities may be an important step toward positive racial, ethnic, or sexual-identity development. Examples of multicultural organizations include

Black Student Union, Lambda (a gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender student organization), Muslim Student Association, and Russian Club.

The Arts. Students interested in fine arts have a plethora of extracurricular opportunities in which they can actively participate. Activities including plays, musicals, and dance concerts offer a chance for students to demonstrate their dramatic abilities. Marching band, jazz band, orchestra, and singing groups allow students to pursue their musical interests at the college level. Pottery, sculpture, and mosaic classes and workshops are also offered for students to learn and enjoy.

Other Activities. In addition to the specific extracurricular activities previously mentioned, other activities exist on many college campuses. Honorary organizations recognize student scholars, often in a certain academic discipline, who maintain a specific grade point average. Religious organizations offer students an opportunity to gather in fellowship with students of similar religious backgrounds. Media organizations on campus consist of print, television, and radio venues, and these activities may include writing or taking pictures for the school newspaper, serving on the yearbook staff, or working as a disc jockey for the campus radio station. Individuals interested in politics may join the College Republicans or College Democrats. Students who enjoy planning campus-wide events may participate in the Homecoming or Parents' Weekend committees. Greek organizations (fraternities and sororities) offer many social opportunities while also promoting service and leadership

Practical work №11: Read the text. Write an essay about your hobby (прочитайте текст. Напишите сочинение о своем хобби)

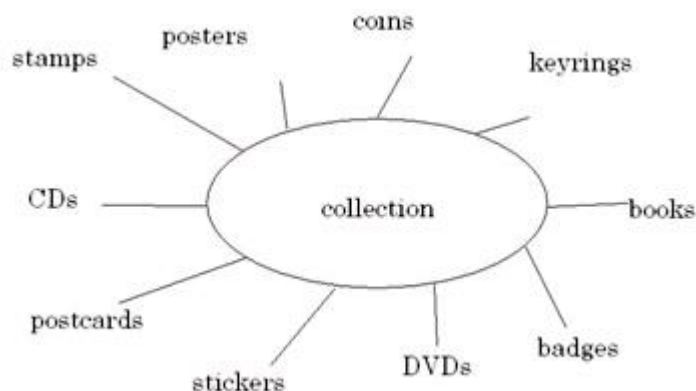
Hobbies

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.

Practical work №12: Answer the question and retell the text on the topic "Collecting" (ответьте на вопрос и перескажите текст по теме «Коллекционирование»)

What can people collect?



My Collection

Hobbies in most people's lives occupy important place. In this case I'm not an exception. My hobby from the very early age is collecting stamps and coins from different countries. Most of the samples were given to me by my father who in his turn liked collecting them when he was younger. His collection was full of celebrity pictures, football players, museums of the world, etc. He was a real philatelist. Even though I occasionally fill this collection up, I still haven't got as many stamps as he had. The collection of coins is my next hobby. It all started when my parents brought me some foreign money from their trip to Rome. After that I asked all my friends and relatives who traveled to other countries to bring me some authentic coins. At the moment my collection is rather impressive. I have eurocents, Australian cents, Chinese yuans and many other coins. You can say I'm an amateur collector, but those who collect coins on professional level are called numismatists. And yet it's not all that interests me. Two years ago I started collecting cute spoons from different cities and countries. They are usually silver- or golden-plated and contain tiny inscriptions or jewels on them. To be honest it's the most beautiful collection at my home. My first spoon was from England. I bought it when we were on school trip there with our class tutor and school headmaster. After that wherever I saw a nice teaspoon with symbolic meaning, I bought it. Besides, my parents brought me some from different angles of the world. At the moment I have already twenty-six spoons in my collection.

Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Practical work №13: Read the text and answer the questions to the text in writing

(прочитайте текст и ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту)

The opinions about living in the city and country are different. There are advantages and disadvantages in both, so you have to think properly before choosing where to live. As for me, I prefer living in the country, because it is more comfortable, soothing and the place of living is slower, than in the city. The air is clean and the neighbours are very friendly, and being close to nature is good for health. In the mornings you can enjoy the twittering of birds, the smells of flowers and the breathtaking sight of the rising sun. Suburban dwellers are relaxed and have a more optimistic attitude to life and good relationships with other people. Living in a city can be very convenient. There are a lot of opportunities of education, career and social life. If you live in a big city, you have many education options to choose from. You can graduate from the

Отметка (оценка) Количество правильных ответов в % Количество правильных ответов в баллах
 5 (отлично) 86 - 100
 4 (хорошо) 76 - 85
 3 (удовлетворительно) 61 - 75
 2 (неудовлетворительно) 0 - 60
 Менее 3 57 most renowned and reputed universities or educational institutions, find a well-paid job and have more opportunities for personal development.

1. Why is living in the country more comfortable?
2. Are the neighbours very friendly in village?
3. What picture can you see in the morning in village?
4. What opportunities are there in the city?
5. Have you many education options in city?

Practical work №14: Read and write down the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city and out of town (прочитайте и выпишите преимущества и недостатки жизни в большом городе и за городом)

The city is the place where all industrial cultural and educational centers are situated. In big cities you can find museums, theaters, clubs, cinemas, big shops and hospitals, comfortable modern flats. People try to live in cities because all necessary objects are situated near by. For example if you get ill a hospital or a chemist's shop will be situated near your home in the city, and if you live in the country it will be hard to find any medical help very quickly. Also in big cities you can find all sorts of entertainment such as cinemas clubs entertaining parks and so on. Many people like to spend their free time in them because it helps them to relax and bring them a lot of pleasure. It is really convenient that everything you need in daily life is situated near you. One of the most important comforts of big cities is that you can fast get everywhere you like by underground, bus, trolley bus. Also in big cities there is electricity therefore you can use electrical devices such as TV sets, computers, radio and so on. One more thing, without which it would be impossible to live today, is the telephone and where there is a telephone there is also Internet. The connection has huge value in the life of people and we have got used to it to such extent, that if there is no telephone we feel uncomfortable and lonely. Yes, it is really comfortable, and at first glance everything is good but nowadays big cities there are a great amount of cars and factories Big cities suffer of over population, dirty air, and water, The streets became noisy and after hard working day people cannot relax. People try to do everything to go to the countryside because only there they can find quietness. Every holiday and every week-end people try to leave their houses and go to the country. Many people prefer to live in a big city because A lot of big shops are situated near their houses, but they also like to spend holidays in the country because after living in the city for about 9 months people begin to get tired.

Practical work №15: Create a dialog "How to get to/to..." (составить диалог "Как пройти до/в...")

Practical work №16: Do the exercises in writing in the notebook (выполните письменно в тетради упражнения)

Exercise 1. Read and copy words into a notebook (прочитать и списать слова в тетрадь)

To watch – смотреть

Movie – фильм

News – новости

To decorate – украшать

To remind – напоминать

To go to sleep/bed – отправляться спать

A lot of – много

Necessary – необходимый

To relax – расслабляться, отдыхать

To switch on – включать

Items – предметы

To let – позволять

Disposition of rooms – расположение комнат

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text (прочитать и перевести текст)

The living-room and kitchen are on the first floor. The stairs lead from the living-room to the second floor. There are bedroom, bathroom and study upstairs. I like to sit on the sofa and watch news or movies on TV in the living room after work. The big clock on the wall reminds me when it is already late and when I have to go to bed. I have decorated walls of the living-room with a mirror and some pictures. Before going to sleep I like to read some books lying in the bed. I have a lot of

book in my bookcase, I keep on the bedside table those which I read. In the morning I take shower and check my e-mail. My computer is on the desk in my study. The study is not very big but it has all necessary items for my work. The window faces the garden and when my eyes are tired from computer I look at the trees and let my eyes relax. I switch on the lamp on the desk when it is still dark in the morning. Then I usually go to the kitchen and open the fridge where I always keep apple or orange juice.

Practical work №17: Write a story «My native town» (написать рассказ "Мой родной город")

Practical work №18: Choose the correct variant of the modal verb in brackets. Translate the sentences (выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения)

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
21. I ... (may not/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
23. You look very pale; I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
24. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

Practical work №19: Read the text and do the exercises (прочитайте текст и выполните упражнения)

Shops and Shopping

Shops are very important in our life: it is there that we buy our food, clothes and other things. There are different kinds of shops. Some of them sell bread. Others have tea, sugar, coffee, butter, cheese, sausages, meat and fruit.

When we want to buy something we take our shopping-bag and go to a shop. There we can see shop-girls and shop-men who sell things.

We buy bread at the baker's shop. We see loaves of white and brown bread on the shelves behind the counter. We pay for our loaf at the cash-desk and then receive it from the shop-assistant who stands behind the counter. We put it in our shopping-bag.

When we want to buy tea, sugar, coffee and also butter, cheese, sausages, tinned fruit, tinned meat, tinned fish or jam we go to the grocer's shop.

The shop where we buy meat is called butcher's shop. The shop-assistant weighs the meat, wraps it in paper and tells us the price. We pay for it at the cash-desk.

When we want to buy fruit or vegetables we go to the greengrocer's.

Many people do their shopping at the market. There the farmers sell the vegetables and fruit which they grow in their fields, gardens and orchards. They also sell meat, eggs, milk and other products.

Large shops with many departments are called department stores. In these stores we can buy almost all we want. In the windows we see all the things which they sell there – food, suits, dresses, lady's coats, men's overcoats, boots, shoes, radio and TV sets.

Exercise 1. Find in the text English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences

1. Если мы хотим купить фрукты или овощи, то мы идем в овощной магазин.
2. Там мы можем видеть продавщиц и продавцов, которые продают товары.
3. на рынке.
4. Они также продают мясо, яйца, молоко и другие продукты.
5. различные виды магазинов.
6. Мы покупаем хлеб в булочной.
7. в кассе.
8. Мы платим за нашу буханку в кассе.
9. Продавец взвешивает мясо, заворачивает его и говорит цену.
10. мясной магазин.
11. Большие магазины с множеством отделов называются универмагами.
12. в витрине.
13. Если мы хотим купить чай, сахар, кофе, масло и сыр, мы идем в бакалейный магазин.
14. Мы видим буханки белого и черного хлеба на полках за прилавком.
15. Магазин, в котором мы покупаем мясо, называется мясной магазин.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with words from the text

1. There are different ... of shops.
2. We buy ... at the ... shop.
3. When we want to buy tea, ..., ..., and also butter, cheese, ..., tinned fruit,, or jam we go to the ... shop.
4. The shop-assistant ... the meat, ... it in paper and tells us the....
5. When we want to buy ... or ... we go to the
6. Many people ... their ... at the
7. Large shops with many ... are called department
8. Shops are very ... in our life.
9. When we want to ... something we take our ... and go to a
10. We ... for our loaf at the
11. The shop where we buy ... is called the ... shop.

Practical work №20: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Write down the words in a notebook (спишите слова в тетрадь)

- **grocery store** – продуктовый магазин, супермаркет.
- **groceries** – продукты и прочие товары, которые можно купить в продуктовом магазине.
- **to shop for smt** – покупать что-то, ходить за покупками за чем-то.
- **aisle** – проход между рядами с товаром в магазине, часто подписаны буквами (А, В, С и т. д.)
- **pet food** – еда для домашних животных.
- **to go straight** – идти прямо.
- **register** – касса.
- **cashier** – кассир.
- **on you left/right side** – слева/справа от вас.

Exercise 2. Make a written translation of the dialogue into a notebook (сделайте письменный перевод диалога в тетрадь)

Shopping for Groceries

Excuse me, I'm looking for greek yogurt. Where is the aisle with dairy products?
All of the dairy products are in aisle B.
And where can I find cat food?
Just go straight and you will see aisle D with pet food.
Thank you very much. How can I get to the register?
It will be on your left side.
Thanks a lot.
You are welcome. Have a great day.

Practical work №21: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Write down the words in a notebook (спишите слова в тетрадь)

- **casual** – для повседневного использования (об одежде).
- **shelf** – полка
- **What is your size?** – Какой у вас размер.
- **small, medium, large** – маленький, средний, большой (размер)
- **to go well with smt** – хорошо подходить к чему-то (об одежде).
- **to try smt on** – примерять (об одежде).
- **fitting room** – примерочная.
- **in the next size smaller/bigger** – на размер меньше/больше.

Exercise 2. Read the dialog. Make up your (Прочитайте диалог. Составьте свой)

Shopping for a Shirt

Hello, sir, can I help you?	Здравствуйте, сэр, могу я вам помочь?
Hi, have you got any casual shirts?	Здравствуйте, у вас есть повседневные рубашки?
Yes, they're on these shelves. What is your size?	Да, они на этих полках. Какой у вас размер?
It's medium. Do you have a green one?	Средний. У вас есть зеленая?
Yes, sure. It would go well with dark pants. Would you like to try it on now?	Да, конечно. Он будет хорошо сочетаться с темными брюками. Хотите попробовать сейчас?
Yes, thank you. Where is the fitting room?	Да, спасибо. Где находится примерочная?
That side.	С той стороны.
Thanks. The shirt is nice, I like it. But the pants are a bit big.	Спасибо. Рубашка хорошая, мне нравится. Но брюки немного великоваты.
Do you want me to bring one in the next size smaller?	Хотите, я принесу на размер меньше?
Not now. Thanks. I will take only the green shirt.	Не сейчас. Спасибо. Я возьму только зеленую рубашку.

No problem, sir. Have a nice day.

Без проблем, сэр. Хорошего дня.

Practical work №22: Make a summary on a grammatical topic and do the exercise (Сделать конспект по грамматической теме и выполните упражнение)

Much и many. Правила употребления.

Как известно, существительные делятся на исчисляемые (можно посчитать) и неисчисляемые (нельзя посчитать), и именно от этого зависят правила употребления *much* и *many*. Нужно запомнить раз и навсегда, что *many* «дружит» только с исчисляемыми существительными, а *much* – с неисчисляемыми.

Примеры:

many children – много детей

much water – много воды

Но это еще не всё по поводу *much* и *many*. Правила употребления этих слов говорят о том, что их лучше избегать в положительных предложениях. То есть *much* и *many* в английском языке следует применять в отрицаниях и вопросах. Бывают исключения, когда эти слова являются частью подлежащего.

Примеры:

Do you have many friends here? – У тебя здесь много друзей? (*many* + исчисляемое существительное).

I don't like much sugar in my tea. – Я не люблю много сахара в чае (*much* + неисчисляемое существительное).

Many people speak English. – Много людей говорят по-английски (*many* + является частью подлежащего).

Правила употребления *many much a lot of*.

Если в вашем положительном предложении никак не обойтись без «много», то обратите внимание на правила употребления *many/much/a lot of*. Считается, что для утверждения хорошо подходит именно *a lot of*. Кстати, вы можете применять его абсолютно в любом контексте. Даже если вы вдруг засомневались, что подойдет для данного предложения, *a lot of* всегда выручит, так как его можно использовать как для исчисляемых существительных, так и для неисчисляемых.

Примеры:

There are a lot of people in this room. – В этой комнате много людей (*a lot of* + исчисляемое существительное).

I have a lot of work today. – У меня сегодня много работы (*a lot of* + неисчисляемое существительное).

Do I have a lot of mistakes in the test? – У меня в тесте много ошибок? (вопросительное предложение).

They do not have a lot of information. – У них нет много информации (отрицательное предложение).

Правила употребления *many/much/a lot of* касаются именно существительных, вы не можете применить эти слова с глаголами. Но как быть, когда важно «усилить» значение действия? Здесь подойдет *a lot* (без предлога *of*).

Примеры:

We see our parents a lot. – Мы много видимся с нашими родителями (в значении «часто видимся»)

Do you practise this language a lot? – Вы много практикуете этот язык?

Употребление *how much, how many*

Что касается употребления *how much* *how many*, то здесь тоже всё зависит от существительного, которое будет следовать за той или иной вопросительной фразой. *How much* должно сочетаться с неисчисляемыми существительными, а *how many* - с исчисляемыми.

Примеры:

How much milk do you have to buy? – Сколько молока тебе нужно купить? (how much + неисчисляемое существительное).

How many roses did he present her? – Сколько роз он ей подарил? (how many + исчисляемое существительное).

Напоследок хотелось бы отметить, что со словами years, weeks, days лучше применять many, а не a lot of.

Пример: I have known Mary for many years. – Я знаю Мэри много лет.

Exercise 1. Вставить much или many.

Anna has got _ dresses. – У Анны есть много платьев. It takes too _ time. – Потребуется слишком много времени. There is _ apple juice in the fridge. You don't need to go to the supermarket. – В холодильнике много яблочного сока. Тебе не нужно идти в магазин. There isn't _ time left. – Осталось не так уж и много времени. I have heard _ good news today. – Я сегодня услышал много хороших новостей. I can't eat this dessert! You have put too _ sugar in it. – Я не могу есть этот десерт! Ты положил в него слишком много сахара. There are too _ people here. Let's go to the garden! – Здесь слишком много людей. Идем в сад! How _ are these scissors? – Сколько стоят эти ножницы?

Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача

Practical work №23: Complete the exercises on the topic "Sports" in writing in your notebook (выполните письменно в тетради упражнения по теме «Виды спорта»)

1) Guess what sport it is (угадайте, какой это вид спорта)

1. Each team has eleven players. The players of the two teams wear clothes of different colors. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with the hands.
2. Each team has up to eleven players, but only seven of them can play at the same time. The players have caps on. They mustn't splash water into the face of opponent.
3. Each team has six players on the court. The player can hit the ball with the hand. She/he has to release the ball before hitting it. The players are not allowed to touch the net.
4. It is a team sport. Each team has up to ten players, but only five of them can play at the same time. The players must try for a goal within 30 seconds of possessing the ball.
5. Each team can have up to seventeen players, but only six can play at the same time. Players wear skates and helmets.

2) Fill in the table with the following sports (заполните таблицу следующими видами спорта)

golf / basketball / diving / swimming / wrestling / skiing / football / karate / gymnastics / cricket / weight lifting / running / volleyball / horse riding / handball / boxing / tennis / water polo / table tennis / judo

Played/done Individually	Played in pairs	Played in Teams

Practical work №24: Do the exercises in writing in the notebook (выполните письменно в тетради упражнения)

Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents to the following Russian words and phrases.

Здоровая еда; органически выращенная; необработанная еда; искусственные ингредиенты; полезные свойства; обработанная пища; высокое содержание углеводов и жиров; низкая пищевая ценность; быть очень вредным; холестерин и углеводы; накапливаться; действовать как яд; быть популярным у большого количества людей; происходить (иметь место); быть зависимым от здоровой еды; выращиваться без химических удобрений; продаваться в специальных эко-магазинах; стоить довольно больших денег; вести к болезненным изменениям личности и расстройствам пищевого поведения; следовать разным диетам.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is health food?
2. What trends in eating are the most popular nowadays?
3. Why is junk food so popular?
4. Can you give any examples when healthy food can be dangerous for us?
5. Why do people follow diets?
6. How do you consider diets are effective?
7. What diet, in your opinion, is the most effective?
8. Is it helpful to be on a diet?

Exercise 3. Read how health food and junk food are defined in some English dictionaries and give some examples of these kinds of food. Translate the definitions into Russian.

junk food (*informal*) food that is not very good for you but that is ready to eat or easy to prepare: *junk food like crisps & sweets* (Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary, OUP, 2010).

junk food [C, U] *infrm* bad quality unhealthy food, esp. chemically treated food containing a lot of sugar, fat and carbohydrates (Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Longman, 2010)

junk food processed food (e. g. hot dogs or candyfloss) that typically has a high carbohydrate content but overall low nutritional value (Longman New Universal Dictionary, 2015)

health food [C, U] food that is believed to be good for health, esp. food that is in the natural state, without added chemicals (Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Longman, 2010)

health food organically grown untreated food containing no synthetic ingredients and eaten for the health-giving properties, credited to it (Longman New Universal Dictionary, 2015)

wholefood (e. g. pulses and grains) food in a simple and natural form that has undergone minimal processing and refining (Longman New Universal Dictionary, 2015)

Practical work №25: Do the exercises in writing in the notebook (выполните письменно в тетради упражнения)

Exercise 1. Прочитать текст

Health. At the doctor's.

1. When we are ill, we call the doctor, and he examines us and diagnoses the illness (or disease).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Запишите словарь в тетрадь

to examine [ig`zæmin] обследовать
to diagnose [ˈdaɪəgnəʌz] поставить диагноз
disease [di`zi:z] заболевание
a headache [hed`eɪk] головная боль
a stomach ache [ˈstʌməkeɪk] боль в желудке
a sore throat [sə:θrɒt] боль в горле
a pain [peɪn] боль
pulse [ˈpʌls] пульс
lungs [ˈlʌnz] легкие
hurt [hɜ:t] болеть, причинять боль
slight [slaɪt] легкий
to prescribe [prɪ`skraɪb] прописывать
to disobey [dɪsə`beɪ] не слушаться
to obey [ə`beɪ] слушаться (следовать советам)
a surgeon [ˈsɜ:ʒən] хирург
ambulance [ˈæmbju`ləns] машина скорой помощи
sanatorium [ˈsæ`nə`tɔ:ri`əm] санаторий
cavity [ˈkævɪti] дупло, полость
to extract [ɪkst`rækt] удалять

Exercise 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

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

Practical work №26: Translate the sentences (переведите предложения)

2. Здоровый образ жизни в наши времена набирает все больше и больше популярности. За последнее время люди наконец-то поняли, что бы человек не делал и какую бы должность не занимал, здоровье – это самое ценное богатство в нашей жизни.
3. Люди стали внимательнее относиться к состоянию своего здоровья. Теперь каждый человек понимает, что правильное питание – это не пустой звук. Даже развивающиеся страны с опаской стали относиться к ГМО, красителям и ненатуральным добавкам. Нынче модно покупать только органические и здоровые продукты, есть больше фруктов и овощей, а также заниматься спортом и быть в форме.
4. Спорт столь же важен, как и качество пищи. Многие люди до сих пор ленятся и не хотят начинать занятия спортом, так как думают, что спорт – это только штанги и громоздкие тренажеры. На самом деле занятия спортом – это активный подход к жизни и желание усовершенствовать свое тело. Речь не идет только о тренажерных залах и профессиональных спортивных центрах. Альтернативой любых упражнений могут быть танцы, пешая прогулка и бег по свежему воздуху.
5. Здоровый образ жизни – это не только здоровое тело, но и здоровый дух. Вера, оптимистический подход к жизни, умение сохранять уравновешенность и спокойствие – эти вещи также не менее важны.

6. Промышленная революция и массовое производство увеличили свободное время, что привело к росту «зрительских» видов спорта и большей доступности спорта.
7. Эти тенденции продолжились с развитием средств массовой информации и глобальной коммуникации, когда начал преобладать профессионализм, способствуя тем самым росту популярности спорта.
8. На спорт стали смотреть как на полезный отдых и способ получить удовольствие и снять стресс.
9. Возрождение Олимпийских игр способствовало развитию любительских видов спорта, а профессиональный спорт стал привлекать большое количество зрителей.
10. Людей можно приблизительно подразделить на тех, кто предпочитает смотреть соревнования, и тех, кто любит заниматься спортом.
11. «Зрительские» виды спорта привлекают большое количество зрителей, тогда как массовые виды спорта больше используются для отдыха.
12. Я твердо верю в пользу, которую может принести спорт, так как большинство людей ведет сидячий образ жизни, что может пагубно сказаться на их здоровье.
13. Чтобы поддержать форму, я занимаюсь спортом с 5 лет, что помогло мне добиться крепкого телосложения, сформировать фигуру, быть всегда в хорошем настроении, воспитать выносливость и закалиться.

Practical work №27: Answer the questions (ответьте на вопросы)

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

Practical work №28: Repeat the grammatical material and perform the exercises in writing
(повторите грамматический материал и письменно выполните упражнения)

Множественное число существительных в английском языке

Исчисляемые существительные могут иметь форму единственного числа, если речь идёт об одном предмете, и множественного числа, если речь идёт о двух или более предметах. Форма множественного числа у большинства исчисляемых существительных образуется с помощью суффикса «-s (-es)», например:

a book - books a table - tables

a bridge - bridges a boy – boys

В английском языке есть небольшое количество существительных, которые образуют форму множественного числа не по общему правилу:

Исключения:

Единственное число	Множественное число	Перевод
man	men	мужчины, люди
woman	women	женщины
mouse	mice	мыши
tooth	teeth	зубы
foot	feet	ступни, ноги
child	children	дети
ox	oxen	быки
goose	geese	гуси
sheep	sheep	овцы
deer	deer	олени

swine	swine	свиньи
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Существительные, оканчивающиеся на «-f/-fe», во множественном числе пишутся с «-ves». Если слово в единственном числе оканчивается на «-o», то к нему во множественном числе прибавляется суффикс «-es». Если же слово оканчивается на «-y» с предшествующим согласным, то во множественном числе к нему прибавляется суффикс «-es», а буква «y» переходит в «i», например:

leaf – leaves life - lives tomato - tomatoes
Negro - Negroes army – armies family - families

Неисчисляемые существительные имеют только форму единственного числа и согласуются только с глаголами в единственном числе:

Her hair is blond. Волосы у неё светлые.
The money is on the table. Деньги лежат на столе.

Имеются существительные, которые напротив употребляются только в форме множественного числа. К ним относятся слова, обозначающие предметы, состоящие из двух частей: trousers - брюки, braces - подтяжки, scissors - ножницы, glasses - очки, или собирательные существительные: troops - войска, goods - товары, clothes - одежда, police - полиция, people - люди. Такие существительные согласуются только с глаголом во множественном числе.

Exercise 1. Отметьте правильный вариант образования множественного числа:

1) roof- rooves, 2) dish - dishes, 3) fish - fish, 4) potato - potatos, 5) half-halves, 6) branch - branches, 7) book - books, 8) book - bookes, 9) dress - dreses, 10) wife - wifes. 11) paper - papers, 12) factory - factorys, 13) day - daies, 14) play - plays, 15) list - listes, 16) safe - saves, 17) text - texts, 18) lamp - lamps, 19) bridge - bridges, 20) city - cities.

Exercise 2. Отметьте неправильный вариант образования множественного числа.

1) woman - women, 2) woman - womans, 3) foot - foots, 4) mouse - mouses, 5) hour - hours, 6) hero-heroes, 7) mouse - mice, 8) tomato - tomatos, 9) tomato - tomatoes, 10) child - childes, 11) child - childs, 12) kid - kids, 13) child - children, 14) tooth - toothes, 15) tooth - teeth, 16) people - peoples, 17) new - news, 18) boy - boys, 19) way - waies, 20) man - men, 21) Englishman - English-mans, 22) Englishman - Englishmen, 23) news -news, 24) sheep - sheep, 25) deer - deeres, 26) deer - deers, 27) deer - deer, 28) leaf- leaves, 29) German - Germen, 30) German - Germans. 31) life -lifes, 32) wife - wives, 33) shelf- shelves, 34) knife - knives, 35) house - housess, 36) pause - pausess, 37) size - sizez, 38) day - days, 39) roof- rooves.

Exercise 3. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.

box, match, brush, page, bus, house., ball, room, table, pencil, play, light, book, cup, flat, hat. knife, wife, shelf, life, leaf, child, man, woman, family, factory, story, faculty, city.

Exercise 4. Поставьте существительные в скобках во множественное число и перепишите предложения.

1. These (man) are strong. 2. Those (woman) are attractive. 3. These (flat) are comfortable. 4. What (city) have you been to? 5. How many (faculty) are there at the university? 6. How many (match) are there in the box? 7. What is there in these (box)? 8. Whose (child) are those? 9. How many (book) are there on the (shelf)? 10. Where do their (wife) work?

Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха

Practical work №29: Read 3 texts and write down one of them (прочитайте 3 текста и сделайте письменный пересказ одного из них)

Travelling

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travellers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else.

Their journeys were very dangerous-but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed.

You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you.

With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking. Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

Travelling

I like to travel. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes.

If we want to see countryside we have to spend a part of our summer holidays on hikes. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we meet interesting people.

It's useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks. We don't think about tickets and there is no need to hurry up.

As for me, it's more comfortable to travel by train and by plane. But it's difficult to buy tickets for the plane. That's why we buy our tickets beforehand.

When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another, I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends see me off at the railway station or in the airport.

I like to travel by car. It's interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When we go by car, we don't take tickets. We put all things we need in a car. We don't carry them.

Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. As usual the weather is warm and we can swim. It's a pleasure to watch white ships. So I can say that I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

Travelling

If we are fond of travelling we see and learn all sorts of things we can never see or learn at home. Though we may read about them in books and newspapers and see pictures of them at the cinema.

The best way to study geography is to travel and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own houses. When I was a little girl every holiday that I had seemed to be perfect.

In those far-off days the sun seemed to shine constantly and the water was always warm. All day I played on the sand with my friends. We made sandcastles with huge yellow walls. Sometimes we left the beach and walked in the country.

Although I am now an adult, my idea of a good holiday is much the same as it was.

I still like the sun and the warm sand and the sound of waves breaking on the beach. I don't want to build sandcastles any longer but still I like sunbathing and the feeling that sand is running through my fingers.

I like travelling. And I want to smell different smells. I want to see different kinds of trees, flowers and plants.

When I spend a holiday in travelling I always take a camera with me and photograph everything that interests or pleases me: the sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, valleys; the ruins of ancient buildings. Some years later that will remind me the happy time that I had.

Practical work №30: Read the text. List the advantages of traveling by train (прочитать текст. Перечислить преимущества путешествия на поезде)

Train Travel

I prefer traveling by train. Why? First of all, nothing can give you such bright impressions as a train trip. Due to its slowness, you can fully feel the atmosphere of travel, notice all the small details of

it: hills and forests that you see from the window, tea in a special glass, the smell of clean sheets, the sound of the train wheels. Secondly, you have more time to relax forgetting about the routine. Here you do not need to hurry, you have a few hours or even days just to sleep, enjoy beautiful views, read a book, watch films or solve puzzles. Thirdly, if you travel alone, it is a great chance to get acquainted with your compartment neighbors. Nothing can replace a sincere conversation about life with a stranger at night, in the train going from one end of the country to another. My longest train travel, a trip from Novosibirsk to Saint Petersburg, took me two days and ten hours. I loved it so much! It was a bit uncomfortable to share the compartment with three strangers, but I enjoyed communication with them. When the train stopped for a long time, we left the carriage, looked at the railway stations and compared them. It was funny. And I have never slept as well as in that trip!

Practical work №31: Do the exercises in writing according to the text (письменно выполните упражнения по тексту)

Exercise 1. Прочитайте текст “Travelling by air”

No wonder that one of the latest means of travelling is travelling by plane. Nowadays people mostly travel by air. It combines both comfort and speed and you will reach the place of destination very quickly. No doubt, travelling by air is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling. But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions, and one more inconvenience is jet-lag. Before boarding the plane you must check in at the airport. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport one hour before departure time on international flights and half an hour on domestic flights. You must register your tickets, weigh in and register the luggage. The economy class limitation is 20 kg. First-class passengers are allowed 30 kg. Excess luggage must be paid for. Passengers are permitted, to take only some personal belongings with them into the cabin. These items include handbags, brief-cases or attach cases, umbrellas, coats and souvenirs bought at the tax-free shops at the airport. Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at the departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.

Before the plane takes off the stewardess gives you all the information about the flight, the speed and altitude. She asks you to fasten the belts and not to smoke. She will take care of you during the flight and will help you to get comfortable in your seat. Inside the cabins the air is always fresh and warm. The captain will welcome you on board, tell you all about the flight and the interesting places you are flying over. During the flight you can take a nap or have a chat, you can read and relax. In some planes you can watch video or listen to the music.

When the plane is landing or taking off you have an opportunity to enjoy the wonderful scenery and landscapes. While travelling by plane you fly past various villages and cities at the sight of which realize how majestic and tremendous our planet is. Do not forget your personal belongings when leaving the plane. Landing formalities and customs regulation are about the same in-all countries. While still onboard the plane the passenger is given an arrival card to fill in, he fills in (in block letters) his name in full, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and length of visit; and address in the country he is visiting. After the passenger has disembarked, officials will examine (check) his passport and visa (to see if they are in order).

In some countries they will check the passenger's certificate of vaccination. When these formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Customs for an examination of his luggage. The passenger is required to fill in a customs declaration form. He must list all dutiable articles. Personal belongings may be brought in duty-free. Here is a partial list of prohibited articles: firearms, drugs, in some countries — meat products, fresh fruit and vegetables. The Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. After you are through with all customs formalities he will put a stamp on each piece of luggage.

Exercise 2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. Why do people mostly travel by air nowadays? 2. Why may the flight seem not so nice to you? 3. What are other inconveniences of flying? 4. When are passengers requested to arrive at the

airport? 5. What is the luggage limitation? 6. What must passengers do in case they have some excess luggage? 7. What are passengers permitted to take with them into the cabin? 8. When is a boarding pass to be shown? 9. What do stewardesses do during the flight? 10. What can you do during the flight? 11. What opportunities do passengers have when the plane is landing or taking off? 12. What is the passenger given to fill in while still onboard the plane? 13. What are the formalities to be completed after the passenger has disembarked? 14. What must you list in your customs declaration? 15. What are prohibited articles? 16. What will the Customs inspector do after you are through with all customs formalities?

Exercise 3. Прочитайте высказывание о путешествиях и выскажите своё мнение

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they're British, they'll be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

Practical work №32: Repeat the grammatical material and perform the exercises in writing (повторите грамматический материал и письменно выполните упражнения)

The Adverbs

По форме наречия делятся на простые, производные, сложные и составные.

Простые наречия **не** делятся на составные части, например:

soon (скоро)	then (тогда)
fast (быстро)	when (когда)
here (здесь)	why (почему)
there (там)	where (где, куда) и т.

Производные наречия образуются с помощью суффикса **-ly**, который прибавляется к прилагательным:

Bad (плохой) + ly	badly (плохой)
Quick (быстрый) + ly	quickly (быстро)
Easy (легкий) + ly	easily (легко)

При прибавлении суффикса **-ly**, с прилагательными происходят следующие изменения: окончание

le – меняется на	ly (gentle – gently)
y – меняется на	ily (easy – easily)
ic – меняется на	ically (energetic – energetically, automatic automatically)
ue – меняется на	uly (true – truly)
ll – меняется на	lly (full – fully)

Запомните:

day + ly = daily (ежедневно)
week + ly = weekly (еженедельно)
month + ly = monthly (ежемесячно)

Сложные наречия образуются путем словосложения:

sometimes -иногда	inside - внутри
mean time – тем временем	over head - наверху
any way – на полпути	

Составные наречия – это сочетание служебного слова со знаменательным словом, объединенное единым значением:

at first - сначала	in vain - напрасно
at length - подробно	at least – по крайней мере

Некоторые прилагательные и наречия имеют одинаковую форму.

fast (быстрый, быстро)

long (длинный, длинно/долго)
 low (низкий, низко)
 high (высокий, высоко)
 little (маленький, мало)
 wide (широкий, широко/далеко)
 far (далекий, далеко)
 early (ранний, рано)
 late (поздний, поздно)
 hard (усердный, усердно)
 near (близкий, близко)

Однако, при прибавлении к некоторым выше перечисленным словам суффикса **-ly**, их значения меняются.

hard (усердный, усердно) hardly (едва)
 late (поздний, поздно) lately (недавно, в последнее время)
 near (близкий, близко) nearly (почти)
 high (высокий, высоко) highly (очень, в высшей степени)

У некоторых наречий есть степени сравнения

Adverbs		Comparative Сравнительная	Superlative Превосходная
One syllable words Односложные наречия	fast hard	faster harder	fastest hardest
Ending in “-ly” Наречия с суффиксом “-ly”	wisely beautifully	more wisely more beautifully	most wisely most beautifully
Irregular forms Неправильные формы	well badly much little far	better worse more less farther/further	best worst most least farthest/furthest
Special cases Особые случаи	often quickly slowly	oftener more often quicker more quickly slower more slowly	oftenest most often quickest most quick slowest most slowly

1) Form adverbs from the following adjectives and nouns (образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных и существительных)

Sweet, careful, real, slow, usual, day, calm, stupid, heroic, firm, loud, happy, safe, dry, gradual, soft, brave, hour.

2) Choose the correct form of the words given in brackets (выберите правильную форму слов, данных в скобках)

1. He certainly has done (good, well) in his studies this year. 2. It is not (good, well) for you to smoke. 3. I was (angry, angrily) at what he did. 4. He stormed (angry, angrily) out of the room. 5. It isn't (bad, badly). 6. To the parent's disgust, the child behaved very (bad, badly) at the table. 7. He dreamed of acting (brave, bravely) in emergency. 8. He is a (brave, bravely) man. 9. This is quite (clear, clearly). 10. I can see (clear, clearly) what you mean. 11. She looked at them (cold, coldly). 12. The weather is (cold, coldly) today. 13. This is a (comfortable, comfortably) desk. 14. The English like to live (comfortable, comfortably). 15. He is (dangerous, dangerously) calm.

Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка

Practical work №33: Do the exercises (выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Повторите слова по теме.

Лексический материал: desert, plain, coast, hill, forest, ocean, wood, range, prairie, canyon, unique, useless, huge, flat, extensive, deep, vast

Exercise 2. Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык

Optimism, risk-takers, vast, community, landscape, time zones, stability, mild, plains, politeness, patient, self-confidence, extremes, severe, hospitality, balanced, mountains.

Exercise 3. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:

I have never realized that a (1) _____ can influence personality traits. For example, there are no (2) _____ in the landscape of Great Britain. The most of the island consists of flat (3) _____ and hills. (4) _____ can be found only in the northern and western areas of the country. Great Britain has a (5) _____ climate so it is never very hot or very cold. Because of this steady climate the Englishmen are very (6) _____, that means they don't get out of control easily. The other world-famous trait of the Englishmen is (7) _____. As for the American national character its roots lay in the history of America conquering. The first settlers had to overcome many difficulties and it resulted in such traits as (8) _____ and (9) _____. America is a (10) _____ country and you can find four (11) _____ there. The landscape is also varied. A lot of people came to this new continent in search of a new life. So we can say that the whole nation is the nation of (12) _____. The most famous Russian trait is (13) _____. Russian people have a very strong sense of (14) _____, because it is easy to perform difficult tasks together. The climate in the European part of Russia and Siberia is very (15) _____. Sometimes it is very difficult to predict what weather will be like tomorrow, so it taught Russian people to be (16) _____. Because of such unpredictable weather most Russian people value (17) _____.

Practical work №34: Read the text, make a short retelling of it (прочитать текст, сделать его краткий пересказ)

Big cities of the United Kingdom

The biggest cities of the United Kingdom are also great industrial and cultural centres. The biggest city of the country is London. The population of Greater London is now over 8 million people. Lots of men and women crowd the city at day-time. They are engaged in the vast international business of London which has made it like no other place in the world. Many of the present-day commercial, financial, and civic institutions of the city have their roots in the 16th century, and some go even deeper. London is also a cultural centre of the England. The British Museum, located here is the largest in the world. In the evening you may choose between more than 50 theatres of the city. Among most famous city attractions are also Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and many others.

Other big and famous cities of the United Kingdom are Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Belfast and others. They are famous for its companies, unique character and history. Birmingham is long famous as an international business centre. It has developed into a modern and exciting city, which buildings and shops are second to none. Birmingham is at heart of Britain's motorway system. Massive post-war development brought exciting new buildings, but the best of the old ones have been preserved. The city's museum and art gallery has some of the finest examples of European painting. Birmingham's ultra-modern library is one of the largest and best stocked in Europe and includes the Shakespeare Memorial Library with 40,000 books in 90 languages. The city possesses several interesting churches and two cathedrals.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is also a great city of more than half a million inhabitants. The city is built of stone, not brick. The houses look hard and solid. Some people would call them grim, especially on a wet day, but when the sun shines beautifully in the city the city looks fine. Its many bookshops, taverns, and clubs some of world-famous people visited at different times. Among them

were Dr. Johnson and Robert Burns. One of the famous avenues in the world is the Prince's Street in Edinburgh. It is the finest street and a shopping area of the city.

Glasgow is the third largest city of Great Britain. You may feel its industrial energy everywhere in the city. The city extends along both banks of the river Clyde. With each phase of its development it has stretched, until its outskirts now lie several miles from the city centre. It is, by far, the largest and most populous city in the whole of Scotland. Glasgow is known the world over for its ship-building. Glasgow-built locomotives run in every part of the world. Today Glasgow is of such a size that it extends far over both banks of the river Clyde and bridges are as essential for the conduct of activities as are the people themselves. Within a distance of a mile there are 7 bridges. They carry road and rail traffic in and out of the city. No other city of Scotland has or needs as many river crossings as Glasgow.

Cardiff, the capital of Wales, lies near the mouth of the river Taff. In the days of our great-grandparents Cardiff was a tiny village. Today there are about a quarter of a million people living there. Cardiff is now the largest town in Wales and is noted for its coal. There is also a delightful park in the city which everyone tries to see. This is Cathay's Park. Few towns in the world have such fine public buildings as Cardiff. The Law Courts, City Hall and University buildings in Cathay's Park are worthy of any city in the world. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have many other cities and towns, that attract thousands of people from all over the world either on business or private visit.

Словарь

second to none — непревзойденный best stocked — хорошо укомплектованный (книгами)

Dr. Johnson — известный английский лексикограф

to stretch — протягиваться

populous — населенный

essential — необходимый

Practical work №35: Study the text, complete it in writing with the sights of Great Britain that are not represented in it (изучите текст, письменно дополните его

достопримечательностями Великобритании, которые не представлены в нем)

Sights of Great Britain

There are a lot of places of interest in Great Britain. There are both modern and ancient monuments, like Stonehenge and Hadrian Wall, Durham castle and York Cathedral.

Britain also has many interesting museums. For example one can visit the Steam Boat Museum in Embleside. The oldest ship in this museum — her name is “Dolly” — is 150 years old. In York the tourists are usually attracted by the National Railway Museum. It contains the history of Stephenson's invention of steam locomotive.

But the main attraction, no doubt, is London places of interest. Among them there are: Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London. On the Houses of Parliament one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. Big Ben is the real bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Another place which you can admire is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. London is also famous for its beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the most democratic park in the world, as anyone can say anything he likes there. Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo.

Visiting this country, don't forget about its natural attractions such as the Highlands, Loch Ness, where some people think a large monster lives and the Lake District, the place, associated with the history of English literature.

Practical work №36: Read and translate the text (прочитайте и переведите текст)

The USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total

area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a seaboard with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley, which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. On the industrial enterprises of the country they produce aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, weapon, furniture, and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, the Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and the native Americans — Indians.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others.

The United States is a federal republic consisting of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D. C. According to the Constitution of the USA, the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

Practical work №37: Read the text on the topic "USA". Retell the text briefly (прочитайте текст по теме «США». Перескажите текст тезисно)

The USA

The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic. The USA borders only on two countries — Canada and Mexico. This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter. America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated. The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac River in the eastern part of the country. The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas. The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company "General Motors". There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South. The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

Тема № 1.8 Россия

Practical work №38: Translate the sentences on the topic "Russia". Answer the questions (переведите предложения по теме «Россия. Ответьте на вопросы)

Russia

1) Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. 2) It occupies about one seventh part of dry land. 3) The vast territory of Russia lies in the Eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. 4) Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres. 5) Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans: the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Pacific. 6) The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and the Okhotsk Sea. 7) The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. 8) Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. 9) The Urals is the longest mountain chain. 10) It separates Europe from Asia. 11) There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. 12) In the south the temperature is usually above zero all year round. 13) The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold. 14) Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. 15) The Volga River is the longest river in Europe (3690 km). 16) It runs into the Caspian Sea which is in reality, the largest lake in the world. 17) The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. 18) Russia is rich in natural resources. 19) It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, nickel, etc. 20) Russia borders on fourteen countries, including the former Republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. 21) The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 22) Now Russia (the Russian Federative Republic) is a Presidential Republic. 23) Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. 24) It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. 25) The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. 26) A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. 27) It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. 28) Russia has always played an important role in the world. 29) It is one of the leading Powers.

Questions:

1. Where were you born?
2. Where is Russia situated?
3. What kind of climate is there in the country?
4. Is Russia a very rich country? Give your reasons.
5. What countries does the Russian Federation border on?
6. What kind of state is Russia now?

Practical work №39: Read and translate the text (прочитайте и письменно переведите текст)

The national flag of Russia

The national flag of Russia consist of three horizontal stripes of red on the bottom, blue in the middle and white on the top. Those colours are considered to be Pan-Slavic. Russian government has never assigned any official meaning to the colors of the national flag. It was adopted in the middle of 17th century.

The Origins of the Flag of Russia

According to one theory, the colors of the flag came from the Grand Duchy of Moscow and depict Saint George in a silver armor, on a white horse, wearing a blue cap on a red field. Another theory states that white color is a symbol of God, blue of Tsar and red of peasants. Another theory states that white stands for a bright future, blue for clouded present and red for the bloody past. The 22nd of August is officially a Flag Day in Russia.

Peter the Great chose such flag for Russia because he was very fond of Holland. Nevertheless, it first appeared during the reign of the first tsar of the Romanov dynasty, Mikhail Fedorovich. In 1634, the court of Mikhail Fedorovich embassy arrived from Holstein Friedrich III. In addition to diplomatic issues, the embassy has also decided the question of the construction of ten ships to travel to Persia. The first ship, «Frederick», was launched in 1636. His term of shipboard life was short-lived, but he went under the Holstein flag suspiciously like our current tricolor. Alexis chose this flag for the first Russian frigate As the team consisted entirely of frigates of the Dutch, so without hesitation, it was decided to put a flag identical to the Dutch.

Constitution of the Russian Federation, tells us that the flag is one of the three symbols of the statehood. His three horizontal bands carry a powerful message to the Russian people.

Freedom and religion. The white stripe is a symbol of freedom of the soul of the Russian people. Symbol of nobility of character of our people, the breadth of his views, openness and friendliness to other countries and their populations. It is also a symbol of the Orthodox faith. Throughout the history of our country closely intertwined with religion. Spirituality and faith shown in white flag. In the past, white was the color belonging Belorussia (Belarus). The blue bar in the same with religion. The blue color is the color of the Virgin Mary — the mother of our Lord. He has always been a boundless loyalty and devotion to the fatherland, honesty to yourself and loved ones, the pursuit of the great ideals and honest life. The blue color symbolizes power. He also hoped the Russian people for a long prosperity of his country. Previously, blue was the color of Malorussia (Ukraine).

Color of love. Red is the color of love for the fatherland. It can be seen passionate nature of Russians, their courage and generosity, boundless generosity and unsullied honor. The red stripe on the flag is a symbol of a Great Russian people, statehood, and loyalty to country. History tells us that the color red has always belonged to Great Russia (Russian). Russian flag combines the best qualities of the people of this country and gives confidence in the well-being of tomorrow and in the unity of all citizens.

Practical work №40: Translate the sentences. Dramatize the dialogue (переведите предложения. Драматизируйте диалог)

1) Moscow is the capital of Russia. 2) It is the largest city in our country and one of the largest cities in the world. 3) More than 8 million people live there. 4) Besides, every day about one million people come to Moscow from all over Russia and other countries. 5) Moscow was founded more than 800 years ago by Yuri Dolgoruki. 6) Our capital is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. 7) It is a main political, economic and cultural centre of our country. 8) Moscow is the seat of our Government. 9) Here numerous state and government offices are located. 10) The President of Russia lives and works in Moscow. 11) The heart of Moscow is Red Square. 12) Here you can see the most beautiful masterpieces of Russian architecture - the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral. 13) They attract lots of tourists. 14) Thousands of visitors enjoy the Tsar-Bell and the Tsar-Cannon, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, churches and museums of the Kremlin. 15) Moscow is the city of highly developed industry. 16) It has numerous modern enterprises, mostly engineering and metalworking plants. 17) They produce machine tools, motor cars, transformers, electric motors, TV sets, watches, etc. 18) Moscow is also a centre of the chemical industry. 19) Moscow is the port of five seas. 20) Four airports connect it with other parts of our country and many other countries. 21) There are nine railway stations in Moscow. 22) Moscow can be called a city of students. 23) There are a great number of schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, institutes and universities there. 24) Moscow is also an important cultural centre. 25) Worldwide-known theatres (the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Theatre in Taganka and many others), museums and art galleries (the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, etc.), exhibition halls are situated there. 26) Moscow is very beautiful. 27) Plenty of green parks, large squares and wide streets make Moscow very attractive.

Dialogue:

- Have you ever been to Moscow?

- Yes, I have. It goes without saying; I was greatly impressed by the city. But still I am very fond of St. Petersburg. I was there some time ago. I believe it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

- What is it famous for?

- Well, of course, it's famous for its museums. In fact, it is a museum in itself, which is situated on the banks of the Neva River. I was impressed by lots of bridges. They say there are more than 350 bridges in St. Petersburg.

- What monuments there attract tourists?

- First of all, the monument of Peter the First - the Bronze Horseman is widely known. It is the

monument to the founder of the city.

- And when was the city founded?

- In 1703, by Peter the Great.

- What other places of interest are worth visiting?

- Well, first comes the Winter Palace, Palace Square, then there are Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Rostral Columns, Saint Isaac's Cathedral and many others.

Practical work №41: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя информацию из текста, данного ниже:

1. Professor ... is the founder of the Pushkin Museum.
2. It got its present name only in
3. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts periodically... .
4. The basis for the Pushkin Museum's collection became
5. The international ... are also held in the Museum.

THE PUSHKIN MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

It is the largest museum of European art in Moscow. The founder of the Pushkin Museum of Fine Art is Professor Ivan Tsvetayev (father of the poet Marina Tsvetayeva). The Museum was built in Greek classical style in 1898-1912 by Roman Klein. It was originally named after Alexander III. Since 1937 it has been known as the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. In 1918 thousands of works were transferred from St Petersburg's Hermitage Museum. They were a basis for the Pushkin Museum's collections of Western Art. Later the works by Impressionists and Post- Impressionists, including Van Gogh, Gauguin, Picasso and Matisse were added. The Museum also has one of the world's largest collection of the ancient, oriental and classical art. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts periodically holds exhibitions of the art of various countries. After the World War II the evacuated Dresden Gallery had been stored in Moscow for 10 years. There were exhibitions of the Tutankhamen treasures from Egypt, and Leonardo da Vinci's world famous Mona-Lisa. Canvases from the American Metropolitan Art Museum, the paintings of P. Picasso, M. Chagall, French Impressionists were displayed here, too. The International musical festival Svyatoslav Richter's December nights are also held in the Pushkin Museum. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts contacts with the biggest museums and galleries of the world.

Exercise 2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту, данному ниже:

1. Where is the oldest Moscow circus located?
2. When was it opened?
3. Which circus has 5 different arenas?
4. Are Tsvetnoi Boulevard Circus and Vernadsky Prospect Circus the only circuses in Moscow?
5. What other kind of circuses are there in Moscow?

MOSCOW CIRCUSES

Most people are greatly fond of circus. Russian circus and circus actors are famous all over the world.

One of the Moscow circuses is located in the centre of the city, in Tsvetnoi Boulevard. It was the only circus in Moscow between 1926 and 1971. The circus building was opened in 1880 as Solomonsky Circus. A famous clown Yuri Nikulin managed the company for fifteen years. Now in front of the building is a remarkable statue of him. The Great Moscow State Circus is located at the Vernadsky Prospect. Its building seats 3,400 people. The circus has 5 different arenas: equestrian, water, illusionist, ice rink, and light effect. Its amphitheatre is 36 metres. Performances are held each day in the afternoon and evening. In summer there is always a traditional circus in a tent in the Central Park. There are forty big circuses, thirteen small ones and eight zoo- circuses in Moscow. They are a good idea for going out.

Exercise 3. Найдите определения к выражениям в тексте, данном ниже (15 минут):

1. It is the heart of Moscow.
2. It is the heart of Red Square.
3. It was built in 1491.
4. It is the tallest tower of the Kremlin.
5. This cathedral was built in memory of Russia's conquest of the Kazan Kingdom.
6. It was a special place of execution.
7. This monument was designed to commemorate the victory over the Poles.

RED SQUARE

The heart of Moscow is Red Square. And the heart of Red Square is the Kremlin. The first wooden Kremlin was built by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, then it was rebuilt in the reigns of Ivan Kalita, Dmitri Donskoy and Ivan III. By the end of the 15th century new brick walls completed the construction of the present Kremlin with its beautiful red walls and towers crowned with ruby stars. The Spasskaya Tower is the symbol of the Kremlin. It was built in 1491 and is 71 metres high. The tallest Trinity Tower, the Kutafia Tower, the Tower of the Senate, the St. Nicholas Tower are unforgettable for everyone. Near the Kremlin you can see Pokrovsky Cathedral which is also known by its folk name- the Vasili Blazhenny Cathedral. It was built at the end of the 16th century by architects Barma and Posnik in memory of Russia's conquest of the Kazan Kingdom in 1552. In front of this ancient Cathedral you can see a monument to Minin and Pozharsky. It was designed by I. Martos in 1818 to commemorate the Russian victory over the Poles in 1612. In the middle of Red Square there was a special place of execution- Lobnoye Mesto. There are some other places to see in Red Square. They are Mausoleum, the State History Museum, the Great Kremlin Palace with its armoury and Granovitaya Palata, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, Annunciation and Archangelsky Cathedrals and some others.

Practical work №42: Read the text. Based on it, write your story about your favorite holiday and the traditions associated with it. (прочитайте текст. Опираясь на него, напишите свой рассказ о любимом празднике и традициях, связанных с ним)

Holidays and Traditions in Russia (Праздники и традиции в России)

1. There are a lot of international holidays, such as New Year's Eve, Valentine's Day, Easter, May Day, Christmas, etc. Существует много международных праздников, таких как Канун Нового года, День Святого Валентина, Майский День, Рождество.
2. The main Russian national holidays are New Year's Eve, Christmas, Russian Army Day, Women's Day, Easter, May Day, Victory Day, Independence Day and some others. Главные российские национальные праздники — Новый год, Рождество, День Российской Армии, Женский день, Пасха, 1 мая, День Победы, День независимости и некоторые другие.
3. My favourite holiday is New Year's Eve. Мой любимый праздник — канун Нового года.
4. As a rule, it is celebrated at home with relatives, sometimes, some friends' parties are organized on the New Year's Eve. Как правило, он празднуется дома с родственниками, иногда организуются вечеринки друзей в канун Нового года.
5. People traditionally buy presents for their friends and families. Люди традиционно покупают подарки для друзей и семьи.
6. As to me, I like to celebrate this holiday together with my family. Что касается меня, я люблю праздновать этот праздник вместе с моей семьей.
7. Long before the holiday I prepare presents for each member of our family. Задолго до праздника я готовлю подарки для каждого члена семьи.
8. Some of them are bought by me in the shops, but they are not expensive. Некоторые покупаю в магазине, но они не дорогие.
10. It is a real pleasure for me to give these presents on New Year's Eve.

Мне доставляет истинное удовольствие дарить эти подарки в канун Нового года.

11. I like to decorate New Year Tree with small bright lights and different other things.

Я люблю украшать елку маленькими яркими огнями и разными другими украшениями.

12. I also help my mother with cooking the food for New Year dinner.

Я также помогаю моей маме готовить еду к новогоднему ужину.

13. When midnight comes everybody says to each other: "Happy New Year".

Когда приходит полночь, все говорят друг другу: «Счастливого Нового года!»

14. We usually watch TV, because there are a lot of interesting programs on TV.

Мы обычно смотрим телевизор, потому что там много интересных программ.

16. Sometimes we even sing and dance. Иногда мы даже поем и танцуем.

17. We go to bed late at night. Мы ложимся поздно спать.

19. And everybody promises to start a better life from the beginning of the year.

И каждый обещает начать лучшую жизнь с начала года.

20. All the year round I am waiting for this holiday. Весь год я жду этого праздника.

Practical work №43: Read and review grammar. Do the exercises (прочитайте и законспектируйте грамматический материал. Выполните упражнения)

Неопределенный артикль

неопределенный артикль a/an – это эволюционировавшее староанглийское числительное «one». Этот факт определяет 2 основных правила использования данного артикля.

• т.к. это бывшее числительное, **a/an** может употребляться **только с исчисляемыми** существительными (которые мы можем сосчитать):

a car, a cup, a lamp, a bottle, an apple

Have a drink. There is a bottle of wine in the fridge.

• т.к. это числительное “1”, мы можем употреблять **a/an** **только с исчисляемыми существительными в ед.ч.**

Во мн.ч. артикль исчезает: **_cars, _cups, _lamps, _bottles**

Have a drink. There are (several) _bottles of wine in the fridge.

неопределенный артикль выделяет **один предмет из множества ему подобных**, ничем не отличающихся от него. У вас минимум информации о нем.

I had a sandwich for breakfast.

There is a book on the table.

Определенный артикль

Подобно неопределенному, он пришел из староанглийского, в котором был **указательным местоимением that**. А если вы указываете на что-то, то ваш собеседник сразу поймет, о каком именно предмете идет речь, и всякая неопределенность исчезает. **Определенный** артикль потому и называется определенным, что из ситуации понятно, о каком человеке/предмете/событии вы говорите

The sandwich that I ate for breakfast (определяет, какой конкретно бутерброд был плохой) was obviously bad. I feel sick now.

The book on the table (книга, лежащая на столе) is the Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

А теперь о ситуациях, когда артикль вообще не нужен

Артикль не ставится, если

1. Если у вас **неисчисляемое существительное**, и вы делаете **утверждение общего характера**

_Love is a wonderful feeling.

_Coffee is good for your health when consumed in moderation.

I often listen to _music.

2. Слово является частью выражения, которое является исключением и его нужно запомнить

What did you have for breakfast?

It's time to go to bed now.

Однако **ВНИМАНИЕ!** Есть ряд выражений, которые будут употребляться то без артикля, то с определенным артиклем, в зависимости от ситуации и смысла, который вы вкладываете. Это выражения, содержащие слова **prison, hospital, school, university, church** и некоторые другие.

Определенный артикль употребляется с географическими названиями, которые обозначают

Стороны света (cardinal points):

the North – север;

the South – юг;

the East – восток;

the West – запад.

Но учтите, что если вы обозначаете направление, определенный артикль с географическим названием не нужен.

Полюса, полушария (poles, hemispheres):

the North Pole – Северный полюс;

the South Pole – Южный полюс;

the Western Hemisphere – Западное полушарие;

the Eastern Hemisphere – Восточное полушарие;

the Arctic – Арктика;

the Antarctic – Антарктика.

Регионы (regions):

the Far East – Дальний Восток;

the north of Canada – север Канады;

the Middle East – Ближний Восток;

the Highlands – северо-запад Шотландии;

the south of England – юг Англии;

the Crimea – Крым;

the Caucasus – Кавказ.

Страны, названия которых представляют собой существительные во множественном числе (countries):

the Philippines – Филиппины;

the Netherlands – Нидерланды;

the United States of America – США;

the Baltic States – Прибалтика.

Страны, в названии которых присутствуют слова – kingdom («королевство»), republic («республика»), union («союз»), federation («федерация»):

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии;

the Kingdom of Denmark – Королевство Дании;

the United Arab Emirates – Объединенные Арабские Эмираты;

the Republic of Cuba – Республика Куба;

the German Federal Republic – Федеративная Республика Германии;

the Russian Federation – Российская Федерация;

the Czech Republic – Чешская Республика;

the People's Republic of China – Китайская Народная Республика.

Океаны (oceans), проливы (straits), моря (seas), реки (rivers), каналы (canals / channels), течения (currents):

the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан;

the Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан;

the Indian Ocean – Индийский океан;

the Black Sea – Черное море;

the Dead Sea – Мертвое море;

the Red Sea – Красное море;
the Thames – Темза;
the Volga – Волга;
the Don – Дон;
the Suez Canal – Суэцкий канал;
the Strait of Magellan – Магелланов пролив;
the Bosphorus – пролив Босфор;
the Bering Strait – Берингов пролив;
the English Channel – Ла-Манш;
the Panama Canal – Панамский канал;
the Strait of Dover – Дуврский пролив / Па-де-Кале;
the Strait of Gibraltar – Гибралтарский пролив;
the Amazon – Амазонка;
the Nile – Нил;
the Gulf Stream – течение Гольфстрим;
the Sea of Japan – Японское море.

Полуострова (peninsulas), мысы (capes):

the Indochinese Peninsula – полуостров Индокитай;
the Balkan Peninsula – Балканский полуостров;
the Iberian Peninsula – Пиренейский полуостров;
the Cape of Good Hope – мыс Доброй Надежды.

Но:

Cape Horn – мыс Горн;
Cape Chelyuskin – мыс Челюскин.

Группы озер (groups of lakes):

the Great Lakes – Великие озера;
the Seliger – Селигер;
the Great Salt Lake – Большое Соленое озеро.

Но если рядом с названием озера используется слово lake определенный артикль с географическим названием здесь не нужен:

Lake Baikal – озеро Байкал;
Lake Ontario – озеро Онтарио;
Lake Geneva – Женевское озеро.

Группы островов (groups of islands):

the Virgin Islands – Виргинские острова;
the Canaries – Канары;
the British Isles – Британские острова;
the Bahamas – Багамы;
the Azores – Азорские острова;
the Falkland Islands – Фолклендские острова.

Горные массивы (chains of mountains), холмы (hills):

the Black Hills – Черные холмы;
the Apennines – Апеннины;
the Rocky Mountains – Скалистые горы;
the Andes – Анды;
the Urals – Уральские горы;
the Alps – Альпы;
the Himalayas – Гималаи.

Но:

Capitol Hill – Капитолийский Холм.

Равнины (plains), долины (valleys), пустыни (deserts):

the Great Plains – плато Великие равнины;

the Mississippi Valley – долина Миссисипи;
the Sahara Desert – пустыня Сахара;
the Kara-Kum – пустыня Каракумы;
the Kalahari Desert – Калахари;
the Arabian Desert – Аравийская пустыня.

Исключения:

Death Valley – Долина смерти;
Silicon Valley – Кремниевая долина.

Заливы (gulfs/bays). Определенный артикль употребляется в конструкции с предлогом of. Если ее нет, артикль не нужен:

the Gulf of Mexico – Мексиканский залив;
the Gulf of Finland – Финский залив;
the Gulf of Aden – Аденский залив;
the Bay of Bengal – Бенгальский залив.

Но:

Hudson Bay – Гудзонский залив;
San Francisco Bay – залив Сан-Франциско.

Это лишь часть географических названий, которые употребляются с определенным артиклем в английском языке. А вот небольшой список этих же названий, которые не требуют наличия артикля. Без артикля употребляются:

Названия континентов (continents):

Europe – Европа;
Africa – Африка;
South America – Южная Америка;
North America – Северная Америка;
Australia – Австралия;
Asia – Азия.

Страны, названия которых представляют собой существительные в единственном числе, города (cities), села (villages), штаты (states), провинции (provinces):

Ukraine – Украина;
France – Франция;
Spain – Испания;
California – Калифорния;
Kiev – Киев;
London – Лондон;
Beijing – Пекин;
Balabino – Балабино;
Florida – Флорида;
Quebec – Квебек.

Исключения:

the Hague – Гаага;
the Vatican – Ватикан;
the Congo – Конго.

А также при использовании конструкции “the city of”:

the City of Moscow – город Москва;
the City of Rome – город Рим.

Названия отдельных островов (islands), гор (mountains), вулканов (volcanoes):

Greenland – Гренландия;

Java – Ява;

Cyprus – Кипр;

Madagascar – Мадагаскар;

Jamaica – Ямайка;

Vesuvius – Везувий;

Mount Goverla – Говерла;

Elbrus – Эльбрус;

Kilimanjaro – Килиманджаро;

Volcano Etna – вулкан Этна;

Fujiyama – Фудзияма.

1) Put the articles a or an (поставьте артикли a или an)

1. ... elephant 2. ... English dictionary 3. ... butterfly 4. ... German car 5. ... Italian bag 6. ... American college 7. ... Russian city 8. ... French designer 9. ... Indian river 10. ... egg 11. ... notebook 12. ... elegant lady 13. ... ice-cream 14. ... Japanese phone

2) Put the articles a/ an or and (поставьте артикли a/an или the)

1. I'd like ... chicken sandwich and ... glass of ... mineral water. (Я бы хотел сэндвич с курицей и стакан минеральной воды.)
2. Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries? (Ты хочешь банан или клубнику?)
3. She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast. (Она всегда съедает яблоко, тост и пьет чашку кофе на завтрак.)
4. The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen. (Муха – на потолке на кухне.)
5. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town. (Моя мама – бухгалтер, а папа – юрист. Они работают в одной компании в центре нашего города.)
6. How much are ... her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars ... hour. (Сколько стоят ее занятия по итальянскому языку? – Десять долларов в час.)
7. Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden. (Где собаки? – Они в саду.)
8. ... cats like eating ... fish. ... cows like eating ... grass. ... birds like eating ... insects. (Кошки любят есть рыбу. Коровы любят есть траву. Птицы любят есть насекомых.)
9. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology. (Мои любимые предметы – химия и биология.)

10. There is ... parrot in ... cage. And there are ... pieces of ... fruit in it. (В клетке попугай. И в ней есть кусочки фруктов.)
11. My granny lives in ... small village in ... country. (Моя бабушка живет в маленькой деревушке в сельской местности.)
12. Your baby shouldn't sit in ... sun on ... hot day. (Вашему малышу не следует сидеть на солнце в жаркий день.)
13. Please open ... book. ... exercise is on ... page 68. (Пожалуйста, откройте книгу. Упражнение находится на странице 68.)
14. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time. (Аня ищет работу долгое время.)
15. What's ... matter? - I missed ... 6 o'clock train. (Что случилось? – Я не успел на 6-часовой поезд.)
16. Do you like ... vegetables? (Ты любишь овощи?)
17. ... mother has got ... terrible headache today. (У мамы сегодня ужасная головная боль.)
18. There were ... tears in ... her eyes. (В ее глазах были слезы.)
19. She is ... very nice woman but her sons are ... bad boys. (Она очень хорошая женщина, но ее сыновья – плохие парни.)
20. Look at ... woman. She is ... neighbor I told you about. (Посмотри на женщину. Это соседка, о которой я тебе говорил.)

Тема 2.1

Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.

Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии

Practical work №44: Read the text and perform a test on it (прочитайте текст и выполните по нему тест)

Second Career

Jeff Statham: This is my car that I've had for years now, made in Canada. I worked in the automotive industry for about the last 12 or 13 years, a plant in Whitby. We produced the seats for the cars built here in Oshawa. Continuous layoffs - and eventually I got hit by them - and now I'm here. I'm currently in the Second Careers program here at Durham College. I'm in the law and security administration program and my ultimate goal is to become a police officer. It's been great. I love the program.

Ted Dionne (*Instructor, Durham College*): It gives someone like Jeff an opportunity to do something that he may have wanted to do. He probably had it in the back of his mind that he wanted to do something different visualizing what you want to do in the future ...

Jeff Statham: I've wanted to go back to school for years but with shifts it's hard to do. Money is not always there to do it so this Second Careers covers my schooling and it's a perfect opportunity for me.

Jeanette Barrett (*Second Career rep*): The Second Career provides financial support to go back to school to do up to a 2-year program. Our Second Career advisor keeps in touch with them.

Jeff Statham: I've never really had report cards at work worthy of putting on the fridge, but at the end of my first semester I ended up on the dean's list, so now my mother finally has a report card on her fridge.

John Milloy (*Minister of Training, Colleges & Universities*): For workers like Jeff, Second Career is ideal. We have a network of service providers throughout the province called Employment Ontario and they serve as an entry point for anyone who is looking for a job in the province. We work with them to find the best course of action.

Jeff Statham: We have two kids at home that we have to make sure get their homework done, so I'll make sure I'll get my homework done as well. Just being in school now I feel a hundred times better, so I'm really looking forward to whatever the future holds.

1. Jeff Statham has lost his job in the car industry.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated

2. Jeff Statham has been studying to get a new profession.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. Jeff Statham finds the Second Career program difficult to cope with.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. The Second Career program gives a chance to take up a profession of a dream.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Jeff Statham wanted to work at school.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Jeff Statham can only cover the schooling program in the Second Career.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. One should have a financial support from his company to do in the Second Career.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. Jeff Statham has tuned out to be an A student.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Practical work №45: Fill in the blanks with the adjectives in the box. You can use each word once only (заполните пробелы прилагательными в поле. Вы можете использовать каждое слово только один раз)

challenging stressful rewarding well-paid prestigious

1 Jill is qualified and she had no problem when applying for the job. Now she can afford a new flat as her job is very _____

2 The only person who can help you complete this difficult job is Bertie. He enjoys _____ tasks.

3 Mary doesn't earn much but she is very happy with her job of a music teacher. She says it's very _____ to work with children.

4 Jim says that he'd rather do a simple but exciting job than a _____ but boring one.

5 Jenny is not very good at languages and she gets very nervous when she has to negotiate contracts with foreign partners. Actually, she finds her job too _____ for her and is going to quit.

– Let's check it.

1 well-paid

2 challenging

3 rewarding

4 prestigious

5 stressful

Practical work №46: Make a written translation of the dialog (сделать письменный перевод диалога)

David: Hi, Kate! How are you?

Kate: Hi, David! I'm fine, thank you! And, how are you?

David: Very well, thanks! Just a bit worried about the coming exam.

Kate: Why? Is it so difficult to pass?

David: No, I wouldn't say it's very difficult, but it's definitely important for my future profession.

Kate: I see. Are you worried about Biology?

David: Yes, I really need good marks in this exam, because I want to enter a Medical college.

Kate: I remember that you've planned to study in the field of medicine. What's so interesting in it? In my opinion, it's a very difficult job to deal with various human illnesses. .

David: You're right. I've never thought it's easy. But I know for sure that working in medical field is interesting and useful. When I imagine that after several years of studying I'll be capable of treating people around me, I want to study even more eagerly. Other than that, I'm interested in various innovations. It would be great if I could make my own discovery in medicine.

Kate: Sounds great! And, have you chosen the exact field, yet? I mean, do you want to work in dentistry, gastroenterology, traumatology or any other fields?

David: Yes, I know what you mean. I want to be a humble physician, because these people's work involves lots of knowledge almost in every medical field. They should be aware of many health problems.

Kate: I see. That's a good choice.

David: Remind me, please, what did you choose to do after the school is over?

Kate: I want to go to a Law school. My parents insist on it.

David: Are you unhappy with their choice?

Kate: Kind of. I've always wanted to be an artist. You know, I'm really fond of drawing. But my father says that being an artist is more of a hobby than actual work. He says that I can draw in my free time just for pleasure.

David: He might be right. However, if you don't want to become a lawyer at all, then better refuse now.

Kate: No, it's fine. It has lots of advantages too. Lawyers sometimes deal with interesting people and cases. I will probably like the process of investigation or negotiations at court.

David: Sounds interesting! I think, you should pass Social studies to enter the City Law School, is that right?

Kate: Yes, that's true. I'm also a bit nervous before the exams. However, I think we'll do just fine.

David: Thanks for cheering me up! I feel much better now.

Kate: No problem! We can talk about it anytime

Practical work №47: Make a written translation of the text and make 8 questions about it (сделать письменный перевод текста и составить 8 вопросов по нему)

CHOOSING A PROFESSION

One of the most difficult decisions in our life is choosing what to do for a living when we grow up. Finishing school means starting independent lives and choosing one of the roads: a technical school or a university. Starting our life with a right profession is very important because the future of young people depends on this choice. That is why they must choose it with utmost care analyzing all pros and cons. Besides our friends and older relatives can influence our choice or just give a good piece of advice.

It isn't easy to find a good job. You could be a very pleasant personality but still the employers won't give you the position of your dream if you don't have proper qualifications for that kind of job. So it's essential to analyze what education and what skills are required for your job. To be good at computers and to have a good command of English is absolutely necessary for modern jobs.

In our modern fast paced world there are plenty of new interesting and socially important professions. The future profession must not be boring for you. It should suit your interests and your features of character. You might choose working indoors or outdoors, dealing with people or just with papers. In other words you should enjoy the work you do. It should also satisfy your career plans and professional ambitions. It should provide us with a chance of professional growth and personal development.

I am sure that all of us want to earn as much money as possible. However many young people are wise enough to follow a definite career and earn quite a low salary at the beginning. They realize that they have good prospects in a company that trains its staff and soon they can climb the career ladder. At the same time there are young people who would rather prefer taking any kind of work because they just need an income. Even so we must admit that any temporary jobs help us gain much useful experience and we can learn a lot.

Practical work №48: Correlate the headings with the texts (соотнесите заголовки с текстами)

1. BAD EXPERIENCE AT EARLY AGE	5. MAKE ANOTHER CHOICE
2. ANOTHER CHANCE	6. TAKING CARE OF PEOPLE
3. CONSTANT TRAINING	7. CREATIVE JOB HUNTING
4. ANOTHER POINT TO LEARN BEFORE GRADUATION	8. ASSESS YOURSELF

A. I'm Jason Boylan and I've been in the workforce for about 14 years. I was laid off from the auto sector and now I'm in the Second Career program. When I was fired, I felt like I was a little bit lost and scared to make a step in my life. I heard about the Second Career program at the assessment centre in our local community. I chose Culinary Management because there are a lot of jobs created from the culinary department. After graduating from Fleming College, I have a long term goal to either owning my own restaurant or becoming an executive chef somewhere - which has always been a dream of mine to do. The Second Career program has made it very comfortable for me to go to that next step.

B. Before you can make a career choice you have to learn about yourself. Your values, interests and skills, in combination with certain personality traits, will make some careers especially suitable for you and some particularly unsuitable. You can use career tests, to generate a list of occupations that are deemed appropriate. Some people choose to have career counselors or other career development professionals check these tests but many try to use free career tests that are available on the Web.

C. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics regularly publishes articles in the Occupational Outlook Handbook. Each article contains information regarding the nature of the work, working conditions, employment outlook, education and training, and earnings for that occupation. A solid educational foundation is important, although, according to the Occupational Outlook Handbook, it is not as important as experience especially in such professions as actors. However, even actors with well established careers polish their skills in acting classes with other professionals. Dancers spend many hours in training as do musicians.

D. A survey by the TUC found that employees in small businesses are more satisfied at work. They were also found to be the most committed and loyal to their organisations. They also felt most engaged by their employer and had the most freedom to choose their working patterns. There were far fewer reports of bullying, lower stress levels and fewer complaints about long working hours. The Chairman of the Federation of Small Businesses said 'In terms of the way they treat their staff, small businesses consistently out perform their bigger competitors. Small business owners know that the greatest asset is their staff and they are more likely to treat them as individuals and recognize their needs. By having a committed and loyal workforce the smallest business has a bigger advantage.

E. I have enjoyed learning how to sell myself, tapping into my skills, I previously was unaware, were so important to future employers. Also, developing a greater understanding of what the employers want to see and hear on a CV and during an interview has given me confidence. I feel that the relaxed nature of this course to do assignments and quizzes at your own leisure makes this module very appealing as both a learning process and personal development. I also like the idea that anyone can do it alongside their degree, even in final year when employment possibilities really are at the forefront of our minds.

F. A graduate had been trying to get into investment banking, but without success and had exhausted all the normal routes. As a last resort, he had 100 postcard-sized CVs printed. He then went round the "Square Mile" in the City, where all the main financial organizations in London are located and proceeded to place one of these CVs under the windscreen of every Rolls Royce and top of the range BMW and Mercedes he came across. Next day, he had several phone calls offering him interviews from the senior executives whom the cars belonged to. Note that we are not advocating this approach: one graduate jobseeker put up 200 poster sized CVs around Hull and ended up being fined for bill posting!

G. As you begin the journey of choosing a career, you may be surprised to discover the ill effects of negative childhood experiences coloring your decision-making process. Tragic situations during childhood, such as extreme poverty, death, and other traumatic events affect individuals at the chemical level, strongly influencing their overall health and their choices as adults. They may believe their options are limited to careers that have no prestige or that they will be stuck in the same career forever, according to the Career Development Center. Young adults who are at the

effect of traumatic childhood life events may believe they are not allowed to fail and, if they do, there is no chance of succeeding in another career.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

Practical work №49: From the suggested options, choose the right specialist to solve each problem (из предложенных вариантов выберите подходящего специалиста для решения каждой проблемы)

dentist vet plumber carpenter photographer ~~gardener~~

Пример: The lawn is really long and there are weeds everywhere.
gardener

1. The taps don't work, and there is water all over the floor.
2. I want a special portrait for my eighteenth birthday.
3. One of my fillings has come out, and I've got terrible toothache.
4. I want to use the wood from these shelves to make a bookcase.
5. Benny hurt one of his paws when I was taking him for a walk.

Practical work №50: Complete the text with the following words: Science, organization, agreement, standards, Republic, located, team (заполните пропуски в тексте следующими словами)

WORLDSKILLS TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The Government of the of Tatarstan and the autonomous non-profit "Agency for the Development of Professional Skills (WorldSkills Russia)" signed an agreement on cooperation. The subject of cooperation will be the joint creation and maintenance of the full-fledged functioning of ANO WorldSkills Technology Center, which will be in Kazan.

The document on the establishment of the center was signed by Director General of the Agency for the Development of Professional Skills (WorldSkills Russia) Robert Urazov and Minister of Education and of the Republic of Tatarstan Ilsur Khadiullin.

The construction of the WorldSkills Technology Center is planned as part of the WorldSkills Kazan 2019 legacy program. In accordance with the, the Government of the Republic of Tatarstan undertakes to ensure the preservation of the heritage of the world championship and determine the site for the Center.

The Agency, in agreement with the Government of the Republic of Tatarstan, will determine the requirements for the building of the Center, for the means of individualization, the concept of using the WorldSkills and WorldSkills Russia trademarks, positioning in general, will transfer to the Center the legacy of the world championship and the methodology for training the national in professional skills to develop technologies for training citizens according to Worldskills.

The parties will provide equipment, tools necessary for its operation, plan joint events and develop programs, projects and initiatives in priority areas of activity and create joint commissions, committees, working groups to achieve common goals.

Vocabulary:

maintenance of the full-fledged functioning – обеспечение полноценного функционирования

legacy program - программа наследия

undertakes to ensure - обязуется обеспечить

Тема 2.2

Искусство и культура

Practical work №51: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Write down the words in a notebook and translate (запишите слова в тетрадь и переведите)

1. visual art
2. to make art
3. an artist and a sculptor
4. a picture and a sculpture
5. a picture gallery/ an art museum
6. a landscape (a seascape)
7. a still life – still lifes
8. a genre scene
9. to look true to life
10. imaginative work
11. a work of art
12. a reproduction
13. to belong to the brush of
14. try your hand at
15. be up to you

Exercise 2. Make a written translation of the text (сделайте письменный перевод текста)

«Man the Creator»

Visual art is a vast subject, including all kinds of pictures and sculptures. Artists make art for many reasons. Hundreds of years ago — when people couldn't read — painting were often designed to illustrate stories, especially Bible stories. And a lot of paintings were made to decorate churches. More recently, artists have begun to paint to express their own feelings or explore ideas, or just to create something beautiful.

People have always argued about art – how to make it, what it should look like and why. But there are no right and wrong answers. For example, some people think that paintings should look true to life. But many artists want to create more imaginative works — especially now that we have photographs to record how things look. **It is common knowledge** that there is a huge difference in what artists do. What kind of art you enjoy is up to you.

Practical work №52: Read the text and compose the questions (прочитайте текст и составьте вопросы)

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519. He left us very few finished works, but in his own lifetime and ever since he has been judged one of the greatest artists and greatest men of all time. His interests took him in many directions. The anatomy of men and animals fascinated him, and so did many engineering and scientific problems, such as the designing of aeroplanes and submarines, schemes of fortification and the improvement of firearms. His inquisitive mind and great imagination were tirelessly at work and he recorded facts and inventions in his famous notebooks.

Leonardo's surviving paintings include the well-known *Mona Lisa*, a portrait that has gripped and fascinated generations by its mysterious half-revealed meaning.

Practical work №53: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Translate into English (переведите на английский язык)

1. На переднем плане картины мы видим высокое дерево и развалины замка.
2. Художник оживляет пейзаж группой крестьян, возвращающихся с поля.
3. Во все времена художники обращались к природе за вдохновением.
4. Суриков считается величайшим русским художником, писавшим картины на исторические сюжеты.
5. На картине “Последний день Помпеи” Карл Брюллов изобразил извержение вулкана.
6. Гейнсборо был любимым портретистом аристократии. Его портреты – это шедевры мирового искусства.

Exercise 2. Translate words and phrases into English (переведите слова и словосочетания на английский язык)

Paintings. Genres

An oil painting, a canvas, a water-colour/pastel picture; a sketch/study; a family/group/ceremonial/intimate portrait, a self-portrait, a shoulder-length/half-length/knee-length/full-length portrait; a landscape, a sea-scape, a genre/historical painting, a still-life, battle scenes/genre scenes/pastoral scenes, nature, a masterpiece.
Dutch/Flemish/Spanish/French/Italian; renaissance, impressionists, modern, abstract painting.

Practical work №54: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Translate words and phrases into English (переведите слова и словосочетания на английский язык)

Painters and their craft

A fashionable/self-taught/mature artist, a portrait/landscape painter, to paint from nature/memory/imagination, to paint mythological/historical subjects, to specialize in portraiture/still-life, to portray people/emotions with moving sincerity/with restraint; to depict a person/a scene of common life/the mood of..., to render and interpret the personality of..., to reveal the person's nature; to capture the sitter's vitality/transient expression; to develop one's own style of painting; to conform to the taste of the period, to break with tradition, to be advanced of one's time, to expose the dark sides of life; to become famous overnight, to die forgotten and penniless.

Exercise 2. Read the text and put 5 questions to it (прочитайте текст и составьте по нему 5 вопросов)

G. Morland. “Approaching Storm”

George Morland (1763 – 1804) was an outstanding English artist of the 18th century and a brilliant painter of landscape. Like many artists, he turned to nature for inspiration. He had an instinctive feeling for nature. Among his pictures, “The Approaching Storm” is truly remarkable. It is, indeed, a masterpiece of world painting. Looking at the picture, you can easily understand how keenly the artist felt nature in every detail. He was able to impart a sinister atmosphere of the coming storm. You feel the threatening silence before the storm. The sky is overcast. The first gust of wind shakes the trees, the next moment it will start raining.

The artist enlivens the landscape by two horses and a dog huddling together in a little group, seeking protection from man in danger.

This landscape is a typical example of sentimental and poetic painting.

Practical work №55: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Pick up Russian equivalents to English terms and phrases (подберите русские эквиваленты к английским терминам и словосочетаниям)

primitive	1. арка, свод, дуга
concrete	2. покатая крыша
the column and beam method	3. первобытный, примитивный
site	4. придавать твердость, прочность
know-how (ability)	5. колонно-балочный метод

to burn	6. умение
to harden	7. обжигать
slanting roof	8. сборный
the arch	9. бетон
precast	10. строительная площадка

Exercise 2. Make a written translation of the text (сделать письменный перевод текста)

The development of the house

The first houses in different countries of the world were made of wood. At that time the greater part of our planet was covered with thick forests. Even in those days men found ways of using wood as a building material. In some places they tied together the tops of several trees and covered them with the hides (skins) of animals. In other places they covered them with leaves or grass.

The primitive people's first houses were tents or huts. Primitive building required no tools. The invention of tool permitted the cutting of stones and timber. Stone was the most convenient building material in countries where there was not much wood but plenty of stone.

People began to use stone widely to build their houses many centuries ago. With the development of stone cutting finer tools appeared.

Practical work №56: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Pick up Russian equivalents to English terms and phrases (подберите русские эквиваленты к английским терминам и словосочетаниям)

aesthetic quality	1. современная выразительность;
evolve	2. мастерство, искусство;
skills	3. выживание;
heritage	4. эстетическое качество;
survival	5. взаимодействие;
evident	6. решение;
solution	7. постоянный;
entail	8. целостность;
appearance	9. наследие;
interaction	10. влечь за собой, вызывать;
separate	11. внешний вид;
constant	12. отдельный;
creative imagination	13. творческое воображение, фантазия;
integration	14. развивать;
contemporary expression	15. очевидный

Exercise 2. Read the text and perform an exercise on it (прочитать текст и выполнить по нему упражнение)

Forms and Functions of Architecture

Architecture is the art and the science of building. Without consideration of structural principles, materials, and social and economic requirements a building cannot take form, but unless aesthetic quality also is inherent in its form the building cannot be considered as a work of architecture.

From the very beginning of architecture many skills, systems and theories have been evolved for the construction of the buildings, and writing on architecture is almost as old as writing itself. Books on the theory of architecture, on the art of building, and on the aesthetic appearance of buildings exist in fair number. The oldest book we have that sets forth the principles upon which buildings should be designed is the work of Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, written in the first century B. C.

Architecture is an art, its contemporary expression must be creative and consequently new. The heritage of the past cannot be ignored. The paradox of the coexistence of change and survival is

evident in all phases of the human story. The philosophers, and historians have taken great pains to explain it. This paradox of change and repetition is clearly illustrated in any architectural style. Nearly two thousand years ago the Roman architect Vitruvius listed three basic factors in architecture – convenience, strength and beauty. These three factors are always present and are always interrelated in the best structures. Thus architectural design entails not only the study of solutions for convenience, for structure, and for appearance as three separate processes but also a consideration of the constant interaction of these factors.

This triple nature of architectural design is one of the reasons why architecture is a difficult art. The designer must have a sufficient knowledge of engineering and of building materials, must possess the creative imagination which will enable him to integrate the plan and the construction into one harmonious whole. The architect's feeling of satisfaction in achieving such an integration is one of his greatest rewards.

Укажите, какие из данных предложений выражают основное содержание текста.

Расположите их согласно последовательности изложения.

1. Architecture is an art, its contemporary expression must be creative and consequently new.
2. There are some people who claim that architecture is not a fine art at all.
3. Writing on architecture is almost as old as writing itself.
4. The triple nature of architectural design is one of the reasons why architecture is a difficult art.
5. A building cannot be considered as a work of architecture, unless aesthetic quality is also inherent in its form.
6. The architect's feeling of satisfaction in achieving such an integration is one of his greatest rewards.

Practical work №57: Perform the test in writing (письменно выполнить тест)

Тест

I. Complete the following logical chains, using the word from the right-hand column

1. a piano, a flute, a clarinet, an accordion,...	a. Hip-Hop
2. jazz, rap, pop, rock,...	b. a singer
3. a composer, a performer, a conductor, a musician,...	c. a guitar
4. solo, duet, ..., quartet, quintet	d. tempo
5. a song, a ballad, a serenade, a lullaby,...	e. an aria
	f. trio

II. Match the word and its definition: (one definition is extra)

6. a conductor	a. a person who plays the piano
7. a composer	b. a person who plays the violin
8. hit	c. a person who writes music
9. a pianist	d. a person who stands in front of the orchestra
10. a star...	e. a very popular singer/ actor
	f. a song which is a great success

III. Choose the odd word out in which the underlined letter isn't read in the same way as in the others:

11. orchestra, organ, accordion, opera, applause
12. tune, flute, use, music, student
13. music, musician, magic, disco, vocal
14. carol, ballad, band, clap, harp

IV. Where are these theatres situated? (Match the name of the theatre and the city. You may use one city twice).

15. the Bolshoi Opera House	a. London
16. the Mariinsky Opera House	b. Milan
17. Grand Opera	c. Moscow
18. the Royal Opera House	d. Paris

19. La Scala 20. the Covent Garden	e. St.Petersburg
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V. Choose the right answer:

21. The Royal Albert Hall is:...
 - a. the name of the cinema
 - b. the name of the theatre
 - c. a big concert hall
 - d. a royal circus
22. Eisteddfod is a great festival of literature and music which takes place in_____every year
 - a. England
 - b. Scotland
 - c. Wales
 - d. Nothern Ireland
23. What English pop group from Liverpool is famous all over the world?
 - a. ABBA
 - b. The Beatles
 - c. The Beastie Boys
 - d. The Spice Girls
24. Carol is...
 - a. a name for a boy
 - b. a traditional Christmas song
 - c. a book of poems
 - d. a name for a dance
25. The national musical instrument of Scottish people is...
 - a. a horn
 - b. an accordion
 - c. a trumpet
 - d. a bagpipe
26. Who are the main characters of the fable "Quartet" by the great Russian writer I.A. Krylov?
 - a. a) a monkey, a donkey, a goat, a bear
 - b. b) a monkey, a donkey, a fox, a bear
 - c. c) a monkey, a donkey, a fox, a cock
 - d. d) a monkey, a donkey, a goat, a cat

VI. Make up sentences: (One phrase on right is extra).

27. My son is proud	a. to classical music.
28. He is devoted	b. for its talented actors.
29. I am interested	c. in folk dances.
30. Our Pupils are good	d. of his collection of CDs.
31. This theatre is famous	e. with the spectators.
	f. at singing.

VII. Give short answers in the following dialogue:

- Can you see the stage well?
- (32) Yes,...
- Is your seat comfortable?
- (33) Yes,...
- Is there a hat in front of you?
- (34) No,...
- Will you change places with me?
- (35) No,...

VIII. Make up questions:

36. many, there, holidays, how, are, year, in the?
37. invite, you, will, who, party, the, to?

38. you, the radio, hear, at, melody, did, this, on, the concert, or?

IX. Choose the right variant:

39. _____ you going to play a waltz by Strauss?
- Do
 - Does
 - Are
 - Was
40. _____ do you have your Music lessons? - Once a week
- When
 - How often
 - Why
 - Where
41. I am fond _____ funny musicals.
- of
 - at
 - in
 - with
42. A Russian Winter Festival took place in London _____ January, 15.
- in
 - at
 - on
 -
43. How _____ strings does the guitar have?
- much
 - little
 - a lot
 - many
44. In England big towns have _____ own orchestras.
- its
 - there
 - their
 - his
45. He has _____ bought 2 tickets for the ballet "Shchelkunchik"
- already
 - yet
 - yesterday
 - last Friday
46. John is _____ dancer in this group.
- more popular
 - most popular
 - the most popular
 - popular
47. Listen! Granny _____ a beautiful lullaby.
- sing
 - sings
 - sang
 - is singing
48. I didn't pay _____ for this album.
- something
 - anything
 - nothing
49. It's my _____ present.

- a. friend's
 - b. friend
 - c. friends
50. Who _____ this wonderful piece of art?
- a. did create
 - b. did created
 - c. created
 - d. create
51. Bill _____ to become a disk – jockey.
- a. want
 - b. is wanting
 - c. wants
52. _____ we shall appear on the stage.
- a. Tomorrow
 - b. Yesterday
 - c. Last Sunday
53. Mozart _____ composing serious music when he was 5 years old.
- a. begin
 - b. began
 - c. begun
 - d. begins

Practical work №58: Read the dialogue and fill in the words (прочтите диалог и вставьте нужные слова)

Perform, busy, rehearsals, music, an orchestra, performances, sleep

- Why don't you come to see us?
- I'm very You see, I'm a member of ... and we ... every night.
- Then you are free in the day – time, aren't you?
- Certainly not. We have ... every morning.
- And what about the time between the rehearsals and the ...?
- I give ... lessons in-between.
- When do you sleep then?
- Why! I ... during the rehearsals.

Practical work №59: Do the exercise in writing (письменно выполните упражнение)

Exercise 1. Translate into English (переведите на английский язык)

Более двухсот лет музей мадам Тюссо развлекает и изумляет людей всех возрастов, национальностей и разного общественного положения. В конце концов, где еще вы можете увидеть мировых лидеров, кинозвезд, спортивных героев и других знаменитостей.

Для создания фигур музей привлекает лучших скульпторов. Требуется около полугода, чтобы сделать фигуру.

В 1770 году Мари Грошольц (которая позднее стала мадам Тюссо) начала делать фигуры из воска. Сегодня можно увидеть ее фигуры французского писателя Ф. Вольтера и американского государственного деятеля Бенджамина Франклина.

Во время Французской революции она сделала посмертную маску Робеспьера. Она работала над своей экспозицией до самой смерти в 1850 году в возрасте 89 лет.

Для того, чтобы создать точный портрет, делается более 150 точных измерений.

Представитель музея говорит, что мужчинам и женщинам нравятся разные фигуры. Исследование, проведенное музеем, показало, что женщины сильнее мужчин. Зал, где выставлены фигуры известных преступников, в два раза популярнее среди женщин, чем среди мужчин!

Practical work №60: Repeat the grammatical material and perform the exercises in writing (повторите грамматический материал и письменно выполните упражнения)

Participle I и Participle II

В английском языке **причастие (the Participle)** — это одна из неличных форм глагола, наряду с инфинитивом (the Infinitive) и герундием (the Gerund). В английском языке причастие одновременно выполняет функции таких частей речи, как прилагательного, глагола и наречия. В нашем родном языке функции Participle I выполняет деепричастие и отвечает на вопрос: «Что делаешь?». Английскому языку не известно деепричастие, поэтому **английское причастие совмещает в себе русское причастие и деепричастие**.

Например:

The boy **flipping** magazine...

Деепричастие: Просматривая книгу, мальчик нашел много интересных фактов.

Looking through the book, the boy found a lot of interesting facts.

В языке Шекспира известно 2 вида причастия: **причастие настоящего времени** (Participle I или Present Participle) и **причастие прошедшего времени** (Participle II или Past Participle).

Причастие настоящего времени образуется путем добавления к основе глагола (инфинитиву, но без частицы **to**) окончания **-ing**. Например: **to work** – работать, **working** – работая. Чтобы выразить отрицание, перед причастием ставится частица **not**. Например: **not paying attention** – не обращая внимание.

Причастие настоящего времени в английском языке имеет 4 формы:

1. **Simple Active** (простое длежащее, действительный залог): surprising – удивляющий, удивляя;
2. **Simple Passive** (простое длежащее, страдательный залог): being surprised – удивляемый, будучи удивленным;
3. **Perfect Active** (завершенное, действительный залог): having surprised – удививший, удивив;
4. **Perfect Passive** (завершенное, страдательный залог): having been surprised – был удивлен, будучи удивленным.

Для образования **причастия прошедшего времени** необходимо:

- 1) у правильных глаголов (Regular Verbs) к основной инфинитивной форме без частицы **to** добавить окончание **-ed**. **improved** – улучшенный;
- 2) у неправильных глаголов (Irregular Verbs) причастие прошедшего времени соответствует 3 форме неправильного глагола. **taken** – взятый. Всем, кто не помнит особые формы глаголов – смотреть таблицу неправильных глаголов.

Причастие 2 в английском языке выполняет в предложении функции **определения к существительному** (cooked dinner – приготовленный ужин) либо обстоятельства (when asked he did not answer – когда его спрашивали, он не отвечал).

Exercise 1. Write the following verbs in participle form (напишите следующие глаголы в форме причастий)

	Причастие I	Перфектное причастие I	Причастие II
work			
read			
leave			
go			
laugh			

Exercise 2. Divide the following sentences into groups (распределите следующие предложения по группам) **Participle I и Participle II**

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting. (Сад был полон детей, смеющихся и кричащих.)
2. Could you pick up the broken glass? (Ты не мог бы поднять разбитый стакан?)
3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left. (Женщина, сидевшая у окна, встала и ушла.)

4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books. (Я прошел между полками, нагруженными книгами.)
5. Be careful when crossing the road. (Будь осторожен, переходя дорогу.)
6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest. (Проехав 200 км, он решил отдохнуть.)
7. If invited, we will come. (Если нас пригласят, мы придем.)
8. I felt much better having said the truth. (Мне стало гораздо лучше, когда я сказал правду.)
9. He looked at me smiling. (Он взглянул на меня, улыбаясь.)
10. She had her hair cut. (Она подстригла свои волосы.)
11. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece. (Построенное лучшим архитектором города, здание было шедевром.)
12. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about. (Не видя друг друга вечно, им было много о чем поговорить.)

Тема 2.3

Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи

Practical work №61: Read and translate the text (прочитать и перевести текст)

The Impact of Modern Technology on Our Lives

People in contemporary world can hardly imagine their lives without machines. Every day either a new gadget is invented or an old one is improved. Different people appreciate new inventions differently. Some suppose that sophisticated gadgets are really useful and necessary, while others find them absolutely awful as they influence people badly. As for me, I am pretty sure that gadgets make people`s lives easier.

Firstly, they do all kinds of dirty and hard work, as cleaning. Secondly, devices can save a lot of time as well as storage space. For instance, a computer disk can contain the same amount of information as several thick books. So, machines help people in different spheres.

However, opponents of this point of view are definitely sure that gadgets affect people negatively. People are reluctant to work due to the influence of machines. People become lazy and disorganized. They just expect their latest gadgets to do everything instead of them. Moreover, according to scientists, a great number of widespread devices produce radiation that can cause serious health problems. Furthermore, more and more people are becoming addicted to their modern gadgets, for instance computers, TVs or mobile phones. So, they neglect their home obligations, work or school and spend all their spare time in front of a laptop screen or a TV-set.

In conclusion I firmly believe that in spite of all drawbacks gadgets have their benefits. They save people`s time and let them enjoy life.

Practical work №62: Read the text and make up ten questions on the text (прочитать текст и составить 10 вопросов по нему)

Mobile phones

At present mobile phones have become very important in our everyday lives and the majority of people can hardly imagine themselves without cell phones. Is it just a tribute to fashion or a necessity of a modern person?

It isn't a secret that today many people feel quite helpless if they have left their mobile phones at home. First of all cell phones give us an opportunity to keep in touch with people in any place and in any time (it's especially important for businesspeople). Besides, modern mobile phones are multi-function: they provide access to the Internet, have various games, cameras, memory sticks, etc.

Nevertheless we can't deny that mobile phones provoke a range of problems. People have started to see each other less frequently. Mobile communication requires quite a lot of money and people have to control the amount of money on their accounts constantly otherwise at the most inappropriate moment they won't be able to phone the people they need. But the greatest disadvantage of cell phones is certainly their harmful influence on people's health.

In my opinion at the present time mobile phones are an integral part of life of any person and we can't stop it. I personally need it every day for my work and to keep in touch with my friends and relatives, though I'm aware of its deleterious influence on my health. But I try to avoid idle talks on the phone to reduce the influence of harmful radio waves. I try to find the happy mean.

Practical work №63: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

contemporary world, new gadget is invented, invention, useful and necessary, influence people badly, storage, computer disk, affect people negatively, scientist, radiation, cause serious health problems, drawback, benefit, laptop screen.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

easier, radiation, drawbacks, machines, people

1. Modern people cannot live without.... . 2. Gadgets make our lives... . 3. Some people think that gadgets affect ... negatively. 4. Scientists say that ... can cause serious health problems. 5. In spite of all... gadgets have their benefits.

Practical work №64: SAY IF IT IS TRUE OR FALSE

1. Galileo made the first optical telescope and looked through it at the Moon and planets in 1609.
2. The Earth is the biggest planet in the Solar System.
3. Tsiolkovsky worked out the theory of cosmic flights.
4. Lomonosov founded the first Russian University and was an outstanding poet.
5. Yuri Gagarin devoted his life to constructing satellites and rockets.
6. Russia was the first country in the world to send a man into space.
7. The first living being in space was a cat called Barsic that orbited the Earth on the Soviet spaceship.
8. Mozhaisky was the first who designed the first airplane on August 1, 1882 and the experiment was successful.

Practical work №65: Fill in the table on the topic "Great inventions". Write down the main information for each invention (заполните таблицу по теме «Великие изобретения».

Выпишите главную информацию по каждому изобретению)

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (Late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (Early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to

wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aeroplane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

Practical work №66: Read the text on the topic "Scientific and technological progress." Make 10 questions to the text (прочитайте текст по теме «Научно-технический прогресс». Составьте 10 вопросов к тексту)

Scientific and Technological Progress

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature.

Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our everyday life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not.

They would seem miracles to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

Practical work №67: Read the text and do the exercise on it (прочитать текст и выполните по нему упражнение)

The role of technical progress

The scientific and technical revolution has changed our life very much. The computers, the mobile phones and other digital devices have entered our everyday life.

The atomic, space and energy age was followed by the age of computers. The tasks which had seemed eternal before have been solved one by one by computers. During the last decade many

fundamental changes occurred because of electronic devices. It is even difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences of the microelectronic revolution. The large use of computers has influenced our life in such a way that it was difficult to imagine 15 or 20 years ago. On the one hand, computers have simplified our life greatly. If you typed a text on the typewriter and made a mistake you had to type the whole page again. Making several copies of the same document used to be a difficult job too. But now it's quite different. Correcting mistakes is easy. Computer also helps us to buy goods, find information, book tickets, make presentations and annual reports, and make difficult calculations. Time is saved for leisure. Leisure time is also influenced by computer and other periphery devices. You no longer go to the music shops – many things are available on the internet. You needn't write letters to your relatives or friends – you can send an e-mail. And your photo albums are on computer too. Computer games are probably also a part of your free time. They became more and more realistic and complicated, and for many people it becomes impossible to tear themselves away. This means that electronic devices, such as computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment and consume most of the time that could be spent on work, going for a walk and sleeping. Man becomes a slave of devices which were designed to make him stronger. Is there a way out? In fact, there is, but many people don't know it and are still slaves. The best decision is not to give these equipments place in your heart. They should do their work. And when you have a rest, prefer real communication to virtual one and living an active life to watching films about crime. Then electronics will be not our lord or enemy but our friend!

Exercise. Insert the missing words (вставьте пропущенные слова)

1. ___ helps you to send letters quickly. 2. If there is an interesting program on TV, it's difficult for a person to _____. 3. During the last two ___ scientific progress and digitization took place. 4. For some people a computer is an equivalent of a ___: a device for printing and editing documents. 5. Do you have many ___? – Yes, I have parents, grandparents, two sisters and three brothers. 6. I don't buy _____ any more, all my photos are on my computer. 7. Computer is a multifunctional device. So the ___ is that it can be used both for work and for leisure. 8. ___ age was followed by a microelectronic one.

Practical work №68: Read and translate the text and answer the questions (прочитать и перевести текст и ответить на вопросы)

Internet and Modern Life

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere.

Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundreds of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is only the first step and not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Notwithstanding, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

Questions:

1. What is the Internet?
2. When and where did the history of Internet begin?
3. Why was the Internet designed?
4. What is modem?
5. Where are most of the Internet host computers?
6. What is the accurate number of internet users?
7. What is the most popular Internet service today?
8. What are other popular services available on the Internet?
9. What is the most important problem of the Internet?
10. Why is there no effective control in the Internet today?
11. Is there a commercial use of the network today?

Practical work №69: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Compose all possible word-combinations (составьте все возможные словосочетания)

To process	Components
To supply	Items
To carry out	Chips
To handle	Information
To input	Data
To retrieve	Computer
To store	Tasks
To perform	Research
To realize	Products
To include	Pass-word

Exercise 2. Translate the word-combinations. Make your own sentences with them (переведите словосочетания. Составляйте с ними свои собственные предложения)

мощный компьютер, обрабатывать данные, понимать проблему, мельчайшие детали, вводить информацию, необходимые вещи, современное общество, выполнять задачи, несмотря на большие площади, со времени возникновения компьютеров, хранить товары, разнообразные средства, цифровой код, средства связи, снабжать информацией, в ответ на звонок, распространенное мнение, в процессе производства, выполнять программу.

Practical work №70: Read and review grammar. Do the exercises (прочитайте и законспектируйте грамматический материал. Выполните упражнения)

«Страдательный залог простого настоящего и простого прошедшего»

Если подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, совершающий действие, то глагол употребляется в форме **действительного** залога:

The sun attracts the planets. Pushkin wrote "Poltava" in 1828.	<i>Солнце притягивает планеты. Пушкин написал «Полтаву» в 1828 году.</i>
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Если же подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, подвергающийся действию со стороны другого лица или предмета, то глагол употребляется в форме **страдательного** залога:

The planets are attracted by the sun. "Poltava" was written by Pushkin in 1828.	<i>Планеты притягиваются Солнцем. «Полтава» была написана Пушкиным в 1828 году.</i>
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Переходные глаголы могут употребляться как в действительном, так и в страдательном залоге. Непереходные глаголы употребляются только в действительном залоге.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

Времена страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и формы причастия прошедшего времени (*Participle II*) смыслового глагола. Таким образом, при спряжении глагола в страдательном залоге изменяется только глагол *to be*, смысловой же глагол имеет во всех временах одну и ту же форму — *Participle II*. Следовательно, время, в котором стоит глагол в страдательном залоге, определяется формой вспомогательного глагола *to be*:

	SIMPLE (INDEFINITE)	CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)	PERFECT
PRESENT	I am invited	I am being invited	I have been invited
PAST	I was invited	I was being invited	I had been invited
FUTURE	I will be invited	не существует	I will have been invited

В страдательном залоге имеются только два времени группы **Continuous**: **Present Continuous** и **Past Continuous**; формы **Future Continuous** и времен группы *Perfect Continuous* отсутствуют.

При образовании вопросительной формы вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Am I invited?** Если вспомогательный глагол употребляется в сложной форме (have been, will have been и т. д.), то перед подлежащим ставится только **первый вспомогательный глагол**: **Have I been invited?** **Will I have been invited?**

При образовании отрицательной формы частица **not** следует за вспомогательным глаголом: I **am not** invited; если вспомогательный глагол употреблен в сложной форме (have been, will have been и т. д.), то за первым вспомогательным глаголом: I **have not been** invited, I **will not have been** invited.

Exercise 1. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму пассивного залога Present Simple.

Например: Their first child ... in Paris. (bring up) – Their first child is brought up in Paris. (Их первый ребенок воспитывается в Париже.)

1. Ice hockey ... in Canada. (play) (В хоккее на льду играют в Канаде.)

2. The money ... in the safe. (keep) (Деньги хранятся в сейфе.)
3. Chicken sandwiches ... for children. (make) (Сэндвичи с курицей готовят для детей.)
4. The washing-machine ... everyday. (use) (Стиральная машина используется каждый день.)
5. All his holidays ... in the countryside. (spend) (Все его отпуска проводятся в сельской местности.)

Exercise 2. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму пассивного залога Past Simple.

Например: Your credit card ... on the floor. (find) – Your credit card was found on the floor. (Твоя кредитная карточка была найдена на полу.)

1. The monuments ... in 1943. (ruin) (Памятники были разрушены в 1943.)
2. A big bunch of flowers ... for her birthday. (send) (Большой букет цветов был послан к ее Дню рождения.)
3. The novel «War and peace» ... by Leo Tolstoy. (write) (Роман «Война и мир» был написан Львом Толстым.)
4. The famous painting «Sunflowers» ... by Van Gogh. (paint) (Знаменитая картина «Подсолнухи» была написана Ван Гогом.)
5. The coats ... in the wardrobe. (leave) (Пальто были оставлены в гардеробе.)

Exercise 3. Измените предложения в активном залоге на пассивный залог, обращая внимание на грамматическое время глагола. Используйте предлог by.

Например: French priests built this cathedral. (Французские монахи построили этот собор.) – This cathedral was built by French priests. (Этот собор был построен французскими монахами.)

1. The headmaster sent a letter. (Директор школы прислал письмо.)
2. Our children will organize the Christmas party next Friday. (Наши дети организуют Рождественский вечер в следующую пятницу.)
3. Mary trains the dogs in the garden. (Мэри дрессирует собак в саду.)
4. Mrs. Simpson has cleaned all the windows today. (Миссис Симпсон помыла все окна сегодня.)
5. Frank has packed the suitcase. (Фрэнк упаковал чемодан.)
6. Bob paid the bills. (Боб оплатил счета.)
7. The doctor will examine her tomorrow. (Доктор осмотрите завтра.)
8. My granny paints the door every year. (Моя бабушка красит дверь каждый год.)

Тема 2.4

Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру

Practical work №71: Do the exercises in writing (письменно выполните упражнения)

Exercise 1. Translate the words into English (переведите слова на английский язык)

учёный, открытие, исследовать, технический прогресс, современное оборудование, научный, изобретение, развитие, исследовательская лаборатория, будущее поколение.

Exercise 2. Match the word and its definition and translate them into Russian (сопоставьте слово и его определение и переведите их на русский язык)

1 Archaeologist	A person who learns about the layers of the earth and its history.
2 Biologist	Someone who studies life in prehistoric times.
3 Geologist	Person who explores people, life and customs of ancient times.
4 Paleontologist	Someone who learns about diseases and why we get sick or what makes us sick.
5 Virologist	Someone who learns about things that are alive.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions:

- 1 Who is the inventor of the telephone?
- 2 Who is the inventor of Apple?
- 3 Who is M.Lomonosov?

Practical work №72: Read the text and perform exercises on it in writing (прочитать текст и выполнить упражнения по нему письменно)

Mendeleev Dmitri Ivanovich»

A Russian name appeared in 1964 on the honorary board of science at Bridgeport University, USA: Mendeleev was added to the list of the greatest geniuses - Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus, Galilei, Newton and Lavoisier. D.I. Mendeleev, the explorer of nature, is the greatest chemist of the world. The Mendeleev system has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.

D.I. Mendeleev was the fourteenth and the last child of the Director of the Gymnasium at Tobolsk. After finishing school at the age of 16 he was taken by his mother to St. Petersburg and entered the Pedagogical Institute in 1850, took a degree in chemistry in 1856 and in 1859 he was sent abroad for two years for further training. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1861 as Professor of Chemistry and gave a course of lectures on chemistry at St. Petersburg's University. His lectures were always listened to with great interest and attention. Even in class of two hundred students everyone was able to follow his discussions from the beginning to the end. Interesting experiments were made in his classes.

In 1868 Mendeleev began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it. Mendeleev made thousands of experiments and calculations, wrote a lot of letters, studied many reports. Everything in the world that was known about chemical elements Mendeleev knew. For months, for years he searched for missing data. All those data were being brought together and grouped in a special way. When compiling this, he tried to find some system of classifying the elements some sixty in all then known whose properties he was describing. This led him to formulate the Periodic Law: "The properties of elements and, consequently, the properties of the simple and complex bodies formed from them are periodic functions of their atomic weights". The Law earned him lasting international fame. He presented it verbally to the Russian Society in October 1868 and published 1869. But Mendeleev was recognized as the author of the Periodic Law only after gallium, scandium and germanium had been discovered in France, Sweden and Germany and after the properties of number of elements predicted by Mendeleev had been confirmed.

In this paper he set out clearly his discovery that if the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, chemically related elements appear at regular intervals. The greatness of Mendeleev's achievement lies in the fact that he had discovered a generalization that not only unified an enormous amount of existing information but pointed the way to further progress.

Today the Periodic Law is studied by millions of school children and by students at higher educational establishments of natural sciences and engineering. It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers and chemists.

The law serves as a basis for thousands of researches. The Periodic Law crossed national boundaries and has become the property of all nations, just like the works of Newton, Lomonosov, Pavlov, Lobachevsky, Einstein and other. In our country the Russian Chemical Society, a number of higher and secondary schools, some industrial plants have been named after Mendeleev. The Academy of Sciences and the Mendeleev Society award the Mendeleev Prize and the Mendeleev Gold Medal for outstanding research work in chemistry.

Exercise 1. Find English equivalents in the text:

Система Менделеева;

новые элементы;

профессор химии;

интересные эксперименты;

начал писать;

тяжелая работа;

химические элементы;

Периодического закон;

свои открытия;
дальнейший прогресс;
служит основой;
выдающиеся исследования.

Exercise 2. Finish the sentences according to the text:

... has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.
His lectures were always listened to with great ...
... began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it.
All those data were being brought together ...
... earned him lasting international fame.
... were being brought together and grouped in a special way.
... serves as a basis for thousands of researches.
It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers ...

Practical work №73: Read the text and perform exercises on it in writing (прочитать текст и выполнить упражнения по нему письменно)

Some of the Great Names in the History of Metallurgy

Anosov, Pavel Petrovich (1799-1851) was a Russian metallurgist. He entered the St. Petersburg Mining Corps of Cadets at the age of 11. Graduated with honours in 1817 he was appointed to a minor post at the Zlatoust Crown Works (Златоустовские казенные заводы). Mendeleev was promoted to Supervisor of the Zlatoust Arms Factory in 1819, to its Superintendent in 1824, and its Manager in 1829. From 1847 until his death, he worked as the Chief of the Altai Works.

Anosov was renowned for his writings on the manufacture of iron and his re-discovery of the secret of damascene (дамасская сталь) lost in the Middle Ages. He explained the effect of the chemical composition, structure and treatment of steel on its properties. His findings formed the basis for the science of quality steels. Anosov summed up his studies in his classical treatise, "On Damascene" (1841), immediately translated into German and French. Anosov was the first to use the microscope in studies into the structure of steel (1831), thus laying the foundation for the microscopic analysis of metals. Anosov was elected a corresponding member of the Kazan University (1844) and an honorary member of the Kharkov University (1846).

Bessemer, Sir Henry (1813-1898) was a British civil engineer and inventor, elected to the London Royal Society in 1879. He was patented over a hundred inventions in various fields of technology. Those most important were the needle die for postal stamps (игольчатый штамп для марок) and the word-casting machine (словолитная машина) in 1838, the sugar cane press (машина для прессования сахарного тростника) in 1849, and the centrifugal pump (центробежный насос) in 1850.

While working on ways and means of improving the quality of a heavy artillery shell in 1854, he felt the need for a better steel-making process. In 1856 he patented a vessel (сосуд) for converting molten pig iron (литое железо) into steel. The process which took place in a vessel was named after him (Бesseмеровский процесс) and revolutionized the iron and steel industry.

Exercise 1. Make questions for the following sentences:

Pavel Anosov was 18 when he graduated from the Mining Corps of Cadets.
For a long time he was Mining Chief of the Zlatoust Works.
In his works he explained the effect of chemical composition of steel on its properties.
Bessemer patented over a hundred inventions in various fields of technology.
It was Bessemer who advanced the idea of rolling steel without casting it into ingots.

Exercise 2. Read the text carefully and agree or disagree with the statements given below.

Anosov was a famous Russian painter.

Pavel Anosov re-discovered the secret of damaskene.

The secret of damaskene was lost in ancient time.

Henry Bessemer was an electrician.

Bessemer had relatively few inventions.

Benjamin Huntsman is a well-known British metallurgist of the 18th century.

He re-discovered the process of making strong steel.

Practical work №74: Read the text and perform exercises on it in writing (прочитать текст и выполнить упражнения по нему письменно)

Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton was a physicist and mathematician who developed the principles of modern physics, including the laws of motion and is credited as one of the great minds of the 17th-century Scientific Revolution. Newton was born on January 4, 1643, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. Newton was the only son of a prosperous local farmer, also named Isaac, who died three months before he was born. Newton was enrolled at the King's School in Grantham, a town in Lincolnshire, where he lodged with a local apothecary and was introduced to the fascinating world of chemistry. When Newton arrived at Cambridge, the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century was already in full force. The heliocentric view of the universe – theorized by astronomers Nicolaus Copernicus and Johannes Kepler, and later refined by Galileo – was well known in most European academic circles. Isaac Newton's discoveries gave physics its theoretical foundation, granted powerful tools to mathematics and created a launch pad for future developments in science.

Sir Isaac Newton contributed to many branches of human thought, among which physics and mathematics were the fields in which he contributed substantially.

Newton made discoveries in optics, motion and mathematics. Newton theorized that white light was a composite of all colors of the spectrum, and that light was composed of particles.

Newton's first major public scientific achievement was designing and constructing a reflecting telescope in 1668. As a professor at Cambridge, Newton was required to deliver an annual course of lectures and chose optics as his initial topic. He used his telescope to study optics and help prove his theory of light and color.

In 1687, following 18 months of intense and effectively nonstop work, Newton published *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), most often known as *Principia*. *Principia* is said to be the single most influential book on physics and possibly all of science. Its publication immediately raised Newton to international prominence.

Principia offers an exact quantitative description of bodies in motion, with three basic but **important laws of motion**:

First Law – a stationary body will stay stationary unless an external force is applied to it.

Second Law – force is equal to mass times acceleration, and a change in motion (i.e., change in speed) is proportional to the force applied.

Third Law – for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Newton's three basic laws of motion outlined in *Principia* helped him arrive at his theory of gravity. Newton's law of universal gravitation states that two objects attract each other with a force of gravitational attraction that's proportional to their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers.

These laws helped explain not only elliptical planetary orbits but nearly every other motion in the universe: how the planets are kept in orbit by the pull of the sun's gravity; how the moon revolves around Earth and the moons of Jupiter revolve around it; and how comets revolve in elliptical orbits around the sun.

They also allowed him to calculate the mass of each planet, calculate the flattening of the Earth at the poles and the bulge at the equator, and how the gravitational pull of the sun and moon create the

Earth's tides. In Newton's account, gravity kept the universe balanced, made it work, and brought heaven and Earth together in one great equation.

Exercise 1. Match the words:

laws	spectrum
bodies	equator
planetary	motion
universal	body
external	pull
stationary	motion
colors of the	science
developments in	revolution
launch	orbits
gravitational	force
bulge at the	gravity
Earth's	pad
theory of	gravitation
scientific	tides
change in	motion

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

What are the laws of motion?

In what spheres did Newton make discoveries?

What did Newton's discoveries give physics?

What did Newton's laws explain?

What does Newton's law of universal gravitation state?

What is the value (значение) of gravity?

Exercise 3. Translate the following phrases:

первое общественное научное достижение;

два объекта притягивают друг друга;

количественное описание тел в движении;

Ньютон предположил, что белый свет был композицией всех цветов спектра;

рассчитать массу каждой планеты;

объединил небо и Землю в одно уравнение;

Луна вращается вокруг Земли;

Ньютон сделал открытия в оптике и математике.

Practical work №75: Read the text and answer the questions on the text in writing (прочитайте текст и письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту)

Andre Marie Ampere

Andre Marie Ampere was born on the 20th of January 1775. His father was a prosperous businessman.

As a child, Ampere was very curious and smart. He became a voracious reader under the guidance of his father and read books on mathematics, history, travels, poetry, philosophy, and the natural sciences.

He was particularly fascinated by mathematics and began studying the subject seriously when he was 13.

Ampere started working as a private mathematics tutor in Lyon in 1797. His success as a tuition teacher brought him to the attention of the intellectuals in Lyon who were greatly impressed by the young man's knowledge.

He obtained a teaching position at the recently opened Polytechnique School in 1804. He was much successful in this position, and was appointed a professor of mathematics at the school in 1809

despite his lack of formal qualifications, a position he would hold till 1828. Ampere was elected to the French Academy of Sciences in 1814.

In April 1820, Danish physicist Hans Christian Oersted discovered a link between electricity and magnetism – electromagnetism. A few months later, Ampere’s friend François Arago demonstrated Oersted’s electromagnetic effect to the members of the French Academy in Paris.

Ampere was fascinated by Oersted’s electromagnetic discoveries and began working on them himself. After rigorous experiments, Ampere showed that two parallel wires carrying electric currents attract or repel each other, depending on whether the currents flow in the same or opposite directions, respectively.

Gifted in both mathematics and physics, Ampere applied mathematics in generalizing physical laws from these experimental results, and discovered the principle that came to be called “Ampere’s law”. His works provided a physical understanding of the electromagnetic relationship, theorizing the existence of an “electrodynamic molecule” that served as the component element of both electricity and magnetism.

After years of intensive research and experimentation, Ampere published “Memoir on the Mathematical Theory of Electrodynamical Phenomena, Uniquely Deduced from Experience” in 1827. The name of the new science, “Electrodynamics” was coined in this work which became known as its founding treatise.

He formulated Ampere's Law which states that the mutual action of two lengths of current-carrying wire is proportional to their lengths and to the intensities of their currents.

He is considered the first person to discover electromagnetism. One of his major contributions to classical electromagnetism was Ampere’s circuital law, which relates the integrated magnetic field around a closed loop to the electric current passing through the loop.

He is credited for the invention of the astatic needle, a vital component of the modern astatic galvanometer.

Answer the questions:

What does Ampere’s law state?

What is a vital component of astatic galvanometer?

What did Ampere’s rigorous experiments in electromagnetism show?

Who discovered the link between electricity and magnetism?

What did Ampere’s works provide?

What is his major contribution to electromagnetism?

How long had Ampere been a professor of mathematics at the Polytechnique School?

When was Ampere elected to the French Academy of Sciences?

What made Ampere begin working on electromagnetic discoveries?

Practical work №76: Read the text and perform exercise on it in writing (прочитать текст и выполнить упражнение по нему письменно)

James Watt

James Watt was a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer, known for his improvements of the steam engine.

Watt was born on January 19, 1736, in Greenock, Scotland. He worked as a mathematical-instrument maker from the age of 19 and soon became interested in improving the steam engine which was used at that time to pump out water from mines.

Watt determined the properties of steam, especially the relation of its density to its temperature and pressure, and designed a separate condensing chamber for the steam engine that prevented large losses of steam in the cylinder. Watt’s first patent, in 1769, covered this device and other improvements on steam engine.

At that time, Watt was the partner of the inventor John Roebuck, who had financed his researches. In 1775, however, Roebuck’s interest was taken over by the manufacturer Matthew Boulton, owner of the Soho Engineering Works at Birmingham, Watt and Boulton began the manufacture of steam

engines together as companions. Watt continued his research and patented several other important inventions, including the rotary engine for driving various types of machinery; the double-action, in which steam is admitted alternately into both ends of the cylinder; the steam indicator, which records the steam pressure in the engine. He retired in 1800 and thereafter devoted himself entirely to research work.

The misconception that Watt was the actual inventor of the steam engine arose from the fundamental nature of his contributions to its development. The centrifugal or flyball governor, which he invented in 1788, and which automatically regulated the speed of an engine, is of particular interest today. It embodies the feedback principle of a servomechanism, linking output to input, which is the basic concept of automation.

The watt, the unit of power, was named in his honor. Watt was also a well known civil engineer. In 1767, he invented an attachment that adapted telescopes for use in the measurement of distances. Watt died in 1819 in Heathfield, near Birmingham.

Exercise 1. Match the words to make correct word combinations:

the properties

to pump out

the measurement

began

prevented

basic concept

research

a separate condensing

the rotary

steam

of automation

work

engine

chamber

of steam

water

engine

of distances

large masses of steam

the manufacture

Practical work №77: Read the text and perform exercises on it in writing (прочитать текст и выполнить упражнения по нему письменно)

Georg Simon Ohm

Georg Simon Ohm (16 March 1789 – 6 July 1854) was a German physicist and mathematician. As a school teacher, Ohm began his research with the new electrochemical cell, invented by Italian scientist Alessandro Volta. Using equipment of his own creation, Ohm found that there is a direct proportionality between the potential difference (voltage) applied across a conductor and the resultant electric current. This relationship is known as Ohm's law.

From early childhood, Georg was taught by his father who brought him to a high standard in mathematics, physics, chemistry and philosophy. In 1806, Ohm accepted a position as a mathematics teacher in Gottstatt Monastery. In 1809, he became a private tutor in Neuchâtel. For two years he carried out his duties as a tutor and continued his private study of mathematics.

In 1817, Ohm spent time carrying out physics experiments in the well-equipped laboratory. Thus, he developed his important theory between the relationship of resistance, electric current and voltage. In 1825, Ohm published his first paper which examined the decrease in the electromagnetic force produced by a wire as the length of the wire increased. Ohm published two more papers in

1826, and his famous book containing Ohm's law, in 1827 in which he detailed his complete theory of electricity.

Resigning his teaching position in 1828, Ohm was without permanent employment until 1833 when he accepted a professorship at the Polytechnic School of Nuremberg, remaining there for sixteen years.

In 1849 he became curator of the Bavarian Academy's physics cabinet at Munich, and in 1852 was appointed to the chair of physics at the University of Munich, a position he held until his death. After extensive research, he wrote "The Galvanic Circuit Investigated Mathematically" in 1827, which formulated the relationship between voltage (potential difference), current and resistance in an electrical circuit: $I = V / R$

The unit of current is the ampere (I); that of potential difference is the volt (V); and that of resistance is the ohm (Ω). This equation, as defined using the unit of resistance above, was not formalized until the 1860's.

Ohm's Law states that the current flow through a conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference (voltage) and inversely proportional to the resistance. The law still remains the most widely used and appreciated of all the rules relating to the behavior of electrical circuits. Ohm died on July 6, 1854. He was 65 years old. The physical unit of electrical resistance, the Ohm (Ω), was named in his honor.

Exercise 1. Find Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

electrochemical cell;

potential difference;

voltage;

conductor;

resultant;

electric current;

private tutor;

resistance;

decrease;

electromagnetic force;

wire;

to resign;

chair of physics;

galvanic circuit;

equation;

current flow;

inversely proportional.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

What did Ohm begin his first research with?

What position did Ohm hold until his death?

What relationship did he explain in "The Galvanic Circuit Investigated Mathematically"?

What does Ohm's law state?

Practical work №78: Using the Internet, find the following facts about the scientist (используя Интернет, найдите следующие факты об ученом)

You may use the Famous Scientist Information Form to record your information:

When and where was your scientist born?

What was your scientist's childhood like?

How and where was your scientist educated?

Why is your scientist famous?

What did he or she invent and/or discover?

With what other scientists did your scientist collaborate or work?
What are some of your scientist's famous quotes?
When did your scientist die? If he or she is still alive, what is he or she currently doing?
What other interesting facts did you discover about your scientist?

Тема 2.5 **Деловое общение**

Practical work №79: Translate words and phrases (переведите слова и словосочетания)
Public speech, improve, confidence, scary, practicing, vocal technique, mirror, to rush, to speak clearly, to mumble, audience, crowd, experience, paragraph, tips, gestures, success.
Technical school of food technology and trade, department, specialty, technologist, food production technology, technology of bread, pastry and pasta, commodity research and examination of the consumer goods' quality.
The objects of professional activity , graduates, the process of preparing and cooking, various types of products, raw materials, semi-finished products of industrial production, complex processes, culinary products, bakery, pastry products , desserts, management, public catering; primary labor collectives.
Gourmet restaurant, family-type restaurant, convenience restaurant, cafe, pizza-hut, canteen, hotel restaurant, cruise liner restaurant.

Practical work №80: Compose an official letter in English, observing the business tone of correspondence and using the necessary phrases. Possible examples of cases for writing a letter: a letter in response to a job announcement, a response to a client's complaint, setting the place and time of a business meeting, etc. The letter is written in Russian and English. (составить официальное письмо на английском языке, соблюдая деловой тон переписки и используя необходимые фразы. Возможные примеры кейсов для составления письма: письмо в ответ на объявление о работе, ответ на жалобу клиента, установления места и времени деловой встречи и т.д. Письмо составляется на русском и английском языках)

Practical work №81: Read and translate the text "Business communication" in writing. Answer the questions (Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст «Business communication». Ответьте на вопросы)

To communicate with others, to convince and to find the compromise, to listen and speak - those are what the life consists of, and the business life especially. Without those important skills no success may be reached, and people gain these skills and improve them during their whole life.

This year we were given a lucky opportunity to have some sort of training. The Communication, to my mind, is one of the subjects we apply to our life not once, and studying interpersonal skills maybe the most interesting occupation I can imagine. I think, nobody can remain indifferent to the relations between people, their behaviour and their individuality. It is no matter who are you - the manager of giant corporation or, let's say, a low-paid employee in a small office - if you are involved into some kind of business activity and have some goals and wishes - you are compelled to have a deal with others, without possibility to stand out from the communication.

Surely, some of the basic communication skills we learn in a childhood. But it is a common mistake to consider them stable and sufficient. To make a progress in communication skills means to succeed. That is why to prepare for a hard task to be managers we must estimate our present abilities, and then compare them with those necessary to achieve desired result. Even having a high opinion of your own communication level you would better seek for the plenty of self-confidence. (It is not so bad but there is always a room for improvement).

The purpose of this report is to analyse changing in my experience concerning communication skills taking into account my previous behaviour and what have I learned this semester. I am going

to describe my impressions after participation and observing role-play situations, critically estimate my weak and strong points. The contents of report are divided in accordance with plan of our course in order to summarise it.

Answer the questions in the text (ответьте на вопросы по тексту):

1. What is business communication?
2. What skills and personal qualities do the business talks demand from a businessman?
3. Define the best way of starting the talks? и др.

Practical work №82: Pick up the words and their definitions (подберите слова и их определения)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Television b) Newspaper c) Advertisement d) Quiz e) Tabloid f) Talk show g) The Internet h) Handbook i) Radio j) Music programme k) Soap opera l) Sports news m) Encyclopedia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A small book giving useful facts 2. A book giving information about everything 3. A TV or radio programme or an article giving information about sports competitions 4. The process of sending and receiving messages through the air 5. A serial about relationships between people especially about love usually with a happy end 6. A way to communicate with your partner who might be a thousand miles away using the computer 7. A TV programme where people discuss different problems expressing their opinions 8. Broadcasting programmes for people to watch on their television sets 9. A set of questions on different subjects to be asked 10. A paper printed and sold usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements 11. A newspaper with rather small pages, many pictures and little serious news 12. A short film or a short article which gives us information about an object and makes us buy it 13. A programme which gives us information about the modern trends of music and lets us listen to it
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Practical work №83: What is the article about?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current affairs 2. Sport 3. Celebrity 4. Biography 5. Fairy tale 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There lived a king and he had three sons. But the last was a fool. 2. Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21 April 1926. She is the Head of the Commonwealth. 3. The final of this competition takes place every May at the famous Wembley stadium in London. 4. Britney Spears is one of the worlds pop princesses. She has a big house in Beverly Hills and recorded her third album. 5. The International community has banned together to condemn a terrorist attack as 35 people were killed in a bombing inside the airport.
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Practical work №84: Translate the words in the frame and add them to the sentences (переведите слова в рамке и дополните ими предложения)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) director 2) subordinate 3) middle manager 4) colleague 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The executives working below the top managers are generally called 2) Laura is an important person in our company. She is a member of the Board of ... 3) Peter has been with the firm for a year. He is at present a ... and is being
--	--

5) junior executive	trained for a managerial position.
6) staff	4) Their ... is expanding rapidly. They now have over 5.000 employees. 5)
7) supervisor	At least 50% of our ... have been with the company over ten years.
8) employee	6) We are a small group in the Research and Development Department.
9) superior	Fortunately, I get on well with all my
10)work-force	7) Our telephone operators work under the direction of a
	8) I work under Mr. Brown. He is my
	9) Sheila and Tom work under my authority. I am their boss and they are my
	10) I am responsible for ... training and development.

Practical work №85: Read and translate the following words into Russian without using a dictionary (прочитайте и переведите следующие слова на русский язык без использования словаря)

1) company; 2) function; 3) business; 4) technical; 5) structure; 6) aspect; 7) department; 8) personnel; 9) corporation; 10) communication; 11) nature; 12) interview; 13) service; 14) vacancy; 15) manager; 16) position; 17)activity; 18) technique; 19) policy; 20) qualification; 21) operation; 22) professional; 23) organization; 24) characteristics; 25) effective; 26) candidate; 27) combination; 28) resume; 29) situation; 30) career. 1.1.2 Найдите слова, близкие по значению: 1) company; a) commodities; 2) goods; b) target; 3) to head; c) subordinate; 4) objective; d) to hire; 5) utilization; e) to run; 6) employee; f) to measure; 7) to recruit; g) firm; 8) to evaluate; h) application

**Министерство образования и науки Забайкальского края
Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Шилкинский многопрофильный лицей»**

Фонд

оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

УД. 04 Иностранный язык

по профессиям:

43.01.09 Повар, кондитер

Шилка

2023 г.

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее ФГОС) среднего общего образования с учетом профиля получаемого профессионального образования.

Разработчик (и):

ГПОУ «Шилкинский МПЛ» преподаватель английского языка И.В.Семёнова

Одобрено на заседании методической комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин

Протокол № 1 от «04» сентября 2023 г.

Председатель МК: И. В. Семёнова

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- 1 Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств
- 2 Комплекты материалов для оценки сформированности компетенций
- 3 Список литературы и интернет - ресурсов

1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык основной профессиональной образовательной программы по профессии ФГОС СПО естественно-научного профиля: 43.01.09 Повар, кондитер.

Комплект оценочных средств позволяет оценивать следующие результаты:

Личностные:

- Л1) Сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
- Л2) Сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
- Л3) Развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения;
- Л4) Осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
- Л5) Готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

Метапредметные:

- М1) Умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
- М2) Владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
- М3) Умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- М4) Умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

Предметные:

- П1) Сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях;
- П2) Сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- П3) Владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;
- П4) Достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах, как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения.

1.2 Система контроля и оценки освоения программы дисциплины

1.2.1 Формы промежуточной аттестации при освоении программы дисциплины

Наименование дисциплины	Формы промежуточного контроля и итоговой аттестации
1	2
Иностранный язык	Дифференцированный зачет

1.2.2 Организация контроля и оценки освоения программы дисциплины

Система контроля и оценки освоения программы дисциплины согласно требованиям нормативно-технической документации» включает текущий контроль, промежуточную и итоговую аттестацию.

Текущий контроль оценивает сформированность элементов компетенций (практического опыта, умений, знаний) по одной определенной теме (разделу) в процессе ее изучения. Текущий контроль проводится преподавателем в процессе проведения практических и теоретических занятий, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий.

Формы текущего контроля знаний:

- тестирование;
- выполнение практических работ;
- выполнение контрольных работ.

Промежуточная аттестация оценивает результаты учебной деятельности (степень сформированности результатов).

При проведении промежуточной аттестации уровень подготовки обучающихся оценивается, как среднеарифметическая оценка контрольных точек (заданий), указанных в комплекте оценочных средств).

Итоговый контроль в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Освоенные умения, усвоенные знания (У, З)	№ заданий для проверки
1	3
Л1 Сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
Л2 Сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
Л3 Развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
Л4 Осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
Л5 Готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3

языка, так и в сфере английского языка	
М1 Умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
М2 Владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
М3 Умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
М4 Умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
П1 Сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях;	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
П2 Сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
П3 Владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3
П4 Достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах, как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения	Зд.1 Зд.2 Зд.3

2 КОМПЛЕКТ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ УРОВНЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ УМЕНИЙ И ЗНАНИЙ

2.1. Комплект материалов для оценки уровня освоения умений и знаний

Тема № 1.1

Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи

I. Перепишите и переведите слова по теме "Family"

1 family	11 great-	21 grandpa	31 large
2 parents	12 sister	22 cousin	32 small
3 mother	13 brother	23 twins	33 pensioner
4 grandmother	14 children	24 aunt	34 grandchildren
5 father	15 daughter	25 uncle	
6 wife	16 granddaughter	26 nephew	
7 relative	17 step	27 niece	
8 husband	18 son	28 marry	

9 grandfather	19 grandson	29 married	
10 grandparents	20 granny	30 ... -in-law	

II. Напишите слова по теме «Семья» в алфавитном порядке.

III. Вставьте пропущенные буквы и переведите слова на русский язык.

...ncle	co...sin	rel...tive
ni...ce	d...ug...ter	h...sband
a...nt	t...ins	ne...hew
s...n	w...fe	pensi...ner

IV. Восстановите слова, переведите их на русский язык.

raspent	ceine	andbush
pewhen	therbor	letavier
godnrasn	fiew	
stiwn	sonicu	

V. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык.

Our family, his cousin, their aunt, her uncle, your niece, their nephew, my relatives, our grandmother, their grandfather, her husband, their children, his wife, your grandchildren, her grandson, his granddaughter, their parents, our mother, her father, his daughter, their son, your married brother, my sister, our grandparents.

VI. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык.

Моя бабушка, их мама, наш папа, его сестра, её племянник, наши двоюродные братья и сестры, твои бабушка и дедушка, их родители, его дядя, наша тетя, моя племянница, их дети, её дочь, его жена, их родственники, твой сын, наша внучка, её внук, его брат, их дедушка, её муж, наши внуки, моя замужняя сестра.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ – 0 баллов.

Оценка уровня знаний проводится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой.

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	Балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо
70 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема № 1.2

Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

1. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1 – 8 и текстами А – G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. The main point	5. The top five
2. The Net influence	6. Media communication
3. Lack of choice	7. Mobile media entertainment
4. Wild way of entertaining	8. Modern interests

A. Between December 2003 and December 2005, total TV reach declined but the biggest fall was among young people – it fell by 2.9% for 16 –24 year-olds. During 2005, reach declined by 2.2% in that age group. Reach is defined as at least 15 minutes of consecutive TV viewing in a

week. Industry figures say the decline could be due to the growth of the internet. DVDs and gaming could also be factors, they said.

B. Digital Spy is a showbiz, entertainment and digital media community. It is the UK's largest independent entertainment website generating over 90 million monthly page impressions. Digital Spy is also renowned for its extensive and unique coverage of Big Brother each year. The discussion forums have more than 290,000 registered users and 28.3 million posts.

C. Young people (8–18) devote an average of 7 hours and 38 minutes to using entertainment media across a typical day (more than 53 hours a week), increasing by one hour and seventeen minutes a day over the past five years, according to a new study, [Generation M2: Media in the Lives of 8- to 18-Year-Olds](#), designed and analyzed by the Kaiser Family Foundation and Stanford University researchers. The increase in media use is driven in large part by ready access to mobile devices like cell phones and iPods. Young people now spend more time listening to music, playing games, and watching TV on their cell phones (a total of 49 min. daily) than they spend talking on them (33 min.).

D. When I plan my parties, I spend time thinking about the menu, the music, the table settings, centerpieces and all the other little details that go into making a wonderful event. But the first thing I really focus on is my guests. After all, that's the real reason for all the rest. They are usually my friends and I try to do my best to adjust my party to each of our company.

E. He writes a blog, downloads Korean television shows, manages two Web sites devoted to music and plays an online game called Rongguang Hospital, at [Baidu.com](#). "I started doing a lot of this when I was about 11 years old," says Mr. Li, a freshman at the Shanghai Maritime University. "Now, I spend most of my leisure time on the Internet," he says. "There's nowhere else to go."

F. Additionally, anyone under 18 and out of childhood has severely limited options when it comes to entertainment. Just about everybody has experienced the frustration of being under 18 and having nowhere to go apart from the movies or the zoo. Most young people are interested in popular music, but beyond their TV and radio, there's very little offered to them. Essentially, any licensed premises are out of bounds which creates an enormous void in popular music options.

G. This survey was done in March 2010 (Term 1), and so it is not surprising that summer Hollywood blockbusters featured in the films listed by students as the most enjoyable film they'd watched recently. The top 5 films were *Alice in Wonderland*, *Avatar*, *Shutter Island*, *Valentine's Day* and *The Hangover*. It is interesting to note that 3 of the top 5 films have unrestricted ratings.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

2. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A7 – A14 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated).

In most ways, Sarah McCarthy is your average high schooler. She has a job, college plans, but also a peculiar passion for a 16-year-old: She's a vinyl junkie. And none of that hipster new stuff. To this senior high school student, there's nothing like the raw crackle, the depth of sound, her delicate hand on diamond-tipped stylus to spin from the dusty stash of records she found in the basement of her grandfather. "He gave me his receiver and speaker system and told me to listen to it the way it was made to be listened to," McCarthy said. "I've turned a lot of my friends on to it. They come over a lot to listen with me." At a time when parents feel positively prehistoric as they explain how to use plastic ice-cube trays or speak of phones with cords and dials, this teen knows what a record is. Not only that, she knows the difference between a 45 and an LP. She met her boyfriend in a record shop and now works there. "Listening to old music remastered to a newer format is almost comical," Sarah said. "They weren't meant to be digitalised. Listening to Jimi Hendrix on my iPod

doesn't capture his endlessly deep guitar solos quite like a 33 LP of 'Blues' does." This girl's in love with vinyl, and she's not the only member of Generation Digital with an ear for records.

A 7 Sarah is no way an ordinary girl.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 8 Sarah's hobby is collecting vinyl records.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 9 Sarah's granny gave all the records to her.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 10 Sarah's friends also enjoy her hobby.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 11 Sarah also collects phones with cords and dials.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 12 Sarah's hobby helped her to find a job.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 13 Music of the 60-s is not meant for CDs.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A 14 iPod is a device which can show all the beauty of a guitar solo.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами. B4–B12 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию B4–B12.

B4	Nowadays, modern music _____ all over the world and having a	SPREAD
B5	strong effect on the young. Music in the clubs or discotheques such as	
B6	rap and rock music often _____ loud _____, and some songs even have	CONTAIN
B7	violent lyrics which can have a bad influence on young people. This	LYRIC
B8	kind of music affects their spirit negatively. With bad words and	
B9	_____ ideas such as doomsday or the end of the world, sacrifice in	DEPRESS
B10	love, and loss of religious _____; these songs make young people	BELIEF
B11	frightened and unable to control _____. For example, you might	THEM
B12	_____ that some young people killed themselves some years ago	REMEMBER
	after _____ to a song by Michael Jackson about doomsday. This song	LISTEN
	has an extremely unfortunate effect on some young people. They	OTHER
	couldn't control themselves and wanted to kill themselves and _____.	

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ – 0 баллов.

Оценка уровня знаний проводится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой.

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	Балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо
70 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

1. Вы прочитаете четыре высказывания. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–D и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–5. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains why he/she likes the city life.
2. The speaker talks about a local tourist attraction.
3. The speaker talks about unusual houses.
4. The speaker explains how to get to the city centre.
5. The speaker describes his/her room.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D
Утверждение				

Speaker A

I live in the country but I've always wanted to move to a big city. I think that there are more career opportunities there, more jobs, people can get a better education and better medical services there. There is more entertainment in the city, too. You can go to theatres, cinemas and clubs, there are lots of people everywhere – you'll never get bored. I'll move to the city as soon as I get an opportunity to do so.

Speaker B

We've just moved house and now I live in a new modern building in the centre of the city. My window has a view of a busy street but the interior creates a nice and peaceful atmosphere. The walls are painted light green and the furniture is in warm brown and creamy colours. There's a plasma TV and a portable audio centre. I like drawing and there are several of my pictures on the walls. I think they look nice there.

Speaker C

Everybody wants their home to be a safe, nice and comfortable place but their ideas of comfort and beauty are very different. In hot climates people sometimes make their homes underground. Living underground, however, doesn't mean living in dark, dirty and damp caves. Modern underground homes are light. They are beautifully designed, nicely furnished and very comfortable to live in.

Speaker D

When we were walking along the main street, the guide pointed to an ordinary looking house and said that the place had a history. During the war a famous doctor lived there. He arranged a hospital in his own home and saved lots of people. Now nobody lives in the house, there's a museum of science and medicine there. The museum has very interesting exhibits on the history of medical science.

My Native Town

Magnitogorsk is an industrial and commercial centre of a large region. There is a big plant and factories there. The prosperity of our city comes from its industry in which metallurgy is the strongest. The industrial part of it is situated on the left bank of the river Ural.

The city is a centre of the students' life. There is the University and a lot of schools and colleges, where the children get perfect knowledge. We are proud of our University because many well-known people studied there.

The city is situated on the both sides of the river. Its banks are very picturesque.

Some bridges join different parts of the city together. The transport is very heavy and often it is rather difficult to get on the other bank of the river, because the bridges are overcrowded with cars and buses.

The city is not old. Fortunately most of the historical buildings and places have been kept or reconstructed. The buildings of the University, the Opera House, the Museum of

Natural History, the Central Market, the churches and some hospitals are old enough to be called «historical places». They are very beautiful.

In the city there is a large railway station and modern airport, so everyone can imagine how many visitors we get every day

There are several lovely parks and public gardens in our city where the citizens like to spend their time of leisure.

2. Подберите перевод английских слов на русский язык:

1. industrial and commercial centre	a) церкви
2. prosperity	b) современный аэропорт
3. students' life	c) музей естественной истории
4. well-known people	d) художественная галерея
5. the bank of the river	e) студенческая жизнь
6. historical buildings	f) исторические здания
7. the Museum of Natural History	g) вокзал
8. the churches	h) индустриальный и коммерческий центр
9. railway station	i) красивые отели
10. modern airport	j) процветание
11. fine hotels	k) берег реки
12. the Art Gallery	l) красивые парки
13. lovely parks	m) хорошо известные люди

3. Выпишите из текста интернациональные слова.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ – 0 баллов.

Оценка уровня знаний проводится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой.

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	Балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо
70 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема № 1.4

Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

1. Прослушайте 3 диалога и укажите названия магазинов, в которых они имеют место.

Одно название магазина лишнее. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Номер диалога	1	2	3
Название магазина			

Названия магазинов: The greengrocer's Bookshop Chemist's Foot wear department

Диалог 1

Customer: Can I have this book and this poster, please? And these birthday postcards.

Shop assistant: The book, the poster and the cards come to ten pounds twenty.

Customer: Here you are.

Shop assistant: Thank you very much.

Диалог 2

Customer: Excuse me, have you got size thirty seven in these shoes?

Shop assistant: This is a continental size. It must correspond to British size five. Just a minute I'll have a look if we have size five in these shoes.

Диалог 3

-Have you got any bananas?

-Yes. How many do you want?

-Six, please.

2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many shops are there in the village?

2. What are they?

3. What does the general store sell?

Tom Brown

My parents' farm is near a small village. Every morning they drive into the village to buy the things they need. There are only two shops in the village. One is a combination of a grocer's and a sweet shop. The other is a general store.

The general store sells meat, fruit, vegetables, groceries, bread, cakes, etc. It is a very old shop and everything is all over the place. There are tins of sardines on top of cornflakes, and salad in the same boxes as onions, but all the fruit is fresh

3. Найдите правильные соответствия:

1. A bar of	a eggs
2. A pound of	b chocolate
3. A bottle of	c blueberry jam
4. A can of	d ham
5. A pack of	e sweets
6. A dozen	f chewing gum
7. A jar of	g red wine
8. A box of	h lemonade

4. Выберите some или any.

1. I can't find any/some butter, but I have any/some oil.

2. Give me any/some apples, please.

3. Ann, somebody/anybody wants to speak to you.

4. Could I have any/some coffee, please?

5. Do you have some/any pets?

6. Do you have any/some brothers?

7. I have many photos of Emma, but I can't find any/some of them now.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ – 0 баллов.

Оценка уровня знаний проводится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой.

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менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема № 1.5

Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача

1. Подберите из списка слово, являющееся названием описанного вида спорта:
parachuting; mountaineering; cycling; wrestling; yachting; weight-lifting;
diving; canoeing; boxing; jogging; downhill skiing; football;

- 1 Climbing a mountain.
- 2 Racing in a track in a small vehicle.
- 3 A sport in which two people try to put down each other's arm toward the table.
- 4 A team play with a ball.
- 5 Swimming under the water.
- 6 Slow run for exercise.
- 7 Sailing, traveling or racing in a yacht.
- 8 Dropping from an aircraft using a parachute.
- 9 Skiing down the hills in winter.
- 10 Sport for men. They lift iron stick with disks.
- 11 The sport of fighting in gloves.
- 12 The sport of racing along the river in a small boat.

2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

Pavel Bure started skating at the age of six. His father, Vladimir, gave him a chair so that he wouldn't fall down too much. When he got a chance for a try out (проба) to become a member of the Soviet Army team, he wore figure skates and fell down lots of times, which makes him the worst player on the ice. But his dad didn't worry, after all he always wanted his son to be a world class swimmer just like himself.

However, at the age of 16, Pavel joined the Red Army to play with the best hockey players in Russia at that time. Together they formed one of the best lines of the team.

- 1 When did Pavel Bure start skating?
- 2 What did his father give him so that he wouldn't fall down too much?
- 3 What kind of skates did he wear for a try?
- 4 What kind of player was he at that time?
- 5 What did his father want him to be?
- 6 What was his father?
- 7 At what age did Pavel join the Red Army?

3. Выберите подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол:

1. Everybody come to school in time.

a) must b) can c) may

2. You work hard at your English.

a) can b) may c) must

3. ... you help me?

a) can b) must c) may

4. You not make notes in the books.

a) must b) can c) may

5. I invite Nick to our house?

a) can b) must c) may

6. Mike run very fast.

a) must b) can c) may

4. Напишите предложения в прошедшем и будущем простом времени:

1. They often go there.
2. I usually read the newspapers at home.
3. She works at a hospital.
4. We write questions at home.
5. He opened the window before classes.
6. Ann translated a lot of foreign letters at the office last week.

Критерии оценки

За правильно выполненное задание выставляется положительная оценка – 1 балл.

За неправильно выполненное задание выставляет отрицательная оценка – 0 баллов.

Оценка уровня знаний проводится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой.

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менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема № 1.6

Туризм. Виды отдыха

1. Прочитайте текст и выпишите следующие слова и словосочетания:

добрый, готовый помочь, положиться на кого-то, садоводство, чтение, танцы, интересоваться чем-либо, играет на гитаре, домашние животные, гулять с собакой, с удовольствием.

How we spend our free time

I love my family very much. My father is very clever; he knows everything there is to know about computers. My mother is kind and helpful. I'm sure that I can rely on them in any situation. My parents have much in common. They spend much time gardening and reading. My hobby is dancing. My sister is interested in music, she plays the guitar. We have some pets at home: a dog, a cat and a parrot. Their names are Dick, Zosya and Kesha. Kesha can speak, but only a little. Dick is a collie. I go for a walk with our dog three times a day and do it with pleasure.

2. Найдите фразы, противоположные по значению:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I'm very interested in | A. I don't really like |
| 2. I really enjoy | B. I don't spend much time |
| 3. I spend too much time ... | C. I am not very interested in |
| 4. I love ... | D. I hate |

3. Как вы проводите свое свободное время? Напишите, что вы любите и не любите делать.

Начитайте предложения со слов ***I like... I dislike.***

- 1 driving.
- 2 meeting new people.
- 3 gardening.
- 4 cultivating flowers.
- 5 cooking.
- 6 doing housework.
- 7 going to bars and clubs.

- 8..... chatting on the phone.
 9..... reading.
 10.....relaxing and doing nothing.

4. Найдите подходящий по смыслу конец предложения:

1. When I go to the meeting...	a) We'll go to the cinema.
2. If I read newspapers every morning...	b) I'll meet this engineer here.
3. When they return home in the evening...	c) We'll have supper together.
4. If the weather is nice.....	d) I'll know everything about the political event events in the world.

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ – 0 баллов.

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Тема № 1.7

Страна/страны изучаемого языка

Test 1 The Land and the People

I. Choose the correct answer for each question

- The head of the country is
 - Prime-minister
 - a king or a queen
 - Parliament
- The British like
 - to wear their national dress
 - to discuss private life
 - quiet polite behavior
- The UK is situated on
 - the south-western coast of Europe
 - the west coast of Europe
 - the north-western coast of Europe
- The UK is separated from the continent
 - by the Irish Sea
 - by the Atlantic Ocean
 - by the English Channel
- The population of the UK is
 - over 57 mln people
 - over 70 mln people
 - over 50 mln people
- The easiest way to guess the class of a person is
 - to count his money
 - to listen to his speech
 - to see his living place

7. The symbol of peace in Great Britain is
 - a) a red rose
 - b) a shamrock
 - c) a poppy
8. The national bird of the UK is
 - a) a sparrow
 - b) a robin
 - c) a starling
9. The highest mountain in the UK is
 - a) Ben Cheviot
 - b) Ben Loch
 - c) Ben Nevis
10. The longest river in the UK is
 - a) the Severn
 - b) the Thames
 - c) the Spey
11. The UK is
 - a) a parliamentary monarchy
 - b) a constitutional republic
 - c) a constitutional monarchy
 - d) a parliamentary republic
12. This chamber in Parliament is elected
 - a) the House of Commons
 - b) the House of Lords
13. The legislative branch of the British Government is called
 - a) Court
 - b) Congress
 - c) Parliament
14. British women usually get married at the age
 - a) of 24
 - b) of 18
 - c) of 30
15. The British bring up their children
 - a) to be dependent
 - b) to be independent
 - c) to be rich
16. Britain's national drink is
 - a) whiskey
 - b) coca-cola
 - c) coffee
 - d) tea
17. The kilt is
 - a) a shirt
 - b) a skirt
 - c) a pair of trousers
18. The main function of the queen is
 - a) to rule the country
 - b) to speak on TV on Christmas
 - c) to represent Britain
 - d) to agree to every new law
19. The most authoritative newspaper in the country is
 - a) The Financial Times

- b) The Times
 - c) The Daily Telegraph
 - d) The Sunday Times
20. Compulsory schooling in England lasts from the age
- a) of 5 to 16
 - b) of 5 to 18
 - c) of 6 to 16
 - d) of 6 to 18

II. Explain the word (what is it?)

1. The UK-
2. The Union Jack -
3. Belfast -
4. Cardiff -
5. Edinburgh –
6. The Union Jack is
 - a) the coat of arms
 - b) the national hymn
 - c) the flag of the UK
 - d) the union of 4 parts of the country
7. The Open University
 - a) teaches students using computers
 - b) allows to study at home by TV and radio
 - c) is the most famous Uni in London
8. "Fleet Street" is
 - a) the press
 - b) a district in London
 - c) a market
 - d) a newspaper
9. The woolsack is
 - a) national clothes
 - b) a famous sheep farm
 - c) a kind of sheep
 - d) a special seat in Parliament
10. Ben Nevis is
 - a) a mountain
 - b) a famous footballer
 - c) a sort of wine
 - d) a big port
11. Harrow is
 - a) an English river
 - b) a sort of food
 - c) a public school
 - d) a traditional Scottish musical instrument
12. Christopher Wren was
 - a) an architect
 - b) a writer
 - c) a Prime-minister
 - d) an inventor

III. Match the word and the description

1. Wales a) It has a warm, wet climate, green brilliant grass. Much of the land is farming country. It is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea.
2. Northern Ireland b) It is a land of mountains, lakes and romantic castles. Most farmers keep sheep. Deer live in the forests here.
3. England c) It has pretty valleys. But it has plenty of industry too, with many factories and coal mines. The people of this part are very musical.
4. Scotland d) Some areas of it are very crowded, especially the southeast of it. Fishing is an important industry in the northeast of it. The most important river flows here.
5. the House of Commons a) This chamber of Parliament is made up of 650 elected members. It is presided over by speaker. It plays the major role in lawmaking.
6. a quality newspaper b) This chamber of Parliament has more than 1000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work. Members of it are not elected, they have the right of inheritance.
7. the House of Lords c) This newspaper is serious and covers home and foreign news. .
8. a popular newspaper d) This newspaper likes shocking, personal stories, sport.

IV. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. The USA borders
 - a) on Canada and Mexico
 - b) on Canada, Mexico and Russia
 - c) on Canada, Mexico and Cuba
2. The USA is made up of
 - a) 49 states
 - b) 50 states
 - c) 51 states
3. The highest peak is
 - a) Mount McKinley
 - b) Mount Cordillera
 - c) Mount Sierra Nevada
4. The head of the country is
 - a) the Congress
 - b) the Prime-minister
 - c) the President
5. Washington became the capital of the USA
 - a) in 1790
 - b) in 1799
 - c) in 1800
6. Washington
 - a) is a city of skyscrapers
 - b) has no skyscrapers at all
 - c) has some skyscrapers in the centre
7. In America there are many
 - a) Indian place names
 - b) African place names
 - c) European place names
8. The American dream is
 - a) to start with nothing and make a fortune
 - b) to live in peace with all nations in the world
 - c) to be a patriot of the country
9. The first Europeans bought Manhattan from the American Indians
 - a) for a few glass necklaces
 - b) for 20 000 dollars

- c) for some horses
10. The Metropolitan in New York is
- a famous opera house
 - the city most popular concert hall
 - a favorite jazz nightclub
11. New York has got
- 3 boroughs
 - 4 boroughs
 - 5 boroughs

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ – 0 баллов.

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Тема № 1.8

Россия

1. Answer the following questions about the geographical position of Russia, its nature and climate.

- Where is Russia situated?
- How large is Russia compared to other countries?
- What countries does it border on?
- What are Russia's main regions?
- What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
- What are the most important rivers in Russia?
- What is the deepest lake in Russia?
- What types of climates are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
- Is Russia rich in natural resources?

2. Read the texts and say what place it is.

- A museum of art and culture situated in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest and oldest museums of the world. There are 3 million works of art in this museum and the largest collection of paintings in the world.
- A television and radio tower in Moscow. This construction has 45 levels. Standing 540 meters tall, it is the highest building in Europe.
- The deepest and one of the clearest lakes in the world, which is 25 million years old. It contains 20 per cent of the world's fresh water.
- The highest mountain in the Caucasus and the highest mountain in Europe. Its height is 5642 metres.
- A summer residence of the Russian monarchs located not far from St. Petersburg. It is a brilliant palace and park ensemble with 150 fountains. It is sometimes called the Russian Versailles.
- The heart of Russia and the central square of Moscow, one of the most beautiful and famous places in the world. It used to be Moscow's main market place, now it is used for festivals and public ceremonies.
- A historic theatre in Moscow, with one of the oldest and greatest opera and ballet companies in the world. It was opened in 1825.

8. The official residence of the President of Russia, the symbol of our capital.

3. Fill in the gaps A – F with the correct words 1 – 8. There are two odd words.

1) clear, 2) colour, 3) dark, 4) enjoy, 5) exist, 6) popular, 7) see, 8) snow

Lake Baikal is the world's oldest and deepest freshwater lake. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, the tops of which are covered with A _____. Its water is so B _____ that any object can be seen well at the depth of 40 meters. It contains more water than the Great lakes in North America. The C _____ of Baikal's water is close to that of the sea. It is similar to dark blue or blue green. In winter this lake is almost completely covered in ice. By the end of winter, the ice is 1 metre thick. Two-thirds of its 1,700 species of plants and animals don't D _____ anywhere else in the world. The Baikal is one of the most beautiful lakes of the planet and one of the few that is still growing. Lake Baikal is a E _____ tourist attraction. Millions of people come to F _____ their vacations there.

ANSWER KEY

1.

1. Russia is situated in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.
2. It covers almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.
3. Russia borders on 12 countries on land. 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 the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.
4. The main areas of Russia are the European part, Siberia and the Far East. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia.
5. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 2 oceans. Russia is connected with the Atlantic Ocean through the Baltic Sea in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Arctic Ocean and its seas including the White, Barents, Kara, Laptev, and East-Siberian Seas wash Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean and its seas the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas wash Russia in the east.
6. Russia's greatest rivers are the Don and the Volga in its European part, and the Ob and the Yenisey in West Siberia. The largest river in Asian part of Russia is the Lena. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, flow from south to north. The Ob is the longest river in Russia, but the Volga is the most important one. Many Russian towns are located on the Volga River: Vladimir, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan, and Nizhny Novgorod. Altogether there are over two million rivers in our country.
7. Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world, one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, the pearl of Siberia. It's 636 kilometers long and 80 kilometers wide and is surrounded by forests and mountain peaks; the waters of the lake are transparent to a depth of 40 metres in summer. The lake has more than 2000 rare plants and animals – bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon.
8. The climate of Russia differs from one part to another, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. But the prevailing one is temperate. Winters are cold and windy with a lot of snow. Summers are hot and dry.
9. Russia is rich in mineral resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, copper, zinc and others. Natural resources determine the development of the Russian economy.

2. The State Hermitage; 2. Ostankino Tower; 3. Lake Baikal; 4. Mount Elbrus; 5. Peterhof; 6. Red Square; 7. The Bolshoi Theatre; 8 The Kremlin.

3. A8, B1, C2, D5, E6, F4

Критерии оценки

За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

За неправильный ответ – 0 баллов.

Оценка уровня знаний проводится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой.

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	Балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо
70 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема 2.1

Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.

Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

- Someone who cooks food in a restaurant is called a ...
a) chef b) manager c) cook
- Someone who plays professional sports is called a ...
a) artist b) athlete c) accountant
- A person who takes care of people in a hospital is called a ...
a) nurse b) barber c) scientist
- Someone who helps you learn in school is called a ...
a) doctor b) learner c) teacher
- A member of a symphony orchestra is called a ...
a) plumber b) musician c) singer
- A person who grows crops and raises animals is called a ...
a) farmer b) fisherman c) chef
- The person who takes care of your teeth is called a ...
a) doctor b) biologist c) dentist
- Someone who cuts men's hair is called a ...
a) hairdresser b) barber c) fire fighter

2. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу предложения, чтобы получился связный текст письма:

1).....

I am writing to apply for the job of part-time salesperson that was advertised in last Saturday's edition of St Petersburg Vedomosty. At the moment, I am a fourth-year student at the College of Design and I am studying Fabrics and Dress Design. 2)..... I believe that by doing that I will understand more completely what women look for when they buy clothes. In this way I will be able to understand customers' needs and to design clothes that are more popular. 3).....

I have some experience of selling in 4)..... and I would be very grateful for the opportunity of an interview.

5).....

Olga Novikova

- Dear Sir/Madam,
- I often pass your shop and admire the clothes on display, so it would be a wonderful experience to be able to help sell these clothes.
- I want to produce and sell clothes of my own design, but first of all I would like to gain first-hand experience of selling clothes.
- Yours faithfully,
- a shop near my parent's home

3. Дополните предложения подходящими по смыслу вариантами. Запишите и переведите эти предложения:

1. If I were a headmaster of my school,	... miss English lessons.
---	---------------------------

I would ... 2. If I were a minister of education, I would ... 3. If I were my mother, I ... 4. If I were a fifth-year pupil, I ... 5. If I weren't so lazy, ... 6. If I could change the system of education, ... 7. If I had a lot of money,...	...travel abroad to improve my English. ...work hard. ...introduce learning the English language beginning from the first form. ...replace English with Chinese in the school curriculum. ...punish me more often. ... remove foreign languages from the school curriculum.
--	--

Критерии оценки

За правильно выполненное задание выставляется положительная оценка – 1 балл.

За неправильно выполненное задание выставляет отрицательная оценка – 0 баллов.

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90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
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70 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема 2.2

Искусство и культура

1. Переведите текст:

Music has always been an important part of society. Music is performed with a vast range of instruments and vocal techniques ranging from singing to rapping. Architecture is the art that provides us the physical environment we live in. Architecture is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings or any other structures. Painting is a practice of applying paint or color to a surface. There are a lot of genres and styles. There are a lot of famous artists, such as Leonardo da Vinci with his Mona Lisa and Raphael with his Sistine Madonna. Theatre is a form of art where a group of people performs in front of a live audience. The performance is usually based on a real or imagined event. The performers communicate this experience to the public through gestures, songs and words.

2. Выберите нужное слово по смыслу: produced, beauty, visual, theatres, brighten, ancient, prehistoric, teenager, famous, films, voice, hotter, adventurous, the most.

1. Painting, drawing and sculpture can be calledarts.

2. Artspeople's lives.

3. They teach us to understand life and people better and to admire

4. The early primitive art began intimes.

5. The greatest works of art appeared in thetimes.

6. Great literature wasin many countries: Britain, France, Spain, Russia and others.

7. If I want to enjoy the arts, I will go to....., cinemas, opera houses.

8. Stunts in adventure today are becoming more dangerous than in the past.

9. The more talented an artist is, the more chances he has of becoming

10. The film *Happy Feet* wasn't soas the film *Madagascar*.

11. Pam's is better than her sisters', but she doesn't feel more comfortable singing in front of others.

12. The *Four Seasons* is Vivaldi' isfamous work.

13. A kiln getsthan a household oven.

14. The new artist is becoming more and more popular with audiences.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is your favourite singer?
2. Name please the famous painters?
3. Is Russia famous for theatres?
4. What music do you like?
5. Do you like to see films?
6. What is your favourite book?
7. What is your favourite singer?
8. Name please the famous painters?
9. Is Russia famous for theatres?
10. What music do you like?
11. Do you like to see films?
12. What is your favourite book?

ОТВЕТЫ:

- 1) 1. Painting, drawing and sculpture can be called visual arts.
2. Arts brighten people's lives.
3. They teach us to understand life and people better and to admire beauty.
4. The early primitive art began in prehistoric times.
5. The greatest works of art appeared in the ancient times.
6. Great literature was produced in many countries: Britain, France, Spain, Russia and others.
7. If I want to enjoy the arts, I will go to theatres, cinemas, opera houses
8. Stunts in adventure films today are becoming more dangerous than in the past.
9. The more talented an artist is, the more chances he has of becoming famous.
10. The film *Happy Feet* wasn't so adventurous as the film *Madagascar*.
11. Pam's voice is better than her sisters', but she doesn't feel more comfortable singing in front of others.
12. The *Four Seasons* is Vivaldi's most famous work.
13. A kiln gets hotter than a household oven.
14. The new artist is becoming more and more popular with teenager audiences.

Критерии оценки

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Тема 2.3

Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Old furniture of wood.

- a) was made
- b) makes
- c) is made
- d) make

2. A lot of interesting films on TV last month.

- a)show
- b)were shown
- c)shows
- d)are shown

3. My friend detective stories yesterday.

- a)is translated
- b)translate
- c)was translated
- d)translates

4. All the cars before we sell them.

- a)test
- b)were tested
- c)are tested
- d)tested

5. Scissors to cut different things.

- a)are used
- b)uses
- c)use
- d)was used

6. The results great progress in science.

- a)are shown
- b)show
- c)were shown
- d)shows

7. I think his telephone number some days ago.

- a)was lost
- b)looses
- c)is lost
- d)lost

2. Прочитайте текст и найдите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутого слова из предложенных: характер, сорт, природа, сущность.

About 350 years ago, Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) changed scientists' attitudes towards Science. He developed the scientific method used to obtain theories that explain how **nature** works.

This method, which is still in use today, includes the following steps:

- Identification of the problem.
- Formulation of a hypothesis based on collected and analyzed data.
- Testing of the hypothesis to check its validity.
- Development of a theory.

3. Прочитайте текст.

Electricity and magnetism combine to form one of the fundamental forces of the universe – electromagnetism. The two constantly interact, and the relationship between them is one of the most important in physics. For example, an electric current passing through a wire creates a magnetic field; and if the lines of force around a magnet are cut by passing object, an electric current will be produced.

Закончите предложение, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов:

Electricity and magnetism combine to form one of the fundamental forces of the universe –

...

- a) the relationship;
- b) an electric current;
- c) electromagnetism;
- d) a magnetic field

4. Установите последовательность предложений, чтобы получился связный текст.

Mathematics has a language of its own. 1 _____. The earliest recorded numbers were marks made on a stick. 2 _____. Eventually these groups were given symbols of their own and a system of arithmetic developed. 3 _____. They also introduced special words to express new ideas. 4 _____.

Укажите порядковый номер для всех вариантов ответов

It uses numbers and symbols instead of words and punctuation

Terms such as “triangle” and “square”, for example, were applied to figures that are geometrically defined

Mathematicians introduced special symbols to replace words such as “plus” and “equals”

These marks were made in small groups

5. Дополните диалог:

Jack: A radio with a digital tuner? What station shall we tune it to?

Jane: 1 _____. Any station.

Jack: Let’s try the player first. Put in the CD. That’s “Metallica”.

Jane: 2 _____.

Jack: Now, put up the volume to the highest. Here is the button. Push it!

Jane: No, I won’t. The whole house will blow up.

Jack: 3 _____. It’s just a CD-player, and not a bomb. How can we blow up the house?

Jane: 4 _____, if we put up the volume. Dad might come in and that will really be an explosion.

Укажите порядковый номер для всех вариантов ответов

I mean That doesn’t matter You are kidding, aren’t you Done

Критерии оценки

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менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема 2.4

Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру

Choose the correct variant and match it:

1. John Constable was a
scientist
painter
president
2. Abraham Lincoln was a/an
president
actor
philosopher
3. Jean Marais was a/an....
businessman
actor
president
4. Voltaire was a
writer
scientist
philosopher
5. Ludvig van Beethoven was a
philosopher
president
composer
6. Charles Dickens was a
writer
businessman
scientist
7. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was a
composer
president
writer
8. Charles Robert Darwin was a
scientist
actor
politician
9. Nicolas Copernicus was a
scientist
politician
composer
10. Indira Gandhi was a
politician
writer
scientist
11. James M. Barrie was a
businessman
actor
writer
12. Steve Jobs was a....
businessman
scientist
philosopher
13. The Queen's eldest son's name is _____.
Edward
Charles
Andrew

Philip

14. ___ is regarded by many people as America's greatest president as he freed the slaves and united the country.

Richard Nixon

Ronald Reagan

Abraham Lincoln

John Kennedy

15. ___ is the author of many outstanding plays including Macbeth and King Lear.

William Shakespeare

Bernard Shaw

Oscar Wilde

Christopher Marlowe

16. Sir Laurence Olivier is world famous for his outstanding achievements in the sphere of ____.

sport

theatre and cinema

technology

the computer design

17. The reign of the Queen ___ is known as the "Golden Age" in English history.

Mary

Anne

Elizabeth I

Elizabeth II

18. The Queen's eldest son's name is ____.

Edward

Charles

Andrew

Philip

19. The Queen who ruled for the longest period in British history was ____.

Margaret

Mary

Anna

Victoria

20. What's the name of the author of the Harry Potter books?

Alfred

Constable

Tolkien

Rowling

21. The reign of the Queen ___ is known as the "Golden Age" in English history.

Mary

Anne

Elizabeth I

Elizabeth II

22. ___ was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War.

Margaret Thatcher

Benjamin Disraeli

Winston Churchill

John Major

23. Stratford-on Avon is the birthplace of the great English poet and writer ____.

R. Burns

W. Shakespeare

Ch. Dickens

B. Show

24. The Queen who ruled for the longest period in British history was ____.

Margaret

Mary

Anna

Victoria

25. Margaret Thatcher was ____.

the leader of the Labour party

the Queen of Britain

the British Prime Minister

a film star

26. What was Martin Luther King famous for?

He was an outstanding military man.

He aroused American people to protest against racial discrimination.

He was a bright student and a talented schoolchildren.

He was born in Atlanta in a large family.

27. ____ was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War.

Margaret Thatcher

Benjamin Disraeli

Winston Churchill

John Major

Критерии оценки

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менее 70	2	не удовлетворительно

Тема 2.5

Деловое общение

Задание	Правильный ответ
1.	Заполните пропуск. To get a job I sent my ... to several companies a) CV b) best regards c) letter of invitation d) composition
2.	Заполните пропуск. I left University six months ago and I still haven't ... a job. a) sent b) apply for c) found d) offered
3.	Заполните пропуск. I've ... the application form and sent it off. a) read b) filled c) filled in d) written
4.	Заполните пропуск. When apply for a job, the employer might ask you for ... from people who know you, particularly a previous employer.

	<p>a) references b) help c) application forms d) resume</p>
5.	<p>Заполните пропуск. I need some cash. Is there a ... near here? a) overdraft b) banks c) account d) cashpoint</p>
6.	<p>Заполните пропуск. A company car is one of the ... of the job. a) promotion b) perks c) health insurance d) careerradder</p>
7.	<p>Заполните пропуск. ... sell goods to the general public in small quantities. a) wholesalers b) retailers c) manufacturers</p>
8.	<p>Заполните пропуск. Our company has 120 ... at present. a) employers b) workforce c) employees d) employment</p>
9.	<p>Заполните пропуск. When you run your own business, you are a) employee b) self-employed c) employer d) dismissed</p>
10.	<p>Соотнесите русские и английские эквиваленты: 1. Let me introduce myself. My name is ... 2. Nice to meet you. 3 Let me introduce my staff to you. 4. Would you like something to drink? 5. Whatareyou? a) Кто Вы по профессии? b) Позвольте представить Вам моих сотрудников. c) Хотите что-нибудь выпить? d) Приятно познакомиться. e) Позвольте представиться. Меня зовут ...</p>
11.	<p>Заполните пропуск: He was very keen that we kept in touch and for that reason he handed me his business a) ticket b) paper c) card d) notice</p>
12.	<p>Заполните пропуск: How does it take to travel from airport to your company? a) far b) long c) many d) often</p>
13.	<p>Заполните пропуск: At the airport we have to go through passport a) gate b) claim c) departure d) control</p>
14.	<p>Заполните пропуск: To collect your luggage at the airport you go to ...</p>

	a) baggage reclaim b) departure lounge c) customs d) check-in desk
15.	Заполните пропуск: To fly to another city you must reserve a) a ticket b) a room c) flight d) a sit
16	Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения. <i>Hotel Guest: "Can I have breakfast in my room, please?"</i> <i>Hotel Clerk: "..."</i> a) Surely. What kind of breakfast would you like? b) No, you can't. c) Yes, you can. d) No, the service is not available.
17	Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения. <i>Visitor: "I'd like to see Mr. Wilson, please."</i> <i>Receptionist: "..."</i> a) I'm sure Mr. Wilson will be glad to see you. b) He is busy. c) Is Mr. Wilson expecting you? d) Mr. Wilson said nothing about you.
18	Заполните пропуск: You arrive to the hotel and you go to to get your room key. a) car park b) reception c) conference room d) departure lounge
19.	Заполните пропуск: The restaurant is ... second floor. a) at b) in c) on
20.	Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения. <i>Client: "Can I have the bill please?"</i> <i>Waiter: "_____"</i> Выберите один ответ: a) Of course. Here you are. b) I'm afraid, I can't. c) Anything else, sir? d) What about dessert, sir?
21.	Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения. <i>Customer: "Are there any conference rooms in the hotel?"</i> <i>Receptionist: "___"</i> Выберите один ответ: a. No, of course not. b. Yes, there are some vacant rooms. c. No, there aren't any. d. What for?
22.	Соотнесите русские и английские эквиваленты: 1 have an appointment 2. position 3. be responsible for 4. written application 5. apply for

	<p>a) письменное заявление b) иметь деловую встречу c) отвечать за d) должность e) обращаться с заявлением</p>
23.	<p>Подберите реплику, соответствующую ситуации общения: Traveler: "Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Oxford Circus?" Passer-by: " _____" Выберите один ответ: a) I certainly can. b) Not at all. c) Why? d) I'm afraid.</p>
24.	<p>Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения "When shall we meet to discuss the details of the agreement?" " _____" a) How about meeting tomorrow at 12? b) Come tomorrow. c) Of course. Here you are. d) Oh, it's a good idea!</p>
25.	<p>How would you ask for something usual in the most direct way? Выберите один ответ: a) Please could you send us... b) We would appreciate if you could send us... c) We would be grateful if you could send us... d) We hope you will send us...</p>

Критерии оценки

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**ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ**

СВЕДЕНИЯ О СЕРТИФИКАТЕ ЭП

Сертификат 259083907921181952501347624724699269454793049322

Владелец Шулимова Евгения Рафаильевна

Действителен с 25.09.2023 по 24.09.2024